



HM Prison &
Probation Service



Electronic Monitoring (EM) Police Briefing

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Police EM

- What is EM
- Police EM Obligations
- Police EM Opportunities
- EM Serious Acquisitive Crime Project
- Contact Details

What is Electronic Monitoring (EM)?

- EM is used to manage defendants' behaviour on bail, offenders sentenced by courts, some prison releases and immigration cases.
- The technology uses radio frequency (RF), the Global Positioning System (GPS), Alcohol Monitoring (AM – not available for bail) or a Non-Fitted Device (NFD – not available for bail) to support conditions imposed.
- The police are responsible for addressing breaches of court imposed bail.
- EM bail conditions can include a curfew (where a defendant must be at a specified location at specified times), exclusion zone/s (where defendants cannot enter specific location/s) or a combination of any of these tools.

- EM equipment:



RF Tag



GPS Tag



**Home
Monitoring
Unit**



AM Tag



NFD

Remand Applications (MG7)

- The MG7 Remand application form includes a section to guide decision makers should a remand in custody not be approved.
- EM details can be included on the MG7 remand application.
- Examples are listed below:

Flight Risk – Exclusion zones around all ports

Night time burglar – Curfew during hours of darkness

Exclusion zones placed around victims & witnesses

Exclusion from rival gang area

Reason(s) for opposing bail (check one or more boxes):

1. Fail to surrender to custody	<input type="checkbox"/>	5. For the defendant's own welfare (<i>Youth only</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Commit offences on bail	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6. Charged with or convicted of a violent / sexual offence equivalent to 14 plus years imprisonment in the case of an adult (<i>Youth only</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Interfere with witnesses or otherwise obstruct the course of justice	<input type="checkbox"/>	7. The only way to protect the public from serious harm (<i>Youth only</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. For the defendant's own protection	<input type="checkbox"/>	8. To prevent the commission of imprisonable offences (<i>Youth only</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/>

Give full details to **substantiate each ground** for opposing bail and seeking a remand in custody:

Estimated date when an upgraded file could be completed: _____

If the application for a remand in custody is not granted, what **bail conditions** are considered appropriate with reasons (*include sureties*):

Show details here

Police Obligations – Court Bail EM Breach Process (RADU)

Police Minimum Standards for EM Court Bail Breaches

The RADU Process:

- **Receipt** - Following an EM breach the EM contractor (EMS) will e-mail a witness statement to the police force control centre where the defendant resides. (Note: this can take 24 hours.)
- **Assess** – The police are then required to evaluate all the available information for each breach e.g. risks, intelligence and previous breaches.
- **Decide** – The police must make a decision; to arrest, take no further action or circulate the defendant as wanted (See National Decision Model).
- **Update** – The police are required to update EMS of the outcome of the breach event by replying to the original breach e-mail with: arrested, no further action or wanted.

Note:

- The Bail Act 1976 S7(3) provides that the police **may** arrest for a breach of bail.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/electronic-monitoring-publication>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/electronic-monitoring-court-bail-protocol>

Opportunity – External Agency Request

- The Police can request EM data from EMS via an ‘External agency Request’ (EAR).
- The purposes are outlined below.
- There are **four** priority levels for EARs.

Type of request (Priority Level)	Response Times	Purpose for requesting data (Examples)
P1 (Urgent)	Within 15 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There is an immediate significant risk of harm to the tag wearer, the public or property• Location data is needed to facilitate arrest where resources are deployed or ready to be deployed.
P2 (Custody)	Best endeavours 2-4 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data is required to progress a criminal investigation whilst the tag wearer is in police custody
P3	24 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data is required expeditiously in connection with an investigation. This is not urgent, but the data requires disclosure within 24 hours.
P4	Up to 3 working days	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Securing evidence• Detection/investigation of a crime• Establishing links with others

How can electronic monitoring be used.



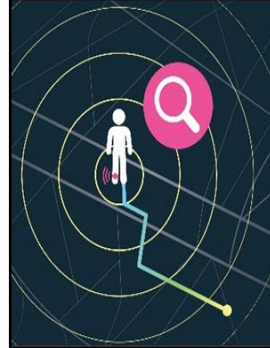
EM to monitor exclusion/s: where tag wearers cannot enter a specific location or address as identified on a map



EM to monitor attendance at appointment/s: where tag wearers are required to attend a programme, employment or education



EM to monitor compliance with curfew/s: as a condition alongside location monitoring



EM to monitor whereabouts (Trail Monitoring): where a tag wearers whereabouts is tracked*



Alcohol Monitoring: to abstain from consumption (AAMR & AML) or to monitor consumption levels (AML).

**Not available for Court Imposed bail.*

- If proportionate and necessary, **a combination of the above** may be the most effective way to use EM.
- This can include a **combination of the different conditions** as well as combining **multiple types of conditions** (i.e., multiple curfews or multiple exclusion zones).

Varying Curfew & Exclusion Zone dates & times.

*To accommodate childcare, employment, religious commitments.
And/ or to manage specific identified risks/ disrupt patterns of behaviour*



Splitting curfew addresses.

*To accommodate childcare, employment, religious commitments.
And/ or to manage specific identified risks/ disrupt patterns of behaviour*



Multiple inclusion and exclusion zones.

Configured to contain multiple zones, which can be used to disrupting patterns of offending.



What is the Acquisitive Crime pathfinder?

What is the project?

In 2020, as part of the Government's ambition to reduce neighbourhood crime, a programme of GPS trail monitoring for adult offenders convicted of acquisitive crimes was requested.

In April 2021, the project rolled-out to six police force areas (PFAs) with an additional 13 PFAs launching in September 2021.

If the person meets a strict criteria; having been sentenced as an adult to a standard determinate sentence of 90 days or more, for a specified specific AC offence which forms the longest (or joint longest) live/ current sentence and resides within one of the in-scope PFAs.

Then they will be subject to a compulsory trail monitoring licence condition and required to wear a GPS enabled tag at all times to record their movements without a case specific assessment, the necessity and proportionality is established at a cohort level.

Probation are responsible for the management and supervision of these offenders. The project takes a multi-agency approach by aligning with the refreshed Integrated Offender Management (IOM) strategy.

HMPPS are considered the first organisation to deliver a project of this nature and is considered a world first, we stored GPS data from tag wearers and cross reference this data with Crime times and locations. If we match GPS data to crime data, the acquisitive crime hub issue an evidential pack to the police to inform them an acquisitive crime tag wearer has been in the vicinity of a crime when it was committed.



Objectives:

- To support crime investigation, detection and arrest
- To reduce reoffending and have a positive impact on offender behaviour
- To provide an efficient service which offers good value for money