



CSOSA GPS Monitoring

The Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA) supervises adults on probation, parole, and supervised release in the District of Columbia. CSOSA's Community Supervision Officers (CSOs) use a number of strategies to promote supervisees' compliance with the conditions of their release.

Global Positioning System (GPS) monitoring allows CSOs to effectively enforce geographic restrictions, stay-away orders, and curfews, when such conditions are imposed by the court or the releasing authority.

CSOSA's GPS Unit operates within the High Risk Management Strategies Division.

While GPS can't prevent crime from occurring, it can help deter crime, aid in investigations, and encourage supervision compliance.

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GPS MONITORING: HOW IT WORKS

Supervisees are placed on GPS monitoring when it is ordered by the court or the releasing authority.



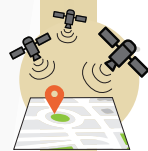
A tamper-resistant GPS device is placed on the supervisee's ankle.



CSOs input the supervisee's travel zone, including boundaries and restricted areas dictated by the court or the releasing authority.



The GPS device stores the travel zone and constantly transmits a signal to register the supervisee's movement.



Satellites triangulate the GPS device's precise location.



Wi-fi and cellular signals provide an automatic back-up if the satellite signal becomes unavailable.



All movement is tracked and stored on the supervisee's record.



CSOs can monitor movements in real time and send an alert to a supervisee's GPS device.



The GPS device will vibrate when it receives an alert and if a violation is committed. Violations can include entering a restricted area, missing a curfew, and tampering with the unit.