

# Desired Outcomes and Goals of Supervision of Federal Offenders

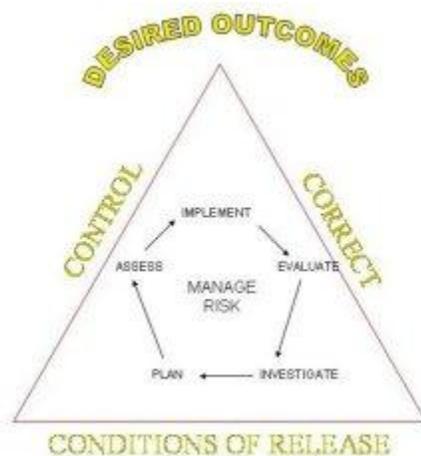
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The desired outcomes of supervision are the execution of the sentence and the protection of the community by reducing the risk and recurrence of crime and maximizing offender success during the period of supervision and beyond.

The goal in all cases is the successful completion of the term of supervision, during which the offender commits no new crimes; is held accountable for victim, family, community and other court-imposed responsibilities; and prepares for continued success through improvements in his or her conduct and condition.

"Continued success" within the context of the criminal justice mission is refraining from further crime.

Offenders "prepare for continued success" during the term of supervision by actively dealing with those circumstances that relate to future criminality, e.g., securing/maintaining gainful employment; addressing addiction/remaining drug free; stabilizing mental health issues; establishing/maintaining healthy family relationships, prosocial personal associations and stable living arrangements.



As shown to the left, the federal supervision model is founded on the conditions of release (see Chapter II) and comprised of both controlling and correctional strategies consistent with those conditions that are sufficient, but no greater than necessary, to facilitate achievement of the desired outcomes.

The officer's responsibility within this model is to assess and manage risk by engaging in an ongoing process of investigation, assessment, planning, implementation, and evaluation that will start at or—for offenders coming from prison—before the beginning of the term of supervision, and continue throughout the course of supervision (see Chapter III).

The purpose of this ongoing planning and evaluation process is to (1) assess the offender's current level of risk to community safety or of otherwise not complying with the conditions of release; (2) use this information to develop a blend of controlling and correctional risk-management strategies appropriate to the level and type of any risk identified (see Chapter IV); and (3) revise the plan as necessary based on an evaluation of the offender's conduct and progress towards desired outcomes.

Controlling strategies serve the dual purpose of (1) maintaining awareness of an offender's activities and (2) encouraging compliance. Correctional strategies are designed to provide the offender with additional information, skills, resources, and treatment for the purpose of facilitating positive behavioral change during the period of supervision and beyond. This two-pronged approach is also used to respond to any noncompliance with the conditions of supervision, simultaneously providing a negative consequence designed to deter further noncompliance and intervening to change the circumstances that led to the behavior (see Chapter V).

The desired outcomes and goals of federal supervision are derived from the purposes to be served by the sentence imposed (see below) and the statutory duties of probation officers (see I - 5). The last two sections of this first chapter present principles of good supervision and an overview of the roles of specialists, supervisors and managers in supporting supervision goals.