

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
MIAMI DIVISION**

Case No. 23-60173-CR-WILLIAMS/GRAHAM

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

vs.

CAROLYN DENISE WADE

Defendant.
_____ /

ORDER

THIS CAUSE came before the Court on Defendant's Motion for early termination of supervised release. (ECF No. 300). The Court also considers the Government's Response. (ECF No. 303)

THE COURT having reviewed the motion and pertinent portions of therecord and being otherwise fully advised in this matter, denies Defendant's motion.

I. BACKGROUND.

On June 27, 2024, a grand jury returned a Superseding Indictment (ECF No. 188) charging Defendant with conspiracy to commit wire fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1349), wire fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1343), conspiracy to make false statements to the Small Business Administration (SBA) (18 U.S.C. § 371) and false statements to the SBA (15 U.S.C. § 645(a)). The charges arose from Defendant fraudulently obtaining a loan through the SBA's Paycheck Protection Program. Defendant proceeded to trial in October 2024, and a jury returned a verdict finding her guilty on all counts with which she was charged (ECF No. 183). On March 12, 2025, the Court sentenced Defendant to a term of 3 years' supervised release and imposed criminal monetary

penalties consisting of restitution in the amount of \$41,666 and a \$600 special assessment (DE 241). Defendant's term of supervised included home detention for 90 days, among other special conditions. The defendant's supervised release is scheduled to terminate on March 11, 2028.

Defendant filed a *Pro Se* Motion requesting early termination from her term of supervised release. Within the Motion, she indicated she has complied with her term of supervised release conditions. She also reported she is pursuing employment opportunities that would allow her to better support herself and her family, but her active status on supervised release is prohibiting numerous opportunities. Defendant's United States Probation Officer ("USPO") and the Government do not oppose the requested relief.

II. LEGAL STANDARD

Supervised release is a form of post-confinement monitoring designed to facilitate a defendant's transition from incarceration to community life. *United States v. Hall*, 64 F.4th 1200, 1202-03 (11th Cir. 2023). A defendant may request early termination of supervised release after completing at least one year of supervised release. 18 U.S.C. § 3583(e)(1); *United States v. Johnson*, 877 F.3d 993, 996 (11th Cir. 2017). After the first year, the court has the discretion to terminate a term of supervised release and discharge the defendant if it is satisfied that such action is warranted by the defendant's conduct and the interests of justice. 18 U.S.C. § 3583(e)(1); *Johnson*, 877 F.3d at 996.

When deciding on a motion for early termination of supervised release, the Court is required to consider the sentencing factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a). Those factors include: (1) the nature and circumstances of the defendant's offense; (2) the defendant's history and characteristics; (3) the need to deter criminal conduct, protect the public, and provide the defendant with education,

vocational training, medical care, or other correctional treatment; (6) the applicable guideline range; (7) policy statements issued by the Sentencing Commission; (8) the need to avoid unwarranted sentencing disparities; and (9) the need to provide restitution to any victims. 18 U.S.C. § 3583 (e)(1); 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(1), (a)(2)(B)-(D), (a)(4)-(7).

A district court is not required to state that it considered each § 3553(a) factor, so long as the record reflects that the court considered the relevant factors. *Johnson*, 877 F.3d at 996. *United States v. Harris*, 258 F. Supp. 3d 137, 149 (D.D.C. 2017) (noting that complete compliance with supervised release is merely expected and, by itself, does not provide the exceptional circumstances needed to justify early termination).

III. DISCUSSION

The Court first finds that Defendant is statutorily eligible to be considered for early termination as she has been on supervised release for more than one year. However, based on the following, the Court in its discretion finds that early termination should not be granted.

After considering the § 3553(a) factors, the Court does not find that early termination is appropriate. *United States v. Cordero*, 7 F.4th 1058, 1069 (11th Cir. 2021). The Court acknowledges and commends Defendant for her continued compliance with the conditions of her supervised release and for satisfying all financial obligations. Even so, compliance does not warrant early termination. The Court also acknowledges the USPO report that she has shown stable community reintegration and is being supervised on the Low-Risk caseload, which is the least imposing form of supervision in our district and currently there is no identifiable risk to the public. However, the Court must consider “the nature and circumstances of the offense and the history and characteristics of the defendant” in imposing “a sentence sufficient, but not greater than necessary, to comply with the

purposes set forth in paragraph (2)[.]” 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(1). Those purposes include:

(2) the need for the sentence imposed—

(A) to reflect the seriousness of the offense, to promote respect for the law, and to provide just punishment for the offense;

(B) to afford adequate deterrence to criminal conduct;

(C) to protect the public from further crimes of the defendant; and

(D) to provide the defendant with needed educational or vocational training, medical care, or other correctional treatment in the most effective manner[.]

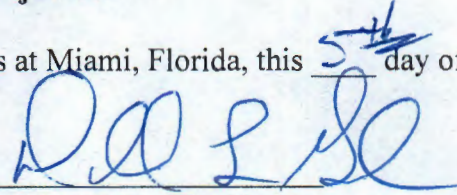
18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(2)(A)–(D). The seriousness of the offense was considered by the Court in imposing the Defendant's sentence. Because Defendant is on supervised release, primacy is placed on the purpose of deterrence. Although the sentence imposed appears to have achieved the goal of specific deterrence, granting early termination would undermine the general deterrence aspect of this sentencing factor. Terminating Defendant's supervised release at this juncture would downplay the seriousness of her criminal conduct. Moreover, terminating supervised release after such a short time would send the wrong message to other offenders.

The Court encourages Defendant to continue her compliant behavior and successful reintegration. While Defendant reports limitations in her employment opportunities, it is unclear from Defendant's motion how and why her supervised release status affects or limits her employment. Generally, USPO can assist defendants with securing job opportunities, and the Court encourages that assistance here. Finally, upon filing a request for relief, the Court will consider granting Defendant early termination after successfully completing two years of supervised release.

Accordingly, it is hereby

ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that Defendant's Motion for early termination of supervised release (ECF No. 300) is **DENIED without prejudice**.

DONE AND ORDERED in Chambers at Miami, Florida, this 5th day of May 2026.



DONALD L. GRAHAM
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE