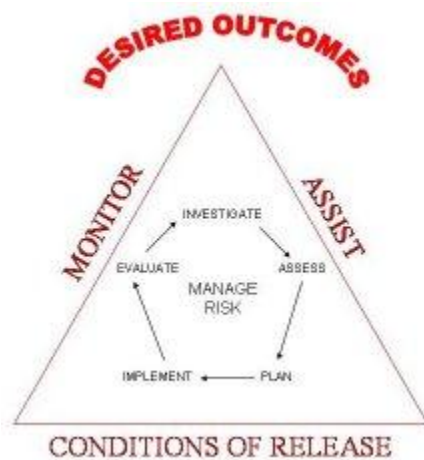


Desired Outcomes and Goals of Supervision of Federal Defendants

The desired outcome in all cases is for the defendant to successfully complete the supervision period by obeying the law, complying with any other conditions of release, and making required court appearances throughout the period of supervision.



As shown by the supervision model to the left, the conditions of release are the foundation of pretrial services supervision. These conditions are set by the court and may be modified as necessary in response to changes in the defendant's circumstances (see Chapter III). In every case, the officer will undertake an ongoing process of investigation, assessment, planning, implementation, and evaluation that will continue throughout the course of supervision (see Chapter IV).

The purpose of this process is to assess the risks associated with each defendant and use this information to develop strategies to implement and monitor compliance with the conditions imposed and/or to recommend any needed changes in the conditions of release (see Chapter V). Supervision is to employ an array of monitoring and, as appropriate, assisting strategies that are sufficient, but no more restrictive than necessary, to manage identified risks and facilitate desired outcomes.

An example of a monitoring strategy is the verification of employment of a defendant who is ordered to maintain employment. An example of an assisting strategy is to refer an unemployed defendant with an employment condition—or a defendant without a condition who requests assistance—to resources that will help him or her locate employment. Other assisting strategies are those that facilitate defendant compliance with conditions, such as helping to arrange for transportation to required treatment or for child care during required employment.

If a defendant fails to comply with the conditions of release, officers are to intervene using a two pronged approach to bring the defendant into compliance (see Chapter VI). The purpose of the two pronged intervention is to simultaneously implement risk control strategies to hold the defendant accountable to the terms of the court order and risk reduction strategies to facilitate change in the circumstances that led to the noncompliance. For example, if a defendant uses an illegal substance while under supervision, the officer may increase the level of drug testing (risk control) and request that the court modify the conditions of release to place the defendant in a substance abuse treatment program (risk reduction).