	Greenville, SC Police Department GENERAL ORDER		
	Subject Electronic Monitoring	Number 241	Type Operational
Effective Date September 27, 2016	Amends/ Rescinds	Pages 1 of 20	Re-evaluation Annual-January
References CMPD, PJI			Notes

1.0 PURPOSE

The Greenville Police Department will promote and enhance community safety by implementing an electronic monitoring program to prevent recidivism by serious or chronic offenders who are on pre-trial release or probation.

The Department will collaborate with Municipal and Circuit Court judges, prosecutors and offenders to support alternative structures to pre-trial release and probation designed to protect the safety interests of the community and prevent recidivism while offenders are under the supervision of the Court.

Through a risk assessment process, the Department will identify serious and chronic offenders for the Court's consideration in pre-trial release or probation decisions, to provide curfews, territorial restrictions or other conditions of release or probation that the Court deems necessary to protect the safety interests of the community. The Court may direct the Department to reinforce such structures through the electronic monitoring of those conditions.

The technology of electronic monitoring will be utilized strictly to enforce the conditions of release and supervision, and to ensure that offenders are not engaged in subsequent criminal activity while under the supervision of the Court. Because electronic monitoring provides information on the whereabouts of a monitored offender, data collected may be used to determine whereabouts of the person in relation to a crime or in the event that person is again wanted for arrest.

The reinforced structure provided by the electronic monitoring program enables officers to provide additional measures of support to offenders who seek the opportunity to improve their life situation, including referrals to mentors, social service, employment and faith-based agencies, schools and vocational learning opportunities. Assisting in this manner enhances the program purpose overall.

2.0 DEFINITIONS

- 2.1. Curfew – A judicially imposed requirement that an offender be at a designated location for a specific time period.

- 2.2. **Electronic Monitor** – A battery operated device attached to an offender that utilizes GPS and cell phone triangulation to collect precise offender locations at a designated collection rate. Data collected by the monitor is transmitted to a monitoring center.
- 2.3. **Electronic Monitoring Coordinator** – The supervisor assigned to oversee the operations and functions of the electronic monitoring program.
- 2.4. **Electronic Monitoring Unit (EMU)** – The group of officers and supervisor who are assigned responsibilities for implementing and managing all aspects of the program. The unit may or may not be a team solely dedicated to the program, and may have other primary assignments elsewhere in the organization.
- 2.5. **Electronic Monitoring Workgroup** – A group of Greenville Police employees who, acting together, review offenders against risk assessment criteria to elevate offenders to priority status for pre-trial release or probationary electronic monitoring.
- 2.6. **Global Positioning System (GPS)** – A collection of satellites used to triangulate signals that determine the position of the GPS receiver on Earth.
- 2.7. **Monitoring Center** – The location where data from each offenders GPS monitor is collected and analyzed.
- 2.8. **Risk Assessment** - an assessment of an offender's propensity to commit additional crimes based upon that persons offending history, or the identification of an offender who is involved in crimes that are commonly understood to be serial crimes (robbery, non-domestic burglary, auto theft, autobreakings). The risk assessment process will be approved by the Solicitor or his/her designee.
- 2.9. **Territorial Restriction** – A judicially imposed requirement that the offender refrain from entering a designated area altogether or during certain times/days.

3.0 PROCEDURE

3.1. Offender Nominating and Selection Process

- 3.1.1. Offenders identified for the electronic monitoring program are identified through pre-trial assessment process established by the GPD, and agreed upon by the Solicitor or his/her designee. The



purpose of this process is to ensure consistency in applying the selection criteria equally and to ensure offenders selected represent a threat to community safety if they were released without special monitoring conditions to prevent ongoing criminal behavior.

3.1.2. Offenders selected will be evaluated and recommended for electronic monitoring based on criminal history, threat to the community, and pending charges. Offenders with a pattern of recidivism for violence and property crimes will receive priority for this program.

3.1.3. Recommendations for electronic monitoring may originate from any member of the department, based upon suspicion or knowledge that the person recommended may be involved in serious, prolific or serial criminal behavior. All recommendations will be vetted by the Electronic Monitoring Workgroup to evaluate criminal history, activities, gang involvement and impact of the offender on the community. Solicitors may also recommend and judges may assign electronic monitoring when they deem it to be in the interest of public safety.

3.2. Criteria for Offender Selection

3.2.1. Factors such as impact on the community, aggravating behaviors, and criminal histories vary significantly from person to person and must be evaluated collectively to fully understand the safety risks associated with an offender's re-entry into the community. For the Greenville Police Department to recommend an offender for electronic monitoring, the Electronic Monitoring Workgroup must have completed an evaluation including the following assessment elements, and elevated that offender to priority offender status:

- Criminal history
- Aggravating Factors
- Number and type of pending charges
- Gang involvement
- Community impact

3.2.2. Some candidates for electronic monitoring program may emerge without the prior knowledge or review of the Electronic Monitoring Workgroup, and the workgroup may be unable to review the offender through the standard process in a timely way. In such situations, the Electronic Monitoring Coordinator will be notified and shall undertake steps necessary to prepare an assessment for a judge's consideration for electronic monitoring.



3.2.3. From time to time, a solicitor may request or judge may order electronic monitoring without an evaluation. In such situations, the Department will support efforts to monitor these individuals as well.

3.3. Offender Eligibility for the Electronic Monitoring Program

3.3.1. The following criteria must be met by one or more of the following conditions to qualify for the electronic monitoring program:

3.3.1.1. The offender has been charged with a violent felony.

3.3.1.2. The offender has been charged with a felony property crime.

3.3.1.3. A recommendation for electronic monitoring after committing a felony along with the offender's criminal history and/or community impact.

3.3.1.4. The offender has been charged with domestic violence and has been determined to pose a significant threat to the community.

3.3.1.5. The offender has been charged with a felony and has been determined to pose a threat to the community.

3.3.2. Based on previous criminal history of violence, the offender was not previously placed on electronic monitoring and currently charged with a felony.

3.4. Offenses Qualifying for Electronic Monitoring

- Murder
- Robbery
- Burglary
- Auto Theft
- Autobreaking
- Domestic Violence
- Gang member/associate acts of violence
- Exceptions – When extraordinary circumstances do not meet the above criteria with the request articulating the need for electronic monitoring.

3.5. Procedures for Attaching Monitors



3.5.1. Prior to attaching a monitor to an offender, GPD staff will:

3.5.1.1. Ensure the existence of a valid court order directing GPD to attach an electronic monitor to the offender.

3.5.1.2. Verify that the case against the offender in which the court order authorizes electronic monitoring is still pending or probationary sentence remains active.

3.5.1.3. Give the offender oral and written instructions on:

- Charging the monitor
- Curfew location, times and other related stipulations
- Territorial restrictions (provide a map if applicable)
- Tamper and removal warning
- Use of data for crime correlation
- Requesting changes to the court order
- Emergency contact information

3.5.2. Ensure the offender understands, signs and is provided with a copy of the GPD Electronic Monitoring Agreement.

3.5.3. Ensure the offender questionnaire is completed. The original copy will be included in the offender's case file.

3.5.4. Obtain all available contact information for the offender.

3.5.5. Ensure the monitor being attached to the offender is communicating and locating properly.

3.5.6. Ensure the monitor being attached to the offender has been cleaned and sanitized.

3.5.7. Ensure the monitor is properly fitted so it cannot be removed without tampering or cutting the strap.

3.5.8. Ensure the device is attached properly, with locking pins snapped properly in place.

3.5.9. Ensure an offender case file/profile is properly created in the vendor's service application, including:

- Correct contact information
- Court ordered inclusion/exclusion zones and schedules.



3.5.10. The offender will view the Offender Training video. The offender will have received a verbal explanation of the program, a written copy of the electronic monitoring agreement and view the Offender Training video in an effort to make sure that all offenders understand the rules and their responsibilities.

3.5.11. Offenders who refuse to have a monitor attached will be in violation of their conditions of release. If the offender is still at the jail, the jail staff should be notified of the refusal to comply. The jail staff may keep the offender in custody or a warrant for failure to comply can be obtained from the judge. GPD officers will not use force to attach a monitor to an offender.

3.6. Procedures for Removing Monitors

GPD staff members will follow the procedures below when removing a monitor from an offender.

3.6.1. Officer safety is critical when removing a monitor. If the monitor is being removed from an offender in the community, it is recommended that a back-up officer be present.

3.6.2. Un-assign the monitor from the offender in the vendor's service application before removing a monitor. Failure to un-assign the monitor will cause a false tamper alert.

3.6.3. Document the case disposition in the offender's case file.

3.6.4. Move the offender's case file from the active file to the inactive or in-custody file if the offender's case is still pending and the court order is still valid.

3.6.5. Clean and sanitize the monitor with disinfectant and wash the monitor in the dishwasher.

3.6.6. Wash hands thoroughly after cleaning the monitor.

3.6.7. Update the device inventory.

3.6.8. Place the monitor back on charge if the device is working properly or return the device to the vendor if it is not functioning properly.

3.7. Case Files



- 3.7.1.** A case file will be created for each offender containing the following information:
- A copy of the court order
 - A copy of the signed GPD Electronic Monitoring Agreement
 - An offender notes page
 - An offender profile page
 - Case disposition
 - Violation reports and orders for arrest

- 3.7.2.** Case files will be stored in a secured location. The case files will be separated by active and inactive offenders.

3.8. Equipment Inventory and Security

- 3.8.1.** The GPD Electronic Monitoring Unit will keep all monitoring devices stored in a safe and secured location. Devices unassigned to offenders will be stored in a secured location. Staff members with take home cars are permitted to keep one monitor in a secured police vehicle for after-hours deployment.

- 3.8.2.** The EMU will conduct a weekly inventory of all GPD monitors to ensure all inventory is accounted for and that monitors returned to the vendor have been removed for billing purposes.

- 3.8.3.** Improperly functioning monitors or excessive inventory will be returned to the vendor in a timely manner.

- 3.8.4.** Any GPD leased monitor that is lost, damaged or destroyed, will be reported to the vendor in a timely manner. GPD will be responsible to the vendor for the repair or replacement costs for all lost, damaged or destroyed monitors.

3.9. Electronic Monitoring Database

- 3.9.1.** The Electronic Monitoring Unit staff will maintain an electronic file to track all aspects of the electronic monitoring process. The file is located on an electronic monitoring database. The file will contain the following information:

3.9.1.1. Offender Status

The status of a priority offender eligible for electronic monitoring will be maintained in one of the following conditions:



- Pending Court - Offenders who have nominated for electronic monitoring and are awaiting a court order.
- In-Custody - Offenders in jail with active electronic monitoring orders.
- Active Offenders - Offenders who are actively being monitored by GPD.
- Inactive Monitored - The inactive monitored offenders are offenders who were previously on electronic monitoring and their cases have been resolved.
- Inactive Never Monitored - Offenders who had active orders for electronic monitoring and their cases were resolved while they were in-custody.
- Referred Pending Rearrest - offenders who were referred for electronic monitoring and no order for electronic monitoring was ever issued.

3.9.2. In addition to an offender's status, the following information will be tracked in the database:

- Race
- Sex
- D.O.B.
- Current Address
- Referring officer or detective
- Officer and Zone assigned
- Highest Charge
- Start and end dates
- Gang status (active, associate, suspected)
- Next court date

4.0 ALERT PROTOCOLS

The following guideline is a general overview of how GPD responds to offender alerts. Keeping in mind the various offender risk levels and other variables out of our control, this information will only serve as a guide.

- 4.1.** Low Battery - Maintaining a proper charging schedule is very important to the overall success of the program. Offenders are given the responsibility to properly charge their monitors on a daily basis. If an offender fails to properly charge his/her monitor, GPD EM officers will receive an instant alert. If the EM officers cannot make contact with the offender by phone, officers will monitor the battery level and, if necessary, dispatch a division patrol car to make contact with the offender. If the offender cannot be located, the officer has the option to change the ping rate to a lower



intensity in an effort to prolong the battery life. The offender should be warned for failure to properly charge the device and notified that they are in violation of the electronic monitoring agreement. In the event that the officer cannot make contact with the offender, the offender's ping rate will be changed to a lower rate in an effort to preserve the battery life. The rate will be changed back to the higher rate after the battery is fully charged.

- 4.2. Location & Communication Failures - Location and communication failures are often due to the environment where the offender is located or loss of battery power. Location and communication failures often clear automatically within minutes when the offender moves to a different location or places their monitor on charge. These alerts should be tracked to determine if the offender is manipulating the device to cause these failures. If the alert is due to a low battery, immediate response is necessary to prevent loss of data and equipment. The EMU officer will attempt to make phone contact with the offender by phone. If the offender cannot be contacted by phone or if the device is not placed to charge, the EMU officer will respond or send a uniform patrol officer to the last known location of the offender. If the offender works or attends school in a location where the device loses communication due to the structure itself, a scheduled rate plan can be established, turning the monitor off while the offender is at work or school to prolong the battery life.

5.0 MONITORING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES

- 5.1. This technology is being offered through GPD with the full understanding that it does not provide any specific additional protection and it is not a guaranteed method of notification. GPD will make every effort to provide electronic monitoring in cases where a judge has determined that the offender poses a significant threat to the victim and a court order authorizing electronic monitoring by GPD has been signed. GPD will request that the authorizing judge order a curfew and a territorial restriction as a condition of the offender's release. The purpose of the curfew is to allow the victim an additional level of peace at night, knowing the offender is required to be at home during specific hours. The second reason for the curfew is to allow additional response time in the event the offender breaks curfew and is being tracked near the victim's home or work.
- 5.2. A territorial restriction will forbid the offender from entering a restricted area around the victim's work or residence as determined by the courts. If an offender enters a forbidden area, staff members will attempt to contact the offender by phone. If the staff members determine that the offender appears to be traveling in a direction toward a victim's residence or work,



the staff member will attempt to contact the victim at the contact numbers listed in the alert. The staff member will also request a uniform patrol unit be dispatched to the victim's residence or work. In most cases, if the offender violates the territorial restriction, they will also be in violation of an active protection order. Such situations should be evaluated by a responding officer and appropriate enforcement action taken.

5.3. Exclusion Zone

5.3.1. Non-Domestic - If the offender is on electronic monitoring and is excluded from a location, the following protocol should be followed:

- Investigate the offender's location history track to verify the violation.
- If the offender remains in the exclusion zone, an attempt to contact the offender by phone should be made.
- If the offender cannot be reached by phone, the EMU officer or a division patrol officer should respond to the offender's location.
- The offender should be warned about the violation and notified that they are in violation of their conditions of release.
- If the offender is in violation of their condition of release, the facts of the violation will be documented in a supplement under the original case and in the offender's EM case file.
- The EMU officer should determine if a warrant should be issued for the offender, and proceed accordingly.

5.3.2. Domestic - If the offender is on electronic monitoring for a domestic related case and enters an exclusion zone established by the courts; the following protocols should be followed.

- Immediately investigate the offender's location history track to verify the violation.
- If the offender's track indicates that the offender appears to be on a path towards the victim, a division patrol officer should be immediately dispatched to the victim's work or home address.
- The EMU officer should attempt to make phone contact with the victim.
- The EMU officer should attempt to make phone contact with the offender to notify them of the apparent violation.
- If the offender is apprehended in the exclusion zone, it should be determined if the offender is in violation of a domestic violence protection order which would authorize an immediate arrest.



- If no protection order exists, the responding and EMU officers should determine if a warrant should be issued for the violation.
- If the offender is in violation of their condition of release, the facts of the violation will be documented in on a supplement and in the offender's EM case file.

5.4. Inclusion Zone

Court ordered inclusion zones are established to keep an offender at a specific location for a specific time period. If the offender violates (leaves) the inclusion zone, the following procedure should be followed:

- Investigate the offender's location history track to verify the violation.
- Attempt to determine if any schedule variances exist that were not entered into the offender's schedule.
- Attempt to make contact with the offender by phone to determine if any possible legitimate reasons exist for the offender to be away from the inclusion zone
- If the EMU officer is unable to make contact or establish any legitimate reason or schedule variance, the EMU officer will determine if it is necessary and appropriate to respond or have a patrol officer respond.
- If the offender is in violation of their conditions of release, the facts of the violation will be documented in a supplement under the original case and in the offender's EM case file.
- An on scene arrest is not authorized unless other criminal violations are established and for which an on-scene arrest is authorized under law.
- The EMU officer should determine if a warrant should be pursued for the offender.

5.5. Device Tamper-Alert

Tamper alerts occur when the sensors on the back plate lose connectivity with sensors embedded within the monitor. False device tamper alerts sometimes occur if the device is sharply jarred, causing the back plate to slightly move. The only way to determine if an alert is false involves inspecting the device. When a device tamper alert occurs, the EMU officer will follow the following procedure:

- If possible, clear the device tamper alert in a timely manner. If the alert immediately reappears, it is highly likely that the device has been tampered with. If the device tamper remains clear, it is likely that it is a false alert. An EMU officer will respond to all device tamper alerts in order to inspect the device.



- Officers will first conduct a visual check of the device.
 - The device will be checked for any visible signs of pry marks.
 - The strap size will be examined to determine if it has been changed.
- The device locking pins will be checked to determine if they have been removed. Check the pins by pulling up on the top pin and examining the bottom pin.
- If the device does not appear to have been tampered with and the pins appear to be intact, officers will remove and replace the locking pins to ensure the device is properly locked into place.
- If evidence suggests that the device has been tampered with, the officer will determine if a warrant should be issued for the arrest of the offender. If the monitor is damaged by the offender attempting to remove the monitor, the offender should be charged with damage to property.
- If no signs of tampering exist, the offender should be questioned to determine possible causes for the device tamper alert such as falling, or striking the monitor.

5.6. Strap Optical Alerts

Strap optical alerts occur when the fiber-optic lines in the strap lose connectivity. Strap optical alerts are rare and should be treated as critical incident. Improper responses to strap optical alerts can result in the loss of an offender or equipment. EMU officers will follow the procedure below if a strap optical alert is received.

- EMU officers will immediately respond to all strap optical alerts. If an extended response time is anticipated, a division patrol officer will be dispatched to an offender's last known location until an EMU officer can arrive.
- The device will be examined to determine if the strap has been tampered with or cut.
- If no signs of tampering exist, the offender should be questioned to determine possible causes for the device tamper alert such as falling or striking the monitor.
- If evidence suggests that the device has been tampered with, an EMU officer will determine if a warrant should be issued for the arrest of the offender. If the monitor is damaged by the offender attempting to remove the monitor, the offender should be charged with damage to property.

6.0 VIOLATIONS



- 6.1. The GPD is monitoring high risk and repeat offenders as a condition of release. Violations will be handled in a manner that best serves the interests of public safety.
- 6.2. All offenders on GPD's program have specific court imposed restrictions which include curfews, territorial restrictions or other inclusion zones. GPD recognizes that some discretion must be used when enforcing these restrictions.
- 6.3. If an offender violates the conditions of Electronic Monitoring, they are violating their conditions of release from jail. These violations can be handled in two ways:
 - 6.3.1. The first way is to request a Show Cause Hearing before a municipal or circuit court judge, at which time evidence of violation(s) is presented.
 - 6.3.2. The second and timelier method of dealing with the violation is to seek an arrest warrant from the judge based upon the offender violating their conditions of release.

7.0 VIOLATIONS

GPD officers will follow the following procedures when seeking a warrant for failure to comply with conditions of release.

- Verify the cases against the participant are still valid.
- A violation documentation form will be completed including the dates and type of each violation and any previous warnings given to the participant.
- A copy of the original electronic monitoring order and the signed participant agreement form will be attached to each copy of the warrant request.
- The warrant request will be reviewed by the Crime Response Team supervisor or Warrants supervisor.
- The warrant request will be presented to a judge under oath. If the judge approves the warrant, the judge will determine the bond amount.
- GPD will distribute a copy to the Clerk of Court. A copy will also be delivered to the warrant bureau.
- EMU officers are responsible for preparing the show cause orders and orders for arrest for failure to comply.

7.1 Territorial Restriction Violations



Violations of a territorial restriction are very serious and any violations should be documented.

- 7.1.1. The electronic monitoring officer should verify that the participant has signed a map indicating the area contained in the territorial restriction.
- 7.1.2. Areas designated as territorial restrictions should avoid major roadways adjacent to the perimeters of the zone when possible.
- 7.1.3. The Electronic Monitoring Officer who receives and investigates the violations will determine if the participant merely crossed the edge of the zone for a short period of time or if the participant willfully entered the zone.
- 7.1.4. If the participant is on monitoring for a domestic violence or sexual assault case, the first willful violations should result in GPD seeking a warrant for failure to comply. If the participant is on monitoring for other person or property cases, no more than one warning should be given before a warrant is sought.
- 7.1.5. If a warning is given, the officer will document the violation and confirm the participant is aware of the territorial restriction.

7.2. Curfew violations

GPD recognizes at times emergencies occur which may result in a participant not arriving home prior to the start time of their curfew. If a participant has a pattern of violating their curfew or willful disregard for the court imposed curfew, EMU officers will seek a warrant for failure to comply. Factors that should be considered before seeking a warrant should include the length of time on monitoring, the number of violations, participant communications prior to the violation, previous warnings, transportation issues, work/school conflicts, and the location of the participant at the time of the violation.

7.3. Charging issues

Monitors worn by the participants must be charged daily. Participants are given oral, written and visual instructions on proper charging. GPD will make all efforts to ensure that the equipment is working properly. If a participant shows a pattern of willful refusal to properly charge the monitor, the participant will be warned and the warning will be documented. If the participant is under 18 years of age the participants guardian should also be notified of the charging issues. If the pattern of



improper charging continues, the Solicitor assigned to the case should be contacted and a show cause hearing should be scheduled. In extreme cases where the participant refuses to properly charge the monitor, GPD may choose to seek a warrant due to the length of time necessary to schedule and hold a show cause hearing.

7.4. Tampering or removal

If a participant willfully tampers with or removes the monitor GPD will seek a warrant for failure to comply. In cases where the monitor is damaged, officers can make an on scene arrest for the new charges, then seek a warrant for the failure to comply.

7.5. Probation

A judge may order an offender into the GPD Electronic Monitoring Program as a condition of his or her probation. If an offender has been convicted and placed on probation, GPD will assist Probation and Parole by providing electronic monitoring of the offender for the purpose of enforcing curfews and territorial restrictions. Any probation violations must be reported back to the assigned probation officer. The probation officer will then determine action to be taken.

7.6. Juvenile Offenders

Any violations committed by a juvenile offender being monitored by GPD will be reported to the DJJ court counselor assigned to the juvenile. A copy of the email notification to DJJ will be placed in the offenders file for documentation.

7.7. Recidivism

If a participant on GPD electronic monitoring is arrested for a new charge, the following procedures will be followed:

7.7.1. An EMU officer will respond to the jail and remove the monitor from the participant.

7.7.2. The officer will determine if the participant is being arrested for a new criminal charge that occurred while being monitored, and if the charge is a felony. If it is determined that the participant committed a new felony while out on bond, a request for a show cause hearing to revoke the original bond will be made to the Solicitor assigned to the case being monitored by GPD. If the



charge is a misdemeanor or if the crime occurred prior to being released on monitoring a show cause hearing will not be requested.

- 7.7.3.** If the new crime occurred while in violation of the participants conditions of release (curfew or territorial restriction), GPD will seek a warrant for failure to comply. Being arrested for a new charge is not necessarily a violation of the participant's condition of release if the new crime was not committed in violation of a curfew or territorial restriction.
- 7.7.4.** An EMU officer will provide the Greenville County Detention Center a copy of the original court order for electronic monitoring by GPD. The GCDC will place a hold on the defendant and notify GPD when the defendant is ready to be released. An EMU officer will respond to the jail and reattach the monitor prior to the participant being released from jail.
- 7.7.5.** If the participant is arrested in another jurisdiction, the EMU officer will respond to that jurisdiction and remove the monitor, or will coordinate with the arresting agency. The EMU officer will provide the agency of that jurisdiction an Other Agency Electronic Monitoring Memo requesting the agency to notify GPD prior to the release of the participant. Procedures in 7.7.2 and 7.7.3 above will be followed when an arrest occurred in another jurisdiction.
- 7.7.6.** If GPD requests a show cause hearing, GPD will provide the names of any witnesses necessary to provide probable cause that the participant committed a new crime while out on bond.

7.8. Offender Prioritization and Removal

GPD recognizes that it may become necessary to request that the courts order the removal of an electronic monitor from offenders when the program reaches capacity. GPD will prioritize the removal of monitors using the following criteria:

- Violent crime offenders will not be considered for removal
- Crime type removal prioritization
- Length of time on monitoring
- Prior criminal history
- Gang involvement
- Compliance record
- Prior crime correlation hits



- 7.9. GPD will identify participants for removal using the above criteria. GPD will provide the Solicitor's Office with a list of participants being considered for removal. The Solicitor's Office will schedule a hearing before a circuit court judge to request the removal of the electronic monitoring condition. GPD will request that any curfews or territorial restrictions imposed by the court remain in effect.

8.0 CRIME CORRELATION

- 8.1. Crime correlation automatically compares data from the offender's monitor with recently reported crimes. When the data from the two sources intersect, a potential crime scene correlation hit report is automatically generated.
- 8.2. GPD automatically retrieves offender data from the EM vendor each night. The data includes each offender's full complement of location data points for the previous day, as well as the date and time for which the point was taken. A unique offender identifier is also attached to each dataset. Crime data is automatically gathered from the record management system including the date and time range for the crime along with the longitude and latitude for the location of the crime. Predetermined variances are configured around crime locations, including the time range for and distance from an address geocode.
- 8.3. A daily report is generated and made available. The report is generated in two formats. The first format is divided by zones and the second report is sorted by crime type. In addition to the daily reports generated, a live search link has been established between records and the offender tracking data. If a report is opened after the daily download from the EM vendor an alert is attached to the report if an electronic monitoring participant was in the area of the reported crime.
- 8.4. The daily responsibility for reviewing potential electronic monitoring hits rests with the Zone Commanders or their designee, and the Investigations Division assigned to investigate the crime. The EM officers are a resource to Patrol and Investigations Divisions, but is not responsible for daily crime correlation review.
- 8.5. EMU officers suspecting an offender on electronic monitoring has been involved in a specific crime can log into the EM vendor program and can run a real time proximity report to determine if any offenders were in the area of a specific crime when it occurred.

9.0 ELECTRONIC MONITORING EVIDENCE PROTOCOL



- 9.1. When GPD makes an arrest where there is an electronic monitoring potential hit, the investigating officer must submit a supplement indicating the potential hit has been investigated. The supplement will indicate whether the suspect was identified, excluded or the electronic monitoring evidence was inconclusive. When another electronic monitoring subject is identified as being at the crime scene, that information must also be recorded in the supplement.
- 9.2. When the suspect has been identified by use of electronic monitoring tracking data, the investigator will obtain the detailed color map and the tracking map report. The maps should contain the time and accuracy reading for each point. The investigator will notify the Electronic Monitoring Unit that the subject has been arrested using GPS tracking evidence so that the device can be removed from the subject and any testing can be conducted.
- 9.3. The Electronic Monitoring Unit officer will provide the investigator a copy of the subject's court order for electronic monitoring and a copy of the offender's signed agreement form which is maintained by the Unit. A copy of the results of monthly inspections maintained by the EMU will also be provided. The EMU officer will remove the device and test the device for accuracy and submit the accuracy report to the investigating officer.
- 9.4. When the subject is being arrested for an offense requiring the preservation of biological evidence, EMU will use protective gloves during any contact with the device. When required to be preserved as potential biological evidence, the device will be returned to the investigating officer and preserved in Property and Evidence until the Solicitor's Office approves the release of the device to the EMU.
- 9.5. In cases where the electronic monitoring evidence is the primary evidence placing the suspect at the scene, the Solicitor's Office will review the investigating officer's file prior to submission. In cases where immediate action is necessary, the investigating officer may proceed directly to the Solicitor's Office or the appropriate member of the officer's chain of command.
- 9.6. In cases where the suspect cuts off or tampers with a court ordered electronic monitoring device, the Electronic Monitoring Unit will complete a report including any statements the defendant may have made. The damaged strap will be placed in property and evidence. Any damage to a monitor will be photographed as evidence. When the suspect is



arrested, EMU will attempt to obtain a statement from the suspect detailing why the monitor was cut off.

10.0 OFFENDER ASSISTANCE

10.1. The GPD acknowledges that offenders are more likely to be successful on the electronic monitoring program and less likely to reoffend if they are lawfully employed or reengaged in some type of educational environment or receive help with drug and alcohol addiction. EMU officers may provide or refer assistance to offenders who are seeking employment and/or educational opportunities as well as wellness services. These efforts may include but are not limited to:

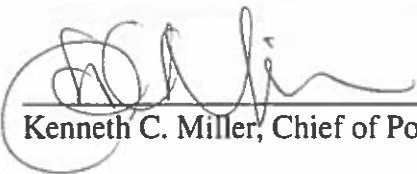
10.1.1. Assistance and referrals for mentoring, and development of resumes, interview and development of other job and life skills.

10.1.2. Assistance in pursuing employment opportunities.

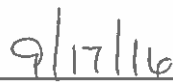
10.1.3. Assistance with adjusting curfew hours for employment purposes.

10.1.4. Direction for educational opportunities

- Community College
- School District
- Alternative charter schools
- Drug and alcohol addiction services.



Kenneth C. Miller, Chief of Police



Date



