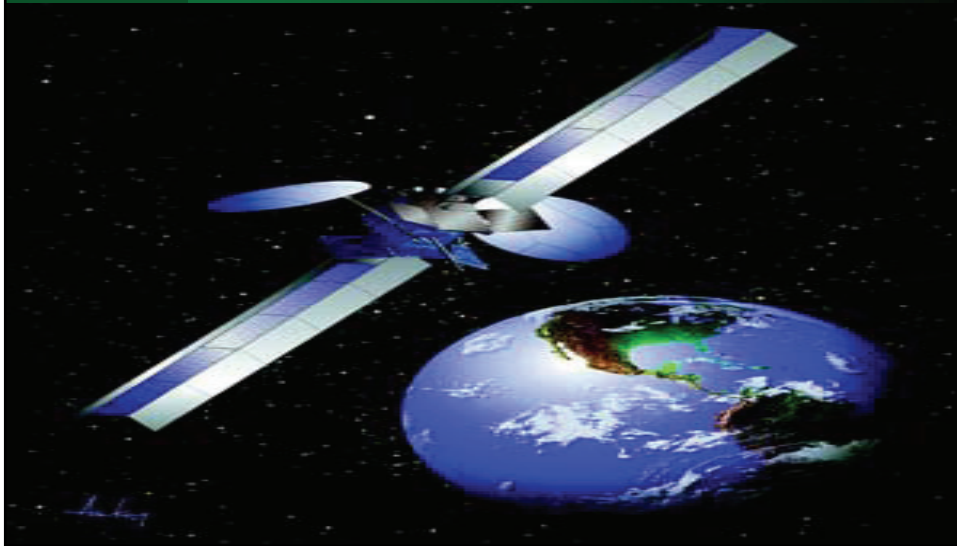




## Location Monitoring Program in the Federal Courts



## Principles of Location Monitoring Program

- ✓ Manage or mitigate offender risks such as the risk an offender poses to a specific person or the community
- ✓ Technology provides capability to enforce and monitor offender's compliance with one or more condition of supervision



## Principles of Location Monitoring Program (cont.)

- ✓ Verify approved offender locations at home or in the community; and/or provide information about the offender's movement in the community
- ✓ Determine offender movement into prohibited areas
- ✓ Location monitoring mitigates risk by establishing 24/7 accountability



## Types of Location Monitoring Technology in U.S. Courts

- ✓ Voice Recognition
- ✓ Radio Frequency (RF)
- ✓ Passive GPS
- ✓ Active GPS
- ✓ Hybrid GPS
- ✓ Exclusion and Inclusion Zones to include Victim Mobile Zones



## Availability in U.S. Courts

- ✓ Two national Location Monitoring Contracts (B.I. and G4S Justice)
- ✓ All technologies provided by both vendors
- ✓ Courts may order services from either vendor and de-centralized funding is provided in their law enforcement accounts
- ✓ Training provided by vendors



## Role of Office of Probation and Pretrial Services (OPPS)

- ✓ Develop national location monitoring policy (Monograph 113 – The Federal Location Monitoring Program for Defendants and Offenders)
- ✓ Program management and oversight
- ✓ Establish requirements for national program
- ✓ Amend contracts with new technologies after period of testing



## How is Location Monitoring Technology Utilized?

- ✓ Type of technology recommended and/or selected on a case by case basis
- ✓ Type of technology selected based on sentence and identified risk factors
- ✓ Type of technology may change during course of supervision from least to more restrictive or vice versa depending on offender's supervision adjustment



## Voice ID Recognition





## Voice Verification Systems

- ✓ Automated systems place and/or receive calls to verify offender's presence
- ✓ Cost – approximately \$1.88 per day
- ✓ No traditional electronic monitoring equipment required



## Voice Verification

- ✓ Targets lower risk offenders by establishing random call-in times to verify presence in home
- ✓ Not continuous monitoring
- ✓ Primarily utilized for curfew monitoring
- ✓ Average cost – \$1.65 per day



## Radio Frequency Technology



## Radio Frequency (RF)

- ✔ Presence verified at authorized location (home) utilizing transmitter and receiver; monitored via land line
- ✔ Only monitors offender when in home (e.g. Martha Stewart)
- ✔ Approximately 5,500 defendants/offenders monitored via RF technology



## Radio Frequency Technology

- ✔ Ideal for continuous curfew monitoring in the home
- ✔ Cost-effective technology for monitoring offenders on “lock-down” status in home
- ✔ Average cost - \$3.50 per day



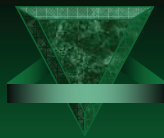
## GPS Tracking Devices





## Global Positioning Systems (GPS)

- ✔ Records offender's location from the time he/she leaves residence until return home
- ✔ Active GPS – continuous monitoring in “real-time”
- ✔ Passive GPS – Tracking / location information downloaded upon offender's return home; not “real-time”



## GPS

- ✔ Ideal for monitoring offender with condition that includes prohibited area in community (e.g. schools, victims, etc.)
- ✔ Ideal for monitoring offender who is required to be at specific location in community (e.g. place of employment, drug treatment, etc.)
- ✔ Can be used as supervision tool to look at “tracks” of movement to determine location patterns



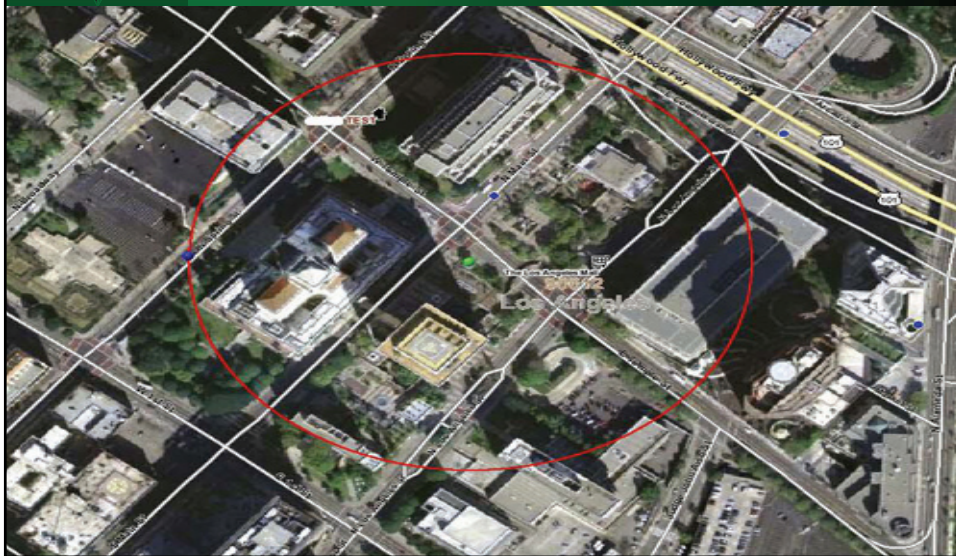


## GPS

- ✓ Approximately 400 defendants/offenders being monitored via GPS technology in Federal Courts
- ✓ Labor-intensive technology requiring considerable manpower – probation officer resources
- ✓ Average cost - \$6-9 per day

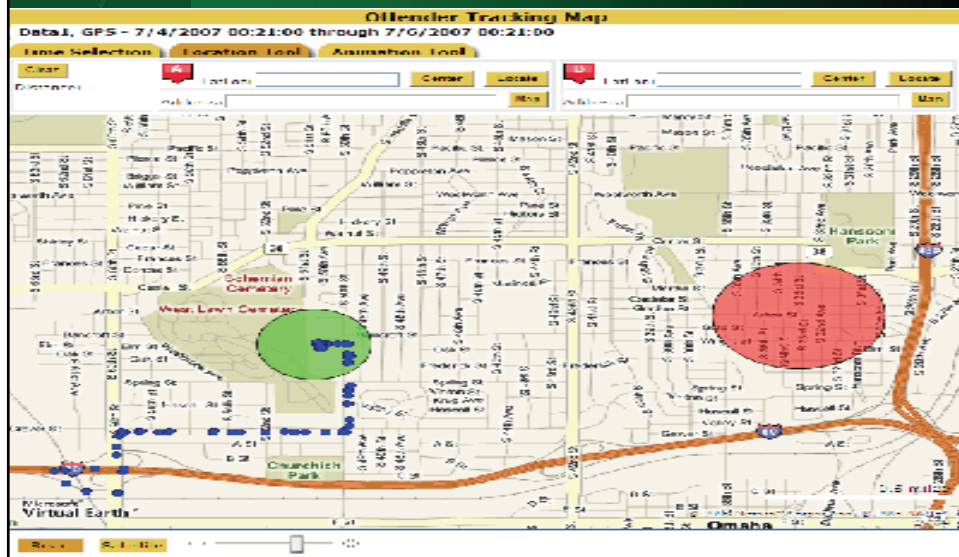


## GPS Zone





## GPS Tracking Zones



## Alert Notification System

- ✓ Alerts are generated directly to probation officer in various ways
- ✓ Alerts received via email notification, voice via cell phone and/or text or any combination



## Types of Alerts Potential Violations

- ✓ Unauthorized Leave
- ✓ Failure to Return
- ✓ Equipment Tamper
- ✓ Unit Failed to Report
- ✓ Exclusion Zone Violation
- ✓ Inclusion Zone Violation
- ✓ Bracelet Gone / Transmitter Out of Range



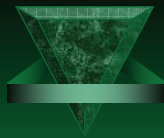
## Alert Response Protocol

- ✓ All “key” alerts must be investigated and responded to on a 24/7 basis
- ✓ Majority of alerts are innocuous and not indicative of a violation (e.g. no GPS signal, land-line out of service, etc.)



## Location Monitoring Violations

- ✓ Violations must be based on officer's independent investigation and not solely based on information (alert) generated by location monitoring technology



## Program Limitations

- ✓ Staff / workload constraints
- ✓ Geographical challenges (distance)
- ✓ Environmental / technology constraints (e.g. cellular coverage and satellite service, weather and structure / buildings)



## Location Monitoring Technology as an Alternative to Incarceration

- ✓ Technology provides officer with ability to mitigate risks that offenders pose in the community that could not otherwise be addressed
- ✓ Technology provides ability to enforce an offender's structured schedule that can fulfill sentencing objectives
- ✓ Provides ability to verify offender location and add layer of structure to offender's activities



## Future Location Monitoring Technology

- ✓ Real-time Transdermal Alcohol Testing – via Active GPS Tracking
- ✓ One-piece “Hybrid” Tracking – combines all technologies into one tracking unit (RF, GPS, etc.)
- ✓ AFLT Technology – Advanced Forward Link Trilateration
- ✓ Television Tracking Technology