

Global Positioning System (GPS) Supervision of Adult Sex Offenders

Pilot Project - January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006

Report by:

Orange County Probation Department

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Executive Summary

Approximately 470 adult sex offenders are on formal probation in Orange County and under the supervision of the Adult Sex Offender Unit of the Orange County Probation Department. Over 80% of these offenders have victimized children, the most vulnerable segment of our community and over 70% have committed felony sexual offenses. It is understood that all sex offenders pose a risk to the community. However, it is particularly concerning that certain offenders pose a significantly higher risk of reoffending or that any re-offending on their part would result in extreme levels of harm to the community.

"While any offender's subsequent re-offending is of public concern, the prevention of sexual violence is particularly important, given the irrefutable harm that these offenses cause these victims and the fear they generate in the community (National Center for Sex Offender Management, 2001)."

Authorized by SB 619, the Orange County Board of Supervisors allocated \$75,000 to fund a pilot project to use continuous electronic monitoring (CEM) with global positioning system (GPS) to aid in supervising sex offenders on probation in furtherance of community safety.

Orange County Probation's pilot program has five goals:

1. To develop and implement CEM with GPS as a supervision tool to enhance the ability of the Probation Department in fulfilling its mission of protecting the community from criminal or harmful acts committed by those on probation.
2. To improve the ability of officers to more effectively detect high-risk conduct and expeditiously initiate interventions to reduce or eliminate risk to the community.
3. To increase compliance with Court orders and probation conditions by offenders on probation through deterrence based on the offender's knowledge that there is no longer anonymity related to his whereabouts.
4. To effectively incorporate CEM with GPS into existing assessment practices in order to identify those offenders that are most appropriately supervised with this tool.
5. To effectively incorporate CEM with GPS into existing supervision practices for those offenders identified as appropriate for this level of supervision.

CEM with GPS has shown great promise as a tool to enhance the supervision of offenders released to the community. Thus far 25 offenders have been placed under supervision using CEM with GPS and 15 remained on active supervision at the end of the year. Experience with each offender has furthered our understanding of the use of CEM with GPS. A number of cases provide very clear examples of the benefits to community protection that could not have been achieved without the assistance of this level of supervision. The Probation Department continues to build on the lessons learned throughout the first year and has specific recommendations, made

in this report, for future use of this innovative technology in furthering the goal of community safety in Orange County.

Introduction

In October 2005, the Governor signed SB 619 into California law. SB 619 authorized the use of continuous electronic monitoring with global positioning systems of persons on probation or parole. Orange County Probation had previously explored the use of GPS technology as a condition of probation requiring a Court order in each individual case, as there was no prior statutory support for it's use. However, the Probation Department had never actually utilized CEM with GPS in its supervision practices.

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Based on the new legislation, the Orange County Board of Supervisors approved \$75,000 for the Orange County Probation Department to fund a pilot program regarding the use of CEM with GPS. This funding for the pilot was approved for up to 20 units at any given time and was to be used as a supervision tool in cases involving sex offenders. Probation entered into a contract in December 2005 with Sentinel Offender Services, LLC to provide real-time GPS monitoring services of up to 20 probationers at any given time beginning January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2006. The Board of Supervisors recently extended this pilot in December 2006 to run through December 31, 2007, using what remains of the previously allocated funds.

This past year, additional legislation related to the use of CEM with GPS was passed. Senate Bill 1178 was chaptered in September 2006 and mandates the use of CEM for registered sex offenders on formal probation or parole rated as high-risk per the State Authorized Risk Assessment Tool for Sex Offenders (SARATSO). Senate Bill 1128 was also passed in September 2006 and mandates specialized supervision practices and specialized, reduced caseloads for registered sex offenders on formal probation or parole, amongst many other changes in laws related to sex offenders. Jessica's Law, which was passed by the voters in November 2006, mandates that all felony registered sex offenders released from prison be placed on CEM with GPS for the remainder of their life. Jessica's Law does not define whether state or local agencies will monitor these lifetime offenders after they are off parole. Implementation of Jessica's Law was stayed by the Federal Court and remains stayed at this time pending further legal rulings. Even more recently the Governor announced funding for approximately 9000 sex offenders on parole to be supervised on GPS with CEM. It is very apparent that the use of CEM with GPS will be increasingly relied upon in the future for the supervision of offenders released into the community.

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CEM with GPS, the Technology

GPS is a worldwide radio-navigation system that relies on a constellation of over 24 satellites in orbit above the Earth. Each satellite broadcasts its position and the precise time by radio signals, allowing any GPS receiver to determine its location (latitude, longitude, and altitude) in any weather, day or night, anywhere on earth. The satellites are spaced so that from any point on Earth at least four will be above the horizon.

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The Portable Tracking Device (currently called a TrakMate through Sentinel Services) carried by the probationer receives the radio signals from the satellites and uses the signals from three or

more satellites to calculate its own position in a manner similar to triangulation. The geographic location plotted by this process is very accurate, usually within 30 feet or closer.

The TrakMate transmits this information to the vendor's monitoring station using cellular telephone service. The probationer's geographic location information is then identified with a symbol representing the probationer's location at a specific time overlaid on a map. In addition to carrying a TrakMate, the probationer must wear an electronic transmitter, usually secured at the ankle. The TrakMate must be within range (approximately 20-25 feet) of the probationer's transmitter at all times in order to effectively track the probationer.

The information obtained from the hardware is also used to generate reports available online that identifies certain events such as low battery, equipment tampering, etc. Immediate alerts usually indicating more serious events, such as the cutting of the transmitter ankle strap or a probationer out of range from his TrakMate, can also be transmitted by the system to the probation officer via email, pager or phone contact. The current TrakMate device also allows for two-way communication with offenders via cellular phone service in order to provide directives to the probationer or question him or her about their current activities.

Adult Sex Offender Unit 241

Adult sex offenders were identified as the initial population for utilizing the pilot for CEM with GPS. These probationers are assigned to Unit 241, the Adult Sex Offender Unit. This unit is responsible for initial assessment and supervision of appropriate cases with past or present sex offender convictions, or that present serious sex offender dynamics regardless of convictions. As such, the primary responsibility of Unit 241 is to protect the community through enforcement of Court orders, as well as implementation of best practices in sex offender management, given available resources. Unit officers work collaboratively with all levels of law enforcement, treatment providers and additional public/ private agencies with the goal of enhancing public safety and promoting lawful, productive lifestyles for probationers.

The Adult Sex Offender Unit operates countywide with specialized officers using the Containment Model, which is a best practice model of sex offender supervision in the community. The Containment model's main components include enhanced supervision, specialized sex offender treatment, and polygraph examinations. The goal is to provide proactive supervision and ongoing risk assessment to allow for intervention at points of high-risk conduct prior to recidivism, thereby reducing victimization to the community (Orange County Probation Business Plan, 2006).

CONTAINMENT MODEL

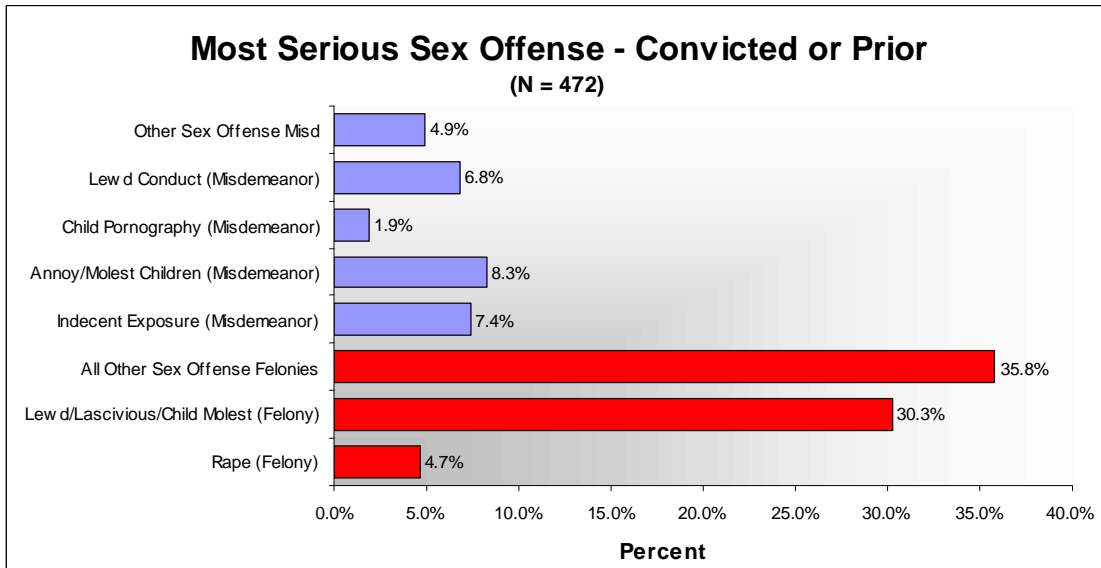


Unit 241 - Probation Population

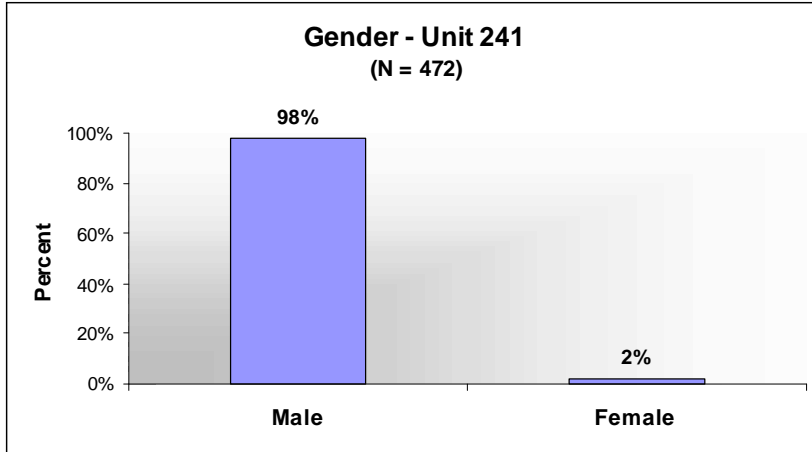
In order to describe the population of probationers within Unit 241, a "snapshot" was downloaded from Probation's Case Management System (CMS) on May 5, 2006 for data updated through April 30, 2006.

Please note the following:

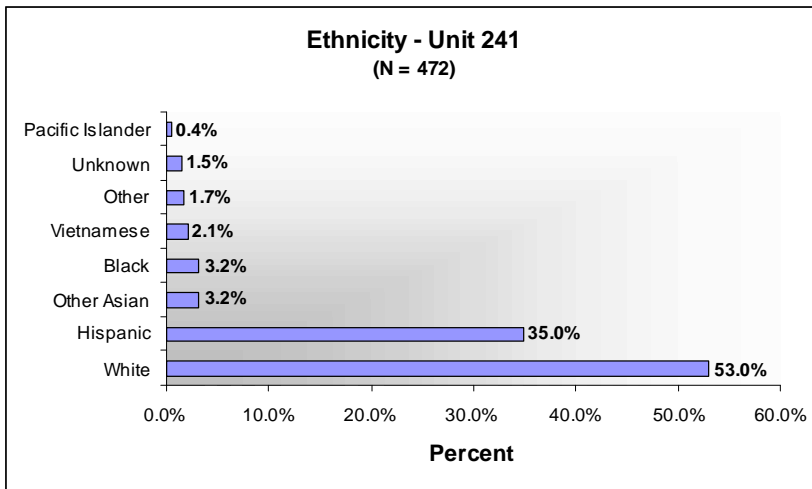
- ⇒ Unit 241 supervised 472 sex offenders as of April 30, 2006.
- ⇒ 10% of the sex offenders in Unit 241 were not supervised for a current sex offense conviction in CMS, but rather for failure to register as a sex offender, while another 9.5% had no sex offense convictions. For these individuals, the sex-offense dynamics/behavior present in their offense or history, as provided by the DPOs or the supervisor (SPO) was used.



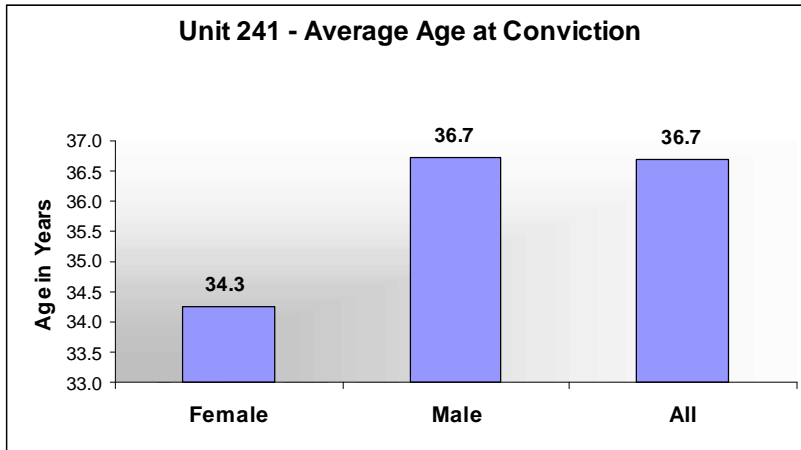
- ❖ The chart above lists the most serious convicted sex offense and, in the case of those with a conviction for "failure to register" or a "non-sex offense", the most serious sex-offending behavior/dynamics identified by the officers and supervisor of Unit 241.
- ❖ 71% of the sex-offenders in the unit committed sex-offense felonies (bars in red), and the rest committed sex-offense misdemeanors.



❖ The majority of sex offenders being supervised in Unit 241 are male.



❖ Of the 472 individuals, 53% are White and 35% are Hispanic



- ❖ The average age at conviction for the most serious sex offense is 36.7 years

Why We Are Concerned

Of the offenders supervised by the Adult Sex Offender Unit over 70% committed felony sex crimes. It is also of significant concern that over 80% of the offenders supervised by the Adult Sex Offender Unit have committed crimes against children, the most vulnerable segment of our community. It is understood that while all sexual offenders pose a risk to the community, that certain offenders pose a significantly higher risk of reoffending or whose reoffending would result in extreme levels of harm (i.e. rape or child molest vs. indecent exposure). With the above concerns in mind the Probation Department needed to identify goals for the pilot.

Goals of Pilot CEM with GPS Supervision

Goal 1

To develop and implement CEM with GPS as a supervision tool to enhance the ability of the Probation Department in fulfilling its mission of protecting the community from criminal or harmful acts committed by those on probation.

Goal 2

To improve the ability of officers to more effectively detect high-risk conduct and expeditiously initiate interventions to reduce or eliminate risk to the community.

Goal 3

To increase compliance with Court orders and probation conditions by offenders on probation through deterrence based on the offender's knowledge that there is no longer anonymity related to his or her whereabouts.

Goal 4

To effectively incorporate CEM with GPS into existing assessment practices in order to identify those offenders that are most appropriately supervised with this tool.

Goal 5

To effectively incorporate CEM with GPS into existing supervision practices for those offenders identified as appropriate for this level of supervision.

Implementation

Resources

The \$75,000 allocated by the Board of Supervisors to fund this pilot was to be used for vendor costs related to CEM with GPS equipment and support. The pilot was implemented with no additional probation resources and was incorporated into the workload of the Adult Sex Offender Unit staff, with ancillary support from research staff for purposes of preparation of this report. Special mention should be made that the Probation Department was fortunate to have a Volunteer Probation Officer working with the Adult Sex Offender Unit who has extensive knowledge of GPS systems and that he dedicated innumerable hours in assisting the unit in this pilot.

Training

In February 2006 unit 241 officers and the supervisor received approximately 12 hours of training from vendor staff regarding the hardware, software and alerts utilized in CEM with GPS. Each officer received a training manual for reference as well. Officers already utilizing the equipment trained officers transferred to the unit after February 2006. Sentinel staff have worked collaboratively with the unit supervisor, volunteer probation officer and deputy probation officers as issues have arisen requiring additional explanation or information.

Immediately after the initial training, all of the officers wore the equipment in active mode for at least a day with many officers wearing it for at least a week. The unit supervisor wore the equipment for over two weeks. This was done to familiarize officers and the supervisor with the equipment, mapping software and alerts; as well as to gain an understanding of what offenders would soon be experiencing.

Selection of Offenders

- Offenders with existing Court orders for GPS were initially used as a limiting factor in offender selection. Approximately 30-35 offenders had these orders in place at the beginning of the pilot. In mid-October 2006 the pool of offenders utilized for selection was increased to include the entire unit population.

- Offenders with significant risk to the community- Probationers whose case dynamics presented as posing significant risk were identified based on the knowledge and experience of unit staff. Four basic areas were viewed as useful in this determination:
 - Static Risk Factors- historical factors present in offender history, including but not limited to predatory vs. home based offending, victim selection etc.
 - Dynamic Risk Factors- current factors present in case dynamics such as current mental state, availability of potential victims, stable living arrangements, supportive living environment, etc.
 - Court orders/ Probation conditions appropriately enforced through GPS such as sex offender terms and conditions, prohibitions from schools, parks, bars, etc.
 - Factors making normal supervision practices difficult such as employment requiring constant travel, residential instability, frequent travel out of the local area, etc.
- Offenders with dissimilar dynamics and supervision needs were also considered so that it would give probation staff a variety of scenarios and circumstances with which to pilot the CEM with GPS technology.

Controlled Deployment

- The Probation Department was very cognizant of the need to maintain the credibility of the CEM with GPS pilot while developing knowledge and expertise related to this new tool. In that unit staff had never utilized the technology, it was understood that there would be a “learning curve”. This “learning curve” was even greater than expected as officers attempted to familiarize themselves with the hardware, mapping and understanding of the alerts, while overlaying this understanding on the individual case dynamics of each offender.
- The unit has four supervision areas covering geographic regions of the County. It was determined that a controlled deployment would be more effective and allow the supervisor and supporting staff to focus on one set of officers and offenders at a time. An additional benefit was that those officers that went through the first area of deployment were able to assist subsequent officers as their region was added. Issues that arose that were not fully understood were brought to the attention of the vendor until unit staff developed a more comprehensive understanding of CEM with GPS. This implementation process resulted in a very slow start up and a much smaller expenditure of funds than budgeted for. The first CEM with GPS units utilized on offenders went active on March 13, 2006. The last area office was brought on line with the pilot in September 2006.

Technology Alerts

- Unit 241 staff can view a daily log of the alerts received by the vendor from the offenders placed on the program. These alerts need to be reviewed for relevance to the individual offender’s patterns of travel, employment, history of compliance, potential equipment failure, probation terms, and assessed risk patterns. While many alerts are benign, they all require varying levels of review and follow-up. Some alerts require an extensive level of review and

follow up to understand their significance and potential for identifying high-risk or non-compliant behavior on the part of offenders.

- To gain a more thorough understanding of the nature and volume of alerts an entire month's worth were reviewed. For the entire month of October 2006, a total of 7,495 alerts were received for 16 individuals who were monitored on GPS. On average, each individual had 18.9 alerts per day, with an approximate average of 242 alerts per day coming to the unit for all offenders. Not all 16 offenders were on CEM with GPS for the entire month. It should also be noted that in November and December the number of alerts appears to have diminished as Unit 241 staff worked with the vendor to clear them more quickly or prevent them in the first place.
- Alerts can also be received by officers via email, pager or cellular telephone via text messages. The type and nature of these alerts can be set by the supervision agency and the parameters were coordinated with the vendor. This allows for near-real time alerts to be received by officers and the supervisor, or any other identified person or entity. CEM with GPS also allows the supervision agency to set various geographic areas as inclusion zones (areas offenders should be in) or exclusion zones (areas offenders are prohibited from). Inclusion zones are usually time sensitive i.e. setting a zone around the location an offender receives counseling at and identifying the timeframe he should be there. Should the offender not be in this zone at the time he is supposed to be the officer can know this. Conversely, if an exclusion zone is set around an area, perhaps a prior victim's home, and the offender enters this zone the officer can know this through an immediate alert.

Field Tests

- In order to understand the alerts, reporting and mapping technology the Probation Department felt it was necessary to review information in a more controlled environment. A number of formal tests were conducted utilizing the volunteer probation officer wearing the equipment and then closely monitoring the information received from the system. Examples of these tests included a check of the battery life and intentionally going into an area with no cellular service for the purposes of creating planned violations.
- The results of the battery tests indicated that the battery life exceeded that which was contracted for and that low battery alerts were received initiating a vendor response to the offender (volunteer in this case). The results of the cellular service test indicated that we did lose cellular service when expected, and therefore any near real-time reporting by the TrakMate. However, all the report information backfilled upon a return to cellular service and the mapping, out-of-range alert and tamper alert created by the volunteer's actions were accurately portrayed.

Vendor Collaboration

- The vendor has provided a representative responsible for the ongoing interactions between probation and the vendor. Communications by phone or in person with this representative occur on at least a weekly and oftentimes daily basis. This level of communication and coordination has been a vital component of the pilot implementation.

- The vendor has been responsive to requests for meetings between vendor and probation staff when needed. These meetings have involved the assigned representative as well as management and technology staff from the vendor.
- The vendor has provided tours and an explanation of its processes to probation staff on several occasions at probation's request to further enhance our understanding of how information is received and handled by the vendor, as well as vendor staff interactions with offenders and officers.
- In most circumstances the vendor has been timely in the delivery of needed equipment when requested by probation staff.
- The vendor has been timely in requests by probation to provide reports regarding equipment issues relating to an assessment of tampering by offenders. These reports can then be utilized to support a violation of probation if tampering is identified.

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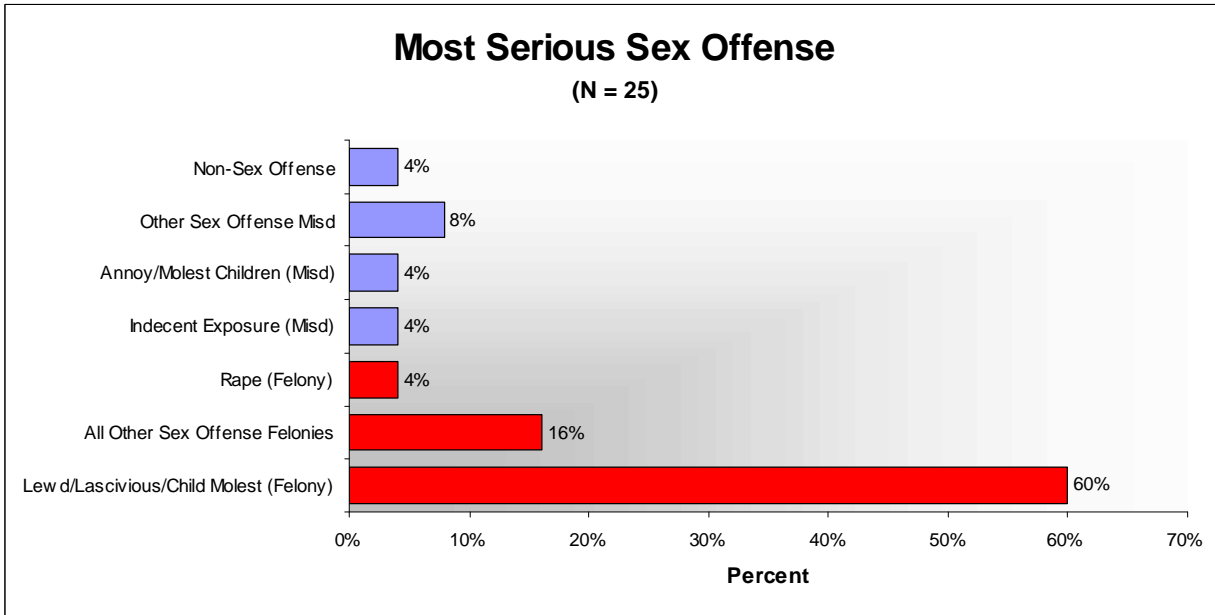
Specific Terms & Conditions

- Since utilization of CEM with GPS does not create a change in existing Court orders, any new expectations for the offender need to be related to effectively utilizing the technology as a supervision tool. Terms and conditions were developed to meet the goals of providing accountability, as well as clarity of expectations, for the offenders. These terms and conditions relate to the care and integrity of the equipment, responding to alerts, maintaining power and notification/ response to vendor or probation staff directives. All offenders received an extensive indoctrination and review of the equipment when initially placed under this level of supervision. The equipment and expectations for its use were clearly identified and offenders were advised to contact their officer should additional questions arise. Offenders are notified verbally or in writing when they commit minor violations of CEM with GPS rules. They are reminded of expectations and admonished that continuation of similar behavior may result in arrest and a return to Court.
- Serious or continuous violations of the terms and conditions can result in arrest and return to Court in a manner similar to any other violations of probation.

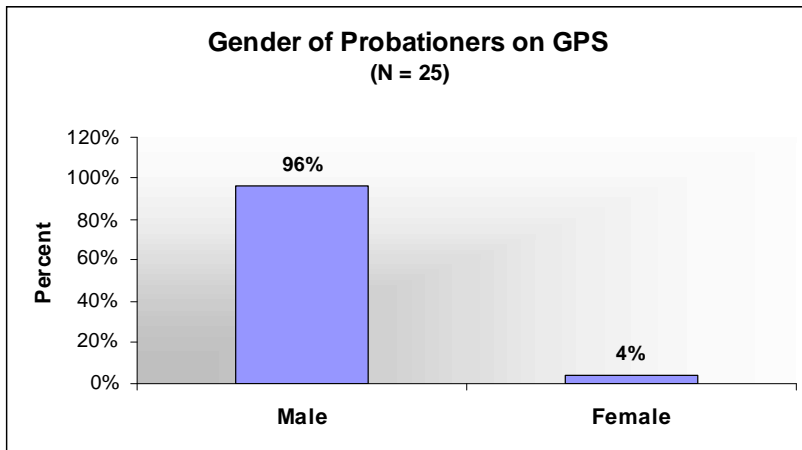
Offenders on GPS Monitoring

After the final planning and training of deputy probation officers in the use of CEM with GPS monitoring, the first two probationers were placed on GPS on March 13, 2006 as previously indicated. As of December 31, 2006, a total of 25 individuals had been placed on GPS, 15 of who are still being monitored (In Progress) while 10 were removed from GPS monitoring for a variety of reasons. The tables and charts below describe the most serious offense committed by the probationers in Unit 241 who were placed on GPS monitoring.

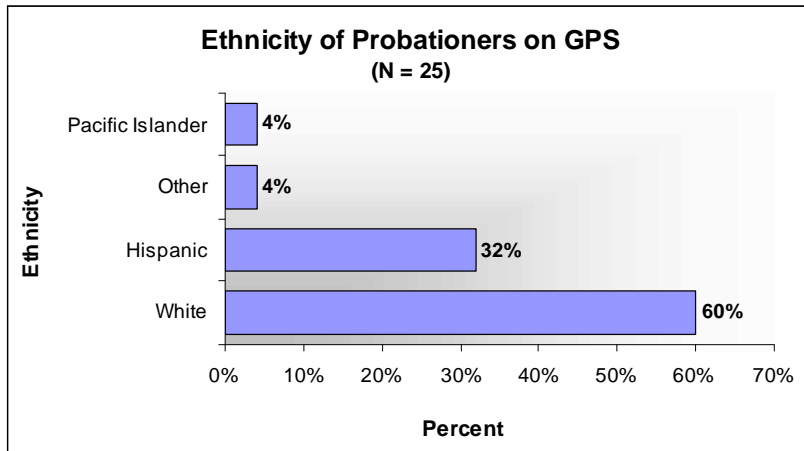
Most Serious Offense - Convicted or Prior



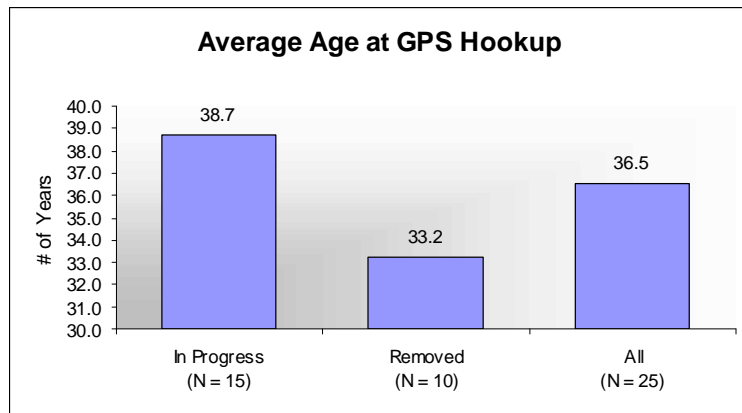
- ❖ 80% committed felony sex offenses as their most serious offense, mostly Lewd & Lascivious Acts (Child Molest - PC288)
- ❖ One person was placed on GPS monitoring for a felony stalking offense, which is not a sex offense



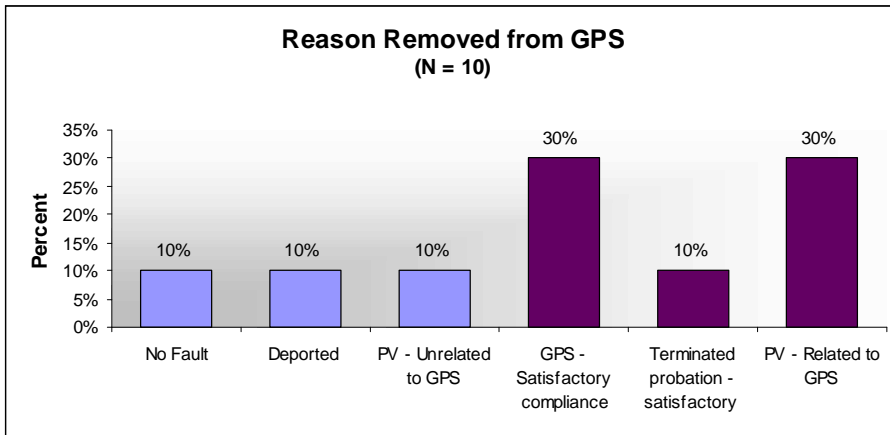
- ❖ Most of the probationers placed on GPS were males. The only female on GPS monitoring was the same individual who committed the non-sex offense (felony stalking)



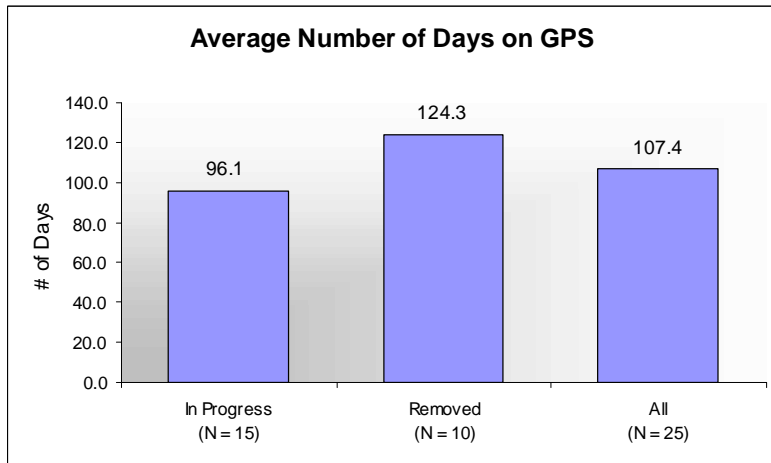
- ❖ 60% of the probationers on GPS are White and almost one-third are Hispanic.
- ❖ The previous charts follow closely the proportions of offending, gender and racial makeup of the entire Unit 241 population.



- ❖ The average age of individuals placed on GPS was 36.5 years old as of the date they were first hooked up. The 10 probationers eventually removed from GPS are somewhat younger than the 15 probationers still actively monitored by GPS as of December 31, 2006 (33.2 years vs. 38.7 years)



- ❖ Of the 10 probationers removed from GPS, three (30%) were removed due to a probation violation that was discovered with the aid of GPS. Another three (30%) were removed due to satisfactory compliance, and one individual (10%) completed his probation period satisfactorily.
- ❖ As for the other individuals removed: Two (20%) were removed through no fault of their own (No Fault & Departed) and one (10%) was removed for testing positive for drugs (PV - unrelated to GPS).
- ❖ Finally, none of the 10 individuals were arrested for a new law violation while on GPS supervision.



- ❖ From the date they were placed on GPS until they were removed, probationers were monitored an average of 124.3 days. For those still actively monitored on GPS, the length of stay from hookup until December 31, 2006 is 96.1 days.

Case Examples of Benefits of GPS Monitoring

Deterrent/preventative effect

C.W. is an immature young adult, who has been identified with mental health concerns. He was convicted of three counts of child molest for victimizing three girls aged 8 - 12 at the beach, and faces an extended prison sentence if he violates probation. His initial response to supervision was lackadaisical and this was very concerning due to the seriousness of his offense. For an offender to not seriously participate in his rehabilitation is considered a risk factor and he was headed towards an arrest and violation if he continued. According to the assigned officer, placement on CEM with GPS instilled a more serious attitude in him and his behavior, attitude and cooperation have improved significantly. His being placed under this level of supervision acts as a daily reminder of his status and assists him in counteracting his immaturity and mental health issues.

Intervention at high-risk conduct

T.S. is a male in his mid-40s who was on probation for narcotics possession and possession for sale. He has a significant criminal history including multiple prison terms for possession and distribution of child pornography, as well as a prior conviction for false imprisonment of a ~~12-year-old~~ boy. His criminal history also includes arrests for child molest dating back to his teenage years. He has a history of heavy stimulant substance abuse, which is considered a high-risk behavior for sexual reoffending due to its effects on judgment and impulsivity. He is also in late stages of a deadly communicable disease, which could be imparted to any potential future victim where the offense involved sexual contact. CEM with GPS supervision identified patterns of travel to areas previously frequented when using methamphetamines. This allowed officers to more quickly identify his high-risk patterns of travel as well as non-compliance with GPS rules. His substance testing and level of supervision were increased and he was subsequently arrested for use of methamphetamines as well as failing to respond to attempts to communicate with him on his GPS TrakMate on multiple occasions. Immediately responding to communication attempts over the TrakMate is a requirement for offenders and his non-response is viewed as supporting his efforts to evade supervision. He was subsequently sentenced to state prison for the probation violations.

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J.S. was placed on probation for five counts of oral copulation with a minor and for possession of child pornography. He admitted in polygraph testing as well as to officers, that he had multiple other unidentified young male victims and also to having an attraction for males aged 6 - 21. His living arrangements were very unstable and he was viewed as a very high risk to reoffend. CEM with GPS identified patterns of conduct that placed him near bars (which was prohibited). Questioning about his proximity to these prohibited locations led to his admission of alcohol use. He had multiple suspect issues with his GPS equipment including dropping his TrakMate in the toilet, leaving another on a bus etc. He lived in the central area of the County and was assigned to officers supervising that area. These officers were working on a Thursday night conducting unannounced home contacts and searches on offenders. A check by the officers regarding the probationer's location with GPS identified him to be in the south region. Officers traveled to this region to locate the probationer and found him at a local hotel, at a party in a room where a stripper was present. He was intoxicated (prohibited) and further investigation by officers

discovered that he was in contact with a 14-year-old minor while there. He was arrested due to this high-risk conduct in violation of his probation terms. He was recently sentenced to state prison for this violation of probation.

Recommendations/Conclusion

What We Have Learned

- CEM with GPS technology is a valuable tool for the supervision of offenders released to the community, accomplished through:
 - Risk reductions through quicker, more effective, identification of high-risk patterns of behavior, which oftentimes are precursors to reoffending, in certain offenders. Deleted: behavior, that
 - Risk reduction through deterring certain offenders from engaging in high-risk behaviors or criminal conduct due to the loss of anonymity of offender location, as well as impact on offenders' perceptions of their supervision status.
- Assessment and identification of the appropriate populations for CEM with GPS supervision is necessary in order most effectively utilize this resource intensive tool for the identified purpose of enhancing community safety.
- CEM with GPS is a tool that enhances supervision, not replaces it.
- Use of this technology, as a supervision tool requires significant specific knowledge and experience on the part of supervision agency staff. Deleted: ¶
- Expectations of CEM with GPS as a supervision tool need to be consistent with the technology. It does not tell us the state of mind, sobriety, associates, actions or intentions of an offender. It does tell us the offender's whereabouts and the valuable implications of that knowledge. It also allows us to contact the offender in the community to a higher degree and to contact him or her immediately to question activities, whereabouts and/or provide directives. This two-way communication in real time is viewed as a vital aspect of the CEM with GPS supervision.
- CEM with GPS is very resource intensive and in a manner similar to custody beds has a certain cost associated with it. The highest cost is not the daily cost to the vendor but rather the cost of supervision staff to effectively utilize it. Significantly reduced caseloads are necessary and if effective around-the-clock response were implemented, this resource utilization would increase even more.
- A close collaboration and working relationship between the supervision agency and vendor is essential and is vital to both entities' interests if CEM with GPS is to be successful.
- There are aspects of CEM with GPS that make it a useful tool for law enforcement agencies; such as the ability to conduct surveillance, contact offenders in the community and rule

offenders in or out as possible suspects when offender location is compared to criminal activity.

- Additional time in the pilot is needed and should provide more clarity and information; the current extended contract should provide an appropriate amount of time to accomplish this.
- At this time there is not enough information obtained from this pilot to provide a research based report on the effectiveness of CEM with GPS, however the experiences of the pilot thus far provide anecdotal information as to it's usefulness and success.

Future Goals for this Pilot

Goal 1

Identify how best to consider implementation of CEM with GPS supervision for additional populations that would benefit the Probation Department's mission of protecting the community.

Goal 2

Build on current collaborative relationships with other criminal justice and law enforcement agencies to develop a more comprehensive model of integrating CEM with GPS information into the operations of these agencies throughout the county and state.

Goal 3

To work with, and gain information from, local, state and national entities towards development of a "best practice" use of CEM with GPS in Orange County, including consistent standards for the technology and information sharing/ access.

Goal 4

- Identify the resources that would be required for future utilization of CEM with GPS on a potentially larger scale and to incorporate practices allowing for effective response during non-traditional business hours. This information would allow policy makers and managers to make informed decisions regarding utilization of resources towards public safety issues.
 - The mandates of SB 1178 will require electronic monitoring for certain high-risk sex offenders in the future. The current statutory impetus to supervise high-risk sexual offenders in a specialized manner and through electronic monitoring under recently passed legislation dictate that some level of CEM with GPS be available into the future for supervision of sex offenders. Based on a review of the sex offenders supervised by the probation department it is felt that the ability to supervise up to 40 offenders under CEM with GPS would meet these requirements. This could be accomplished through the addition of two probation officer positions with some ancillary support staff.
 - A decision to expand CEM with GPS on larger scale, to include other high-risk populations, would require significant unit sized additional resources. Should the total

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population of offenders under CEM with GPS be expanded to up to 150 offenders, with around-the-clock response included, it is anticipated that there would be a need for approximately eight officers, one supervisor, two specialist technicians with GPS knowledge and a unit support staff.

Recommendations:

1. Clearly define for the public, policy makers and our own department, the role, purpose, and expectations of CEM with GPS as a supervision tool consistent with the technology and its ability to assist in the goal of enhancing public safety.
2. Identify, recognize and accept the additional resources needed to effectively implement CEM with GPS and explore options to offset the costs of these necessary resources where possible.
3. Expand to additional high-risk populations supervised by the probation department including the Gang Violence Suppression Units, Special Enforcement Unit (violent/ weapons related offenders), Domestic ~~Violence Unit~~ (including stalkers) and certain other offenders such as serial residential burglars, where location information is specifically related to predatory criminality.
4. Engage with law enforcement agencies to develop collaborative working arrangements regarding CEM with GPS offenders and the information available that would assist these agencies in their duties.
 - Surveillance ability based on known whereabouts of offenders.
 - Contact with offenders in the community to enforce Court ordered conditions of probation such as search and seizure, no contact with minors, possess no weapons etc.
 - Comparison of CEM with GPS location data with crime data to identify possible suspects of criminal behavior or rule probationers out as possible suspects based on their location elsewhere at the time of the crime.
5. Coordinate resources needed for CEM with GPS as a supervision tool with other types of electronic monitoring currently in use, or envisioned in the future, such as the Supervised Electronic Confinement Program, juvenile house arrest programs and any other supervision or in lieu of custody uses for electronic monitoring.
6. Explore grant funding or cost sharing with local and state agencies for purposes of increasing the effectiveness of CEM with GPS consistent with public safety goals.
7. Continue with the pilot for the extension period to further develop agency expertise, experience and effectiveness of CEM with GPS as a supervision tool.

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