

## **LOCATION MONITORING**

The Location Monitoring (LM) Program for the Western District of North Carolina is used as an alternative to pretrial detention, as a condition of probation, as an early release program for the Federal Bureau of Prisons, or as a punitive sanction to satisfy violations of the terms of supervised release. This program utilizes three (3) types of electronic monitoring tools to supervise defendants/offenders: (1) Voice Verification System Monitoring (VVS) which enables an officer to have either have predetermined or random calls made to a residence by a central computer system to ensure the defendant/offender is at home; (2) Radio Frequency Monitoring (RF) which enables the supervising officer to determine if a defendant/offender is at home or away from his residence; and (3) Global Positioning Satellite Monitoring (GPS) which track the movements of a defendant/offender while in the community.

VVS Monitoring is the least restrictive form of monitoring. The USPO assists the defendant/offender in creating a computer generated voice print specific to that defendant/offender. The officer has the ability to have either predetermined or random calls placed to defendant/offender's residence. Upon someone answering the phone, verbal instructions are given for the defendant/offender to come to the phone and repeat recorded phrases. These voice prints are then matched to the original voice print to verify whether or not the defendant/offender is at home during the required time frame.

RF Monitoring consists of a defendant/offender wearing a non-removable ankle transmitter and a home monitoring unit being placed in the defendant/offender's residence. The home monitoring device is connected to a residential phone system which allows the unit to call into a central computer and communicate the defendant/offender's daily activities. Through RF Monitoring an officer is able to determine whether or not a defendant/offender is at their residence during specified time frames. Equipment tampers are also monitored and reported.

GPS technology can be used by one of two (2) methods: passive or active tracking. (1) Passive tracking requires a defendant/offender to wear a non-removable ankle transmitter and carry a tracking unit when leaving the home. The tracking unit is tethered to the ankle transmitter. The tracking unit stores the defendant/offender's location(s) while in the community. Upon returning to their residence, the tracking unit is docked in a home monitoring unit, which is placed in the defendant/offender's home. When docked, the tracking unit downloads all daily location data stored during the leave exception. (2) Active tracking requires the defendant/offender to wear a non-removable ankle transmitter and carry a tracking unit when away from the residence. This tracking unit, however, calls in the defendant/offender's real time locations throughout the day. GPS technology allows an officer to establish inclusion and/or exclusion zones. These zones can be developed to either ensure a defendant/offender stays within the confines of a designated area (inclusion zones) or stays away from a restricted area (exclusion zones).

The Western District of North Carolina employs three (3) types of location monitoring components: (1) curfew; (2) home detention; and (3) home incarceration. A curfew requires the defendant/offender to be restricted to his or her residence during specific time frames. A curfew is the least restrictive type of location monitoring component. Home detention requires the

defendant/offender remain at their designated residence at all times, except for pre-approved leave for purposes such as employment, education, medical, correctional treatment, court appearances, attorney meetings, religious services, or other activities approved by the USPO. Home incarceration is the most restrictive location monitoring component. It requires that the defendant/offender remain at their designated residence 24 hours per day except for medical appointments, court related activities, and any other activities specifically approved by the court.

The U.S. Probation Office in the Western District of North Carolina operates their LM Program on a self pay system, which requires each defendant/offender to pay the cost of monitoring expenses.