SCRAM House Arrest Non-Compliance Report

Reset Form

****CONFIDENTIAL****

Report for: _____
Name of the Supervising Authority

Report Name: SCRAM House Arrest Non-Compliance Report

Report Date: _____
Date this Report was Prepared

Event From: _____ to: _____
Event Start date & time (m/d/yyyy hh:mm am/pm) — Event End date & time (m/d/yyyy hh:mm am/pm)

Client Name: _____
Name of the Monitoring Program Participant

Agency: _____
Name of the Monitoring Organization or Caseload

Case Number: _____
Court-Assigned Case Number (if applicable)

Report Prepared By: _____
Name of the Person who Prepared the Report

SCRAM House Arrest Non-Compliance Report

Background

_____ (the “Participant” or “Client”) first began the SCRAM Systems Monitoring Program (the “Program”) on _____. SCRAM House Arrest bracelet serial number _____ and SCRAM base station serial number _____ were assigned to the Program Participant on _____.

Technology

House arrest is sometimes referred to as home confinement, home detention, or electronic monitoring. The SCRAM House Arrest bracelet (the “Device”) is affixed to the client’s ankle and monitors the Device’s proximity to a base station, which is placed in a central location within the client’s home. The Device contains a transmitter that emits a wireless signal that is received by the base station. When the client moves too far from the base station, the base station no longer detects the transmitted signal and automatically contacts the SCRAM Systems monitoring network.

The supervising authority may program a schedule into the monitoring software. The schedule defines when the client must be at home – and in some cases, when they must leave – and the monitoring network is contacted when the client is non-compliant with this schedule. The supervising authority may also choose to be alerted whenever certain alerts occur, such as “unauthorized leaves” (the client left during a time they were scheduled to stay at home) and “failed-to-returns” (the client did not return home by the time they were scheduled). Instead of having a schedule, the client may be placed on “24/7 lockdown,” during which every leave and return event is immediately transmitted to the monitoring network.

The distance from which the transmitted wireless signal can be detected by the base station depends upon several environmental factors, such as the type of building construction, building materials used within the home, the location of large metal objects within the home, such as refrigerators and water heaters, and the proximity of large wireless transmitters, such as radio and cellular towers, to the home. The supervising authority has several tools available within the SCRAM Systems monitoring software which enable them to mitigate these environmental variables.

1. First, there are three different ranges from which to choose in the monitoring software – minimum, average, and maximum – with the goal of selecting a range just large enough to allow the client to move freely about their entire home without generating any alerts.

2. Second, a minimum “leave time” must be established in the monitoring software. This minimum leave time represents the amount of time the client must be out of the range of the assigned base station before an unauthorized leave event is transmitted to the monitoring network. The leave time acts as a buffer that allows the client to briefly step out of range without generating an alert (to get the mail for example), and also prevents alerts from being generated when the client briefly enters wireless dead spots that may exist within their home.

3. Finally, the software enables agents to conduct a range test, in which the client walks around all areas of their home while an agent of the supervising authority monitors the base station. The base station will notify them if the client enters a wireless dead spot, in which case the range setting may be increased, the base station may be relocated within the home, or the client may be instructed not to enter that location.

The SCRAM House Arrest bracelet is also equipped with tamper detection. If the Device’s strap is cut, a tamper alert will be generated and immediately transmitted to the monitoring network.

In the event of a power loss to the home, or the base station being unplugged, the base station has a backup battery and will continue to operate for up to 48 hours, during which time it will store all events. Stored events will be sent up to the monitoring network as soon as power is restored. The base station will also store events if its connection to the Internet is interrupted, and those events will also be sent up to the monitoring network as soon as the connection is restored.

Finally, the monitoring network expects to hear from the base station a minimum number of times per day via “check-in calls,” even when the client is fully compliant. The check-in call interval is defined by the supervising authority and, as an additional safeguard, they may choose to be alerted if a check-in call is not received, as this may indicate the client has interfered with the normal operation of the base station.

Conclusion

Given the background facts and description of the technology provided above, the following observation can be reported.

From _____ to _____, SCRAM House Arrest Device serial number _____ and/or SCRAM base station serial number _____, which were assigned to client, _____, recorded the following non-compliance event:

<Select One>_____.

Routine diagnostics performed on the Device indicate the Device was functioning properly at the time of this event.