

******CONFIDENTIAL******

Report for:

Report Name: SCRAM GPS® Non-Compliance Report

Report Date:

Event(s) From: _____ to _____

Client Name:

Agency:

Case Number:

Report

Prepared By: Alcohol Monitoring Systems, Inc., d/b/a "SCRAM Systems"

Background

_____ first began the SCRAM Systems Monitoring Program on _____.
SCRAM GPS Bracelet serial number _____ was assigned on _____.

Technology

The SCRAM GPS bracelet uses the satellite-based Global Positioning System (GPS) to determine and track its location, thereby tracking the location of the bracelet's wearer (the "client"). The recorded location data is stored within the ankle bracelet and periodically transmitted over the wireless cellular network to SCRAM Systems' monitoring network. Locations are then displayed on a map and can be used to determine if the client entered or exited certain pre-identified zones.

The supervising authority may program certain zones into the monitoring software. These zones are centered at a specific address or latitude and longitude coordinates and extend for a specified distance from that point. "Exclusion zones" are regions where the client is not allowed to enter either at any time, or during specified time periods. "Inclusion zones" are regions that the client must be within during specified time periods. The supervising authority can choose to be alerted whenever a "zone violation" occurs.

The supervising authority chooses how often GPS location points are taken, and how often they are transmitted to the monitoring network. Typically, they choose to have GPS location points taken every 1 to 3 minutes, and to have that location data sent up to the network every 1 to 15 minutes.

GPS location accuracy can be affected by various factors including atmospheric effects, geomagnetic storms, the number of satellites "in view" of the bracelet, and reflection from bodies of water or buildings. There is an accuracy value, calculated by the GPS receiver chip, associated with every location point. Typical accuracy ranges from about 4.5 meters (15 feet) to 15 meters (50 feet).

In some cases, an accurate GPS location cannot be obtained because the GPS bracelet is not "in view" of the minimum number of required satellites. This typically occurs inside large buildings or within "urban canyons" between tall buildings. When this occurs, the SCRAM GPS device will attempt to establish its location through Cell Tower Point (CTP) triangulation. If a location point also cannot be calculated through CTP triangulation, the monitoring network will post a "no location" message.

There may also be times when the GPS bracelet is gathering location points but is out of cellular coverage so it cannot send this data up to the monitoring network. When this occurs, the data will be sent up as soon as the bracelet gets within cellular coverage. In both of these scenarios, the supervising authority will be alerted within their chosen period of time.

The GPS bracelet is waterproof and is also equipped with tamper detection. If the bracelet's strap is cut or the client attempts to pry the strap off without physically cutting it, a tamper alert will be generated and immediately sent up to the monitoring network.

The GPS bracelet has a rechargeable battery and the client must periodically charge the bracelet (typically daily) to ensure it continues to track their location. The bracelet vibrates when the battery is low to alert the client that it must be charged. The bracelet also sends the battery's state via the cellular network to SCRAM Systems' monitoring network, which allows the supervising authority to follow-up with the client when the battery is low.

Conclusion

SCRAM GPS bracelet serial number _____, attached to client _____,
had a non-compliance event from _____ to _____.