

6. **Education and Vocational Skills.**—Education and vocational skills may be relevant in determining the conditions of supervised release for rehabilitative purposes, for public protection by restricting activities that allow for the utilization of a certain skill, or in determining the appropriate type of community service.
7. **Employment Record.**—A defendant’s employment record may be relevant in determining the conditions of supervised release (*e.g.*, the appropriate hours of home detention).
8. **Community Confinement or Home Detention Following Imprisonment.**—A term of supervised release must be imposed if the court wishes to impose a “split sentence” under which the defendant serves a term of imprisonment followed by a period of community confinement or home detention pursuant to subsection (c)(2) or (d)(2) of §5C1.1 (Imposition of a Term of Imprisonment). In such a case, the period of community confinement or home detention is imposed as a condition of supervised release.
9. **Application of Subsection (c).**—In a case in which the defendant is a deportable alien specified in subsection (c) and supervised release is not required by statute, the court ordinarily should not impose a term of supervised release. Unless such a defendant legally returns to the United States, supervised release is unnecessary. If such a defendant illegally returns to the United States, the need to afford adequate deterrence and protect the public ordinarily is adequately served by a new prosecution. The court should, however, consider imposing a term of supervised release on such a defendant if the court determines it would provide an added measure of deterrence and protection based on the facts and circumstances of a particular case.
10. **Evidence-Based Recidivism Reduction Programming.**—Whether a defendant’s sentence includes a term of supervised release may impact the application of time credits earned by the defendant under the First Step Act of 2018, Pub. L. 115–391. The First Step Act of 2018 allows individuals in custody who successfully complete evidence-based recidivism reduction programming or productive activities to earn time credits. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3632(d)(4)(A). Regarding the application of those time credits, the First Step Act of 2018 provides: “If the sentencing court included as a part of the prisoner’s sentence a requirement that the prisoner be placed on a term of supervised release after imprisonment pursuant to [18 U.S.C. § 3583], the Director of the Bureau of Prisons may transfer the prisoner to begin any such term of supervised release at an earlier date, not to exceed 12 months, based on the application of time credits under [18 U.S.C. § 3632].” 18 U.S.C. § 3624(g)(3).

<i>Historical Note</i>	Effective November 1, 1987. Amended effective November 1, 1989 (amendment 302); November 1, 1995 (amendment 529); November 1, 2010 (amendment 747); November 1, 2011 (amendment 756); November 1, 2014 (amendment 781); November 1, 2025 (amendments 835 and 836).
------------------------	--

§5D1.2. Term of Supervised Release

- (a) If a term of supervised release is ordered, the court shall conduct an individualized assessment to determine the length of the term, which shall not be less than any statutorily required minimum term. Except as otherwise provided by statute, the maximum term of supervised release is as follows:
 - (1) Not more than five years for a defendant convicted of a Class A or B felony. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3583(b)(1).