ELECTRONIC MONITORING IS A FORM OF INCARCERATION

Where Are Electronic Monitors Used:

50

All 50 states and the District of Columbia use electronic monitors in some form.

The net for electronic monitoring is widening:

Pre-Trial: People who have been arrested but have not been convicted of a crime.
Probation: People who have been ordered by a court to be supervised for a period of time.
Parole: People under community supervision after serving time in prison.
Juvenile System: Youth ordered by court to be under electronic supervision.
Immigration: Immigrants placed under the electronic supervision of Immigrations and Customs Enforcement (ICE).

Mass Incarceration is Decreasing

57% drop of youth in the juvenile system between 2007–2015.

1.5 million prisoners in the United States at the end of 2016. Down 4% in the last decade.

Electronic Monitor Use is Growing

140% increase in # of people on electronic monitoring in the past decade.

125,000 devices are in use in the criminal justice system.

30,000 immigrants, on average, are on electronic monitors on any given day.

New York State expanded the use of electronic monitoring for parole by 110% between 2010 and 2015

The cost of Electronic Monitoring:

- Daily Fee: Can range from $3/day up to $35/day.
- Activation Fee: Varies based on the bond but can be several hundreds dollars just to set up.
- Installation Fee: A fee to put the monitor on and can cost up to $200.
- Security Deposit: A fee most commonly charged by Libre by Nexus for immigrants released from detention.

Common Rules For People on Monitors:

- House Arrest: Can't leave home unless you've been given permission by a supervisor.
- Exclusion Zones: Parts of the city where a person cannot go without triggering an alarm.
- Batteries: Must be charged daily. In some cases, fully charging a device can take up to 2 hours.
- Adult Supervision: Some county authorities require an adult be present with a young person at all times.

Companies that Profit from Electronic Monitoring

BI Incorporated: Owned by the GEO Group, the nation's largest private prison operator. BI is the sole provider for ICE. They produce an annual revenue of $125 million dollars.

Securus: One of the nation's largest prison telephone providers, also owns and operates several electronic monitoring companies. In 2017, Securus was sold to an investment firm, Platinum Equity for $1.5 billion.

"Libre" by Nexus: Is a company that pays the cash bonds to release immigrants who are in detention. The person released then goes on electronic monitoring and assessed a per day fee. That cost does not go to pay off the cost of the cash bond.

> **"[The monitor] needs to be removed because it serves no purpose when you are trying to get your life together."**
> **–Coco Davis, spent 22 months on a monitor while awaiting trial**

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