

2024

**BOARD FOR JUDICIAL
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**WASHINGTON
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**Electronic Monitoring with Victim Notification
Technology in Washington State**

Electronic Monitoring with
Victim Notification
Technology Workgroup

Washington State
Administrative Office of
the Courts
June 2024

As we wrap up our efforts, we want to extend our sincere gratitude to the Board for Judicial Administration (BJA) Electronic Monitoring with Victim Notification Technology (EMVNT) Workgroup for their unwavering dedication and invaluable contributions to addressing domestic violence and enhancing victim safety. Your expertise and diligence have been instrumental in shaping this initiative.

We also want to express our appreciation to the BJA for supporting this endeavor. Their ongoing support has been crucial in developing the model policy, training template, and best practices that will serve as valuable resources for survivors.

Furthermore, we express gratitude to the legislature for passing HB 1715 and allocating funding for EMVNT. This financial support will enable jurisdictions to start their EMVNT initiatives, which will help benefit survivors of domestic violence.

The EMVNT workgroup developed the following resources to help jurisdictions implement EMVNT.

1. **Model Policy:** Provides guidelines and a protocol framework for implementing EMVNT in your jurisdictions.
2. **Best Practices:** Offers detailed guidance and practical consideration and recommendations for implementing EMNVT in your jurisdictions.
3. **Training and Budget Templates:** Included in the appendix are examples of tools that you can use to develop EMVNT in your jurisdiction.

It is essential to understand that while EMVNT serves as a tool, it does not guarantee safety. The workgroup has diligently addressed various limitations, such as privacy concerns, impacts on daily life, and the need for oversight, all of which are important in continuing to help the safety and well-being of victims.

The workgroup's dedication to upholding the safety of domestic violence victims and maintaining the integrity of our justice system is commendable. Thank you for your hard work and commitment.

Sincerely,

Judge Kelli Osler

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Clark County District Court

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**Electronic
Monitoring with
Victim Notification
Technology
Model Policy**

Introduction

This model policy for Electronic Monitoring with Victim Notification Technology (EMVNT) in Washington State was developed by the Board for Judicial Administration's Electronic Monitoring with Victim Notification Technology Workgroup. This model policy provides a framework for jurisdictions to implement EMVNT. This policy aims to establish uniformity in EMVNT use, enhance victim protection, and streamline monitoring processes.

When reviewing this policy keep in mind:

1. This document is not intended to support any specific vendor application.
2. Technological changes occur frequently. When implementing EMVNT, adapt these policies considering any technology changes, jurisdiction needs, and available resources.
3. We provided sample policy language throughout this document.
4. While this policy is addressing EMVNT in the criminal context, it can be adapted to EMVNT for civil protection orders.

What Should Be Included in Your Policy

EMVNT is used for individuals deemed at risk of causing serious harm to others, especially in cases involving domestic violence. This technology monitors the restrained party's location in real time and generates alerts for violations. The protected party can opt into receiving alerts through email, text, push notifications or use an application on their mobile phone to alert the monitoring company when a protection order is being violated.

1. **Technology and Equipment:** Jurisdictions must specify the technological requirements for equipment chosen for EMVNT operations in their policies. This includes details on GPS (Global Positioning System) ankle bracelets, monitoring software, and victim notification.
2. **Ordering EMVNT:** EMVNT may be ordered under RCW [7.105.450](#), which defines domestic violence and provides guidelines for protection orders.

3. **Parameters and Protocols for Use:** Jurisdictions should ensure that the exclusion zones in the EMVNT system align with the distance requirements specified in each protection order, which can vary case by case. Each jurisdiction should clearly outline protocols for responding to violations, assigning specific roles and responsibilities. Additionally, they should define a detailed process for installing and removing monitoring devices, including procedures for after-hours response.
4. **Agencies Involved and Their Roles and Responsibilities:** Jurisdictions should establish clear roles and responsibilities at each step of the process for agencies involved with EMVNT, including law enforcement, dispatch, judicial officers, prosecutors, court administrators, clerk, jails, monitoring companies, and jurisdictions with pre-trial release programs.
5. **Data:** Agencies participating in EMVNT should track multiple data points including demographics, violation rates, number of participants served, agency paid participants vs. self-pay participants, and the number of EMVNT arrests.
6. **Accessibility:** All agencies will implement measures to ensure the accessibility of EMVNT for individuals with disabilities, providing reasonable accommodations as needed.
7. **Frequency of Review:** Users should consider reviewing and updating their EMVNT policies annually to ensure they are keeping up to date with current laws, current technology, and best practices.
8. **Training and Education:** Users shall provide training and education to personnel involved in EMVNT operations to ensure they are proficient in using the technology and equipment.

Model Policy

I. Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines, priorities, and protocols for EMVNT use in [jurisdiction name]. EMVNT utilizes GPS ankle bracelets to track the restrained party in real-time, primarily intended for use in cases of domestic violence as defined in chapter 7.105 RCW, allowing for prompt notification of violations to victims, law enforcement and court.

II. Policy Statement

It is the policy of [Jurisdiction name] to follow established standards and protocols for each referral to an EMVNT Program. EMVNT notification services can be ordered by a judge without the participation of the protected party. Judicial officers are responsible for ordering EMVNT and law enforcement is responsible to enforce protection order violations.

III. Definitions

III.1 Buffer Zones: Zones surrounding an exclusion zone that offer early notification to the protected party when the restrained party is nearing the exclusion zone. Buffer zone sizes can be established by the agency, based on the location of the stationary exclusion zones, the victim's safety plan, and the unique circumstances of each victim and restrained party or by a judicial officer at the time EMVNT is ordered. Buffer zones are areas where the restrained party can legally enter and exit.

III.2 Electronic Monitoring with Victim Notification Technology (EMVNT): Utilizes a GPS ankle monitor to track, in real-time, offenders who have been found to pose a risk of serious danger to a victim of domestic violence. HB 1715 authorizes this technology's use, especially in domestic violence cases per chapter 7.105 RCW. It monitors the restrained party's location and movements, notifying the protected party and Law Enforcement promptly of safety risks or violations by the restrained party, enhancing protection beyond what a protection order or No Contact Order can provide without EMVNT. Notifications can be sent

through a dedicated application on the victim's cell phone.

II.3 Exclusion Zones: A specific geographic area that the restrained party is prohibited from entering by a valid and served protection order. The intent of EMVNT is to increase victim safety, discourage violations, and increase restrained party accountability.

III.4 Global Positioning System (GPS): Is a satellite-based navigation system that "links" to a GPS-enabled device in order to determine the restrained party's precise geographical location and track their movement. It relies on a network of satellites to provide accurate information related to positioning and timing, facilitating various applications such as mapping, navigation, and location-based services.

III.5 Monitoring Agency: An EMVNT provider who is contracted to oversee and manage the monitoring of individuals under EMVNT supervision. In the event of an order violation the monitoring agency may also be responsible for notifying 911 dispatch, law enforcement, protected party, probation/pretrial/corrections agencies, and courts.

III.6 Protected Party: Is the person named in a protection order who is protected from contact by the restrained party.

III.7 Restrained Party: The respondent in a protection order who is prohibited from contacting the protected party.

IV. Protocols

IV.1 Installation

IV.1.A Court Order Review: Upon receiving a court order for EMVNT, promptly review the order to understand its specific requirements, including the type of monitoring device, duration of being monitored, and specified exclusion zones.

IV.1.B Schedule Installation: When a defendant is eligible for release, the jail and monitoring agency should coordinate to schedule the installation of the GPS ankle bracelet. The installation must occur prior to release. If permitted by the court order, the jail may hold the defendant for a reasonable period of time to ensure the installation is completed.

Courts should consider establishing a clear procedure for when EMVNT is ordered as a condition of release in an Order Establishing Release Conditions.

IV.1.C Device Preparation: The designated party installing the monitoring device shall verify the monitoring device is fully charged, functional and programmed according to the Court's order prior to installation. After preparation, the designated party or agency will activate the monitoring device and perform additional testing to confirm it is operable and communicating with the monitoring center prior to releasing the restrained party.

IV.1.D Educational Session for Restrained Party: Provide a thorough orientation to the restrained party, explaining the functions of the device, the geographic areas included in the exclusion zones, and the consequences of a violation. Ensure they understand their responsibilities and the monitoring process (**Appendix D** EMVNT Training Template for training.) This must include showing the restrained party, on a map, how far the exclusion zone extends from each address (unless the protected party's address is confidential).

IV.1.E Educational Sessions for Protected Parties: The protected party shall be contacted and given the option of participating in an EMVNT program. If the protected party agrees to participate in the program, they must be provided with education around the use of phone application/notification system and safety

planning. This educational session should occur at a time when the restrained party is not present. Additionally, it is important to emphasize that safety is not guaranteed by EMVNT but is a tool to help reduce risk. (**Appendix E** Q&A Handout for Protected Party)

IV.1.F Support Contacts: Provide both parties written information about EMVNT. Provide the restrained party and protected party with contact information for technical support and emergency assistance in case of device malfunction or other issues. Remind the protected party that in the case of any emergency or violation the protected party should immediately call 911 if they do not have the app downloaded on their cell phones.

IV.1.G Monitoring: Provide the monitoring center with the contact number for the designated local dispatch to be used for reporting a violation. The monitoring center should use a script as determined by the dispatch or monitoring agency's protocol.

IV.1.H Exclusion Zone Management: Maintain and update exclusion zones as necessary, as specified by the court order. Ensure both parties are aware of any changes to these zones, unless the protected party's address is confidential. Order the restrained party to report to the installation vendor to sign updated paperwork showing the new exclusion zone.

IV.1.I Data Collection: Collect essential information from the restrained party, including contact information, the location of their residence, employment, and emergency contacts.

IV.2 Set Up of Device

While setting up the equipment enter the following information:

1. Size of mobile **exclusion buffer zone**: matching the distance provision of the protection order issued by a judicial officer.
2. Size of **stationary exclusion buffer zone**: matching the distance provision of the protection order issued by a judicial officer.
3. Size of mobile **exclusion zone**: matching the distance provision of the protection order issued by a judicial officer.

4. Size of **stationary exclusion zone**: matching the distance provision of the protection order issued by a judicial officer.

IV.3 Protocols for Vendor

You will need to develop specific language based on your vendors technology. We have incorporated various aspects of EMVNT that may not be included with the vendor you choose. The following example comes from a specific vendor that is currently being used in Clark County. It is being used to provide a framework for developing protocols. Tailor the protocol framework to align with your chosen vendor's technology and capabilities. It is not the intention of AOC to endorse any vendor by providing this example:

Mobile Exclusion Buffer Zone Alert: (enter and exit)

1. Protected party - Push notification, text, and email.

Mobile Exclusion Zone Alert: (enter and exit)

1. Protected party will call 911 and activate a safety plan at their discretion.
monitored by [vendor] under the alert notification program. Provide details of the violation (example: when the zone was violated, if the offender is still actively in the zone or if the offender has left the zone.)

Stationary Exclusion Buffer Zone Alert

1. Protected party - Push notification, text, and email.

Stationary Exclusion Zone Alert

1. Protected party - Push notification, text, and email
2. Law Enforcement - Notified through Dispatch. Live phone call to Dispatch and [add phone number]. *"This is [Monitoring Center] calling in regard to a protection order violation in progress. The subject named in the protection order is - Offender's name/DOB – who is monitored by [vendor] under the alert notification program. Provide details of the violation (example: when the zone was violated, if the offender is still actively in the zone or if the offender has left the zone"*
3. Restrained party's device is audible alert is activated.

4. Restrained party device is called by [Monitoring Center] informing the monitored person that they have breached an exclusion zone. This call is recorded and kept on file. The offender must be notified that the line is being recorded per RCW 9.73.030. (this is specific to the technology being used depending on the vendor that you want to use.)

Tamper Alerts: (Case and Strap Tamper)

1. Protected party - Push notification, text and email.
2. An Alert is sent to [Name of Monitoring Agency]
3. Restrained party - Call to monitored person from [Name of Monitoring Center] on monitored person's device.
4. [Name of Monitoring Agency] calls law enforcement for tamper alert.
5. Law enforcement performs welfare check on Protected Party.

Ankle Monitor Battery Critical Alerts - 28% Battery Life Remaining

1. Vibration on restrained party's device.
2. Call to monitored persons device by [Name of Monitoring Center].
3. An alert is sent to [Name of Monitoring Agency].

Ankle Monitor Battery Escalated Alerts - 22% battery life remaining

1. Vibration on restrained party's device.
2. Call to restrained party via the device by [Name of Monitoring Center].
3. An alert is sent to [Name of Monitoring Agency].

Ankle Monitor Battery Sleep Mode - 14% Battery Life Remaining

1. 14% battery life left on restrained party's device. Unit wakes up every 6 hours to provide 10 minutes' worth of data.
2. Protected party - Push Notification, text and email.
3. An alert is sent to [Name of Monitoring Agency].

Ankle Monitor Device Shut Down

1. Protected party - Push Notification, auto text and email.
2. An alert is sent to [Name of Monitoring Agency]
3. Welfare check of protected party by monitoring agency and/or law enforcement.

Types of Notifications

1. Buffer zone violation (mobile and stationary).
2. Exclusion zone violation (mobile and stationary).
3. Device tamper alerts.
4. Battery critical alerts.
5. Device shut down/loss of communication alerts.

IV.4 Agency Responsibilities with Notifications

Clearly establish each agency's roles/responsibilities in your specific jurisdiction. Each agency has a key role in this process, including law enforcement, judicial officers, and monitoring companies. Using a standardized script can streamline communication and actions, leading to more efficient and effective responses.

1. [Jurisdiction name] law enforcement agencies will be notified through [dispatch] if a restrained party enters a stationary exclusion zone.
2. [Jurisdiction name] law enforcement agencies will be notified through [dispatch] if a restrained party removes their bracelet after hours (Monday through Thursday, 4:30pm to 6:30am and Friday, 4:30pm through Monday at 6:30am). The purpose for this notification is for law enforcement to conduct a welfare check of the protected party.
3. Protected party will be notified if the restrained party is within the buffer zone (mobile and stationary).
4. Protected party and law enforcement will be notified if a restrained party enters an exclusion zone (stationary only).
5. [Name of Monitoring Center] will be notified when:
 - a. Any violation of these protocols occurs.
 - b. The restrained party tampers with the device.
 - c. The restrain party's battery device is running low.
 - d. If the battery on the device is not charged or operational.

V. Communication Between Monitoring Center and Dispatch

A script should be developed for your jurisdiction to outline communication standards between the monitoring company and dispatch when a violation or tamper alert has occurred.

Sample Language for 911 Dispatch Call

“Hi, this is the [Name of Monitoring Center] calling in regard to a protection order or No Contact order violation in progress. The subject named in the protection order is (Restrained Party Name/DOB) who is monitored by [insert Monitoring Center name here] under the Alert Notification Program.” Then provide details of the violation (example: when the zone was violated, if the restrained party is still actively in the zone or if the offender has left the zone).

Sample Language for Strap Tamper Alert

“This is [insert name here] Monitoring Center. We are calling to report a strap tamper by a monitored offender and request a welfare check of the protected party.”

State when the strap tamper violation occurred and the current location of the offender. Give DOB of restrained party / [phone number here] and they will need to know who the protected party is and their address if the protected party is not using the mobile app or does not have their phone on them

V.1 Handling Priority Notifications and After-hours Notification

It is important to identify the priority level and type of notifications. Handling high priority calls for EMVNT requires a prompt and coordinated response from law enforcement and other relevant agencies. When a high priority call regarding a potential violation or threat to the safety of the protected party is received by 911 or the 911 dispatch system, dispatchers should prioritize the call accordingly. Dispatch should relay the information received to the responding officers, providing details of the violation, the locations of the incidents, and any relevant background information.

Sample Language for After Hours Removal

Protocol for Contact After Hours Notification for the Removal of a Bracelet

Monday through Thursday, 4:30pm to 6:30am and Friday, 4:30pm through Monday at 6:30am

1. Protected party - Push notification, text, and email.
2. Law Enforcement - Notified through [dispatch] Live phone call to [dispatch] at [phone number].

V.2 Sample of 911 Dispatch Prioritization

EMVNT calls should be dispatched in the same manner and same priority as any other restraining order in progress call type.

Violations of a protection order can represent a significant safety risk to the protected party.

CAD EVENT TYPE	SUB-TYPE	PRIORITY
RO – Restraining Order	1 – In Progress	2
	2 – Just Occurred	3
	3 – Cold	4

- I. **Restraining Order Violation – In Progress**
 - a. Indicates a violation is in progress.
 - b. Monitoring Center - [Name of Monitoring Center] calls dispatched indicating a restrained party has entered an exclusion zone.
 - i. Monitoring Center - [Name of Monitoring Center] will update dispatch of location updates via GPS coordinates if there is a need.
 - c. Verify the restraining order exists via ACCESS or with the issuing agency, if appropriate.
 - d. Follow the call-taking procedure.

VI. Device Removal

VI.1 Court Order Review: Confirm that the court order authorizes the removal of the EMVNT device and specifies the conditions under which it can be removed.

VI.2 Schedule the Removal: Contact the restrained party to schedule the removal of the device, which should be completed as soon as the court order allows. Contact the protected party and inform them of the date/time of anticipated device removal. If the protected party has the application on their phone, provide instructions for the removal of the application.

VI.3 Final Meeting: Meet with the restrained party to discuss their experience, address any questions or concerns, and provide information on the return of any equipment and the termination of services.

VI.4 Documentation: Maintain records of the removal process, including the device's serial number, date and time of the removal, and the condition of the device.

VI.5 Court Notification: Notify the court and any relevant parties that the device has been removed, providing a summary of the restrained party's compliance during the monitoring period.

VI.6 Data Handling: Ensure all data collected during monitoring is properly stored, adhering to data privacy and security regulations.

VI.7 End of Services: Close the case and record the end of monitoring services. Retain records for the agreed upon time duration.

VII. Related policies, procedures, forms, guidelines, and other resources

- a. [Monitoring Company] referral form
- b. RCW [2.56.260](#)
- c. RCW [7.105.450](#)
- d. RCW [9.94A.030](#)
- e. [HB 1715](#) Session Law Chapter 462, Laws of 2023

2024

**BOARD FOR JUDICIAL
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**Electronic
Monitoring with
Victim Notification
Technology
Best Practices**

Introduction

In Washington State, domestic violence (DV) remains a significant concern, with statistics indicating that it affects individuals across all demographics. According to the Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence, nearly half of the homicides in the state are related to domestic violence, highlighting the urgent need for effective interventions and prevention strategies. In 2022 alone, there were 71 domestic violence-related fatalities (this includes 54 homicides, 14 murder suicides, and four deaths by police intervention) in Washington, accounting for nearly half of all homicides in the state.¹ Additionally, the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence reports that 1 out of 3 women and 1 out of 4 men have experienced some form of domestic violence by an intimate partner within their lifetime in Washington state.²

These numbers underscore the urgent need for effective interventions and prevention strategies to address domestic violence in the state. To enhance safety measures for victims of domestic violence, Washington State enacted the Tiffany Hill Act (RCW 2.56.260), which authorizes the use of EMVNT. This technology allows for real-time monitoring of a restrained party and immediate notification to the protected party and law enforcement if the restrained party violates specified boundaries. Clark County is currently the only county with a fully implemented EMVNT program. Their experiences and policies in handling EMVNT criminal domestic violence were used to develop these statewide model policy, protocol, and best practice. Their experience highlights the importance of learning from existing implementation to ensure the effective use of EMVNT as tool to help provide real time notification to victims. The [Board for Judicial Administration \(BJA\)](#) was tasked with developing the model policies, protocols, and best practices for EMVNT.³ **(Appendix A)**

These recommendations are intended to aid Washington State counties and municipalities in implementing EMVNT. This guide explains the complexities inherent in EMVNT implementation in the diverse communities and jurisdictions throughout

¹ Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence, <https://wscadv.org/projects/statistics-research/>

² National Coalition Against Domestic Violence <https://ncadv.org/state-by-state>

³ HB 1715, Session Law Chapter 462, Laws of 2023

Washington State. It considers trauma-informed approaches, accessibility, language access, and other locally relevant circumstances. It is important to ensure equity and access for all individuals, including those from marginalized communities. By prioritizing equity and access, jurisdictions can ensure that EMVNT is effectively implemented and is available to serve all victims of domestic violence, regardless of their background.

When reviewing these best practices, it is necessary to consider the unique needs of your jurisdiction, the available technology, and how to engage community partners. Adapt these recommendations and strategies to suit those unique needs, ensuring your approach aligns with HB1715, including any training requirements, policy implementation, and communication with your local partners. Regular review of the policies and procedures and incorporating feedback from your community partners and individuals utilizing this technology is essential to its success. Through this work, you will transform challenges you will no doubt encounter into opportunities for ongoing improvement, ensuring that EMVNT is a responsibly administered and effective tool tailored to the specific needs of your jurisdiction.

Definitions

Accessibility: Ensuring that services and environments can be easily and readily accessible to individuals with disabilities and other barriers.

Buffer Zones: Zones surrounding an exclusion zone that offer early notification to the protected party when the restrained party is nearing the exclusion zone. Buffer zone sizes can be established via agency/program policy or by a judicial officer at the time EMVNT is ordered. Buffer zones are areas where the restrained party can legally enter and exit.

Cultural Relevancy: Cultural relevancy refers to the ability of individuals or organizations to appropriately understand, communicate with, and interact with people from diverse cultural backgrounds. It involves recognizing and respecting cultural differences, adapting to cultural norms, and promoting equal access to services for all cultural groups.

Electronic Monitoring with Victim Notification Technology (EMVNT): Utilizes a GPS ankle monitor to track, in real-time, offenders who have been found to pose a risk of serious danger to a victim of domestic violence. HB 1715 authorizes this technology's use, especially in domestic violence cases per chapter 7.105 RCW. It monitors the restrained party's location and movements, notifying the protected party and Law Enforcement promptly of safety risks or violations by the restrained party, enhancing protection beyond what a protection order or No Contact Order can provide. Notifications can be sent through a dedicated application on the victim's cell phone.

Exclusion Zones: A specific geographic area that the restrained party is prohibited from entering by a valid and served protection order. The intent of EMVNT is to increase victim safety, discourage violations, and increase restrained party accountability.

Global Positioning System (GPS): A satellite-based navigation system that links to a GPS-enabled device in order to determine a restrained party's precise geographical location and track their movement. It relies on a network of satellites to provide accurate

information related to positioning and timing, facilitating various applications such as mapping, navigation, and location-based services.

Internal Court Program: A court will authorize identified vendors to issue EMVNT equipment, install and remove equipment, monitor restrained party, notify courts of violations, and manage the day-to-day aspects of a program.

Language Access: The provision of services and resources that facilitate individuals who have limited proficiency in the English language, are deaf or hard of hearing, or have other language needs in accessing and obtaining information, assistance, and support in a language they comprehend.

Lethality Assessments: Evaluations typically conducted by law enforcement in domestic violence cases to help identify offenders who may pose a high risk for committing serious or lethal harm. These assessments enable timely interventions and support to be provided to victims of domestic violence.

Monitoring Agency: An EMVNT provider who is contracted to oversee and manage the monitoring of individuals under EMVNT supervision. In the event of an order violation the monitoring agency may also be responsible for notifying 911 dispatch, law enforcement, protected party, probation/pretrial/corrections agencies, and courts.

Protected Party: Is the person named in a protection order who is protected from contact by the restrained party.

Restrained Party: The respondent in a protection order who is prohibited from contacting the protected party.

Third-Party Vendor: The court may contract with an agency that works directly with a vendor that offers full-service EMVNT services. This includes a monitoring center, installing and removing equipment, monitoring individuals, filing violations, and managing day-to-day operations. Some vendors may also provide additional monitoring services such as urinalysis testing, cheek/oral swab testing, and alcohol monitoring.

Trauma-Informed Care: A methodology for delivering services that acknowledges and addresses the extensive effect of trauma on individuals.

Victim Notification Technology: Encompasses a range of tools and systems designed to keep crime victims informed breaches of exclusion zones. It utilizes automated notifications and alerts delivered through several channels, such as text messages, phone calls, push notifications, and emails.

EMVNT Guiding Principles

EMVNT guiding principles provide an overarching framework for the successful implementation and operation of the program.

1. **Improve Victim Safety:** Prioritize victim safety by ensuring that EMVNT practices include timely and effective notifications in case of violations or emergencies, thereby enhancing overall safety measures. However, it is important to recognize that while EMVNT is a powerful tool, it does not guarantee safety. Limitations such as potential privacy concerns, impacts on daily life and routines, emotional distress, and the need for effective control and oversight of the monitoring process should be addressed to ensure the victim's safety and well-being to the greatest extent possible.
2. **Promote Equal Access and Justice:** Establish practices that ensure equitable access to EMVNT for all individuals, irrespective of their socio-economic status or geographical location.
3. **Enhance Collaboration:** Foster collaboration among community partners, including law enforcement, judicial officers, clerks, victim advocates, attorneys and community organizations to ensure effective implementation and utilization of EMVNT.
4. **Address Privacy and Data Security:** Develop practices that protect the privacy and data security of individuals involved in EMVNT, including ensuring that monitoring data is securely stored and accessed only by authorized personnel.
5. **Provide Training and Support:** Offer ongoing training and support to all system and community partners involved in EMVNT to ensure they understand their roles and responsibilities and can effectively implement the program.
6. **Transparency and Accountability:** Establish practices that promote transparency and accountability in the implementation of EMVNT, including regular reporting and evaluation of program outcomes within your jurisdiction.
7. **Incorporate Best Practices:** Continuously review and update best practices in EMVNT to ensure the program remains effective and responsive to the needs of victims and their communities.

These best practices are organized into sections that address the main aspects of EMVNT implementation. The guidelines stress collaboration among agencies, such as law enforcement, judicial officers, attorneys, and clerks for a coordinated approach to the use of EMVNT in domestic violence cases. These best practices are outlined in the following sections that address key areas: identifying system and community partners, trauma-informed approaches, victim considerations, vendor selection, equipment considerations, language access, and main partners' responsibilities, training, considerations for EMVNT in civil protection orders, and feedback evaluation.

I. Identifying System and Community Partners

When developing your jurisdiction's strategies for EMVNT, involving various system and community partners is crucial for success. Engage system and community partners from the start. Different perspectives lead to creative ideas and better outcomes. System and community partners can identify and address potential barriers and other issues early, saving time and frustration. This is the perfect time to identify resources, roles, and responsibilities. Committed partners also can help explain and advocate for this technology.

I.1 Who Will Own the Process?

The planning and implementation team for the EMVNT process should consist of members from various disciplines, including law enforcement, county corrections, local jails, prosecutors, defense attorneys, judges, clerks, community-based and system-based advocates, pre-trial release if applicable, and court administrators. Ownership of the EMVNT process typically falls under the jurisdiction of the agency or department responsible for overseeing the monitoring program, which may vary depending on the jurisdiction's structure, procedures, resources, and policies.

I.2 Identifying Critical System and Community Partners Early

System and community partners can be added at any point in the process. Here are some steps to help identify them:

1. Identify relevant groups affected by EMVNT implementation and ongoing utilization.

2. Map relationships between groups involved with EMVNT implementation.
3. Engage system and community partners early to build buy-in.
4. Ensure diverse perspectives are sought out and included for comprehensive strategies.
5. Involve system and community partners at different levels for a well-rounded approach.
6. Maintain open communication throughout the process.
7. Consider system and community partners' availability and adjust accordingly.
8. Ensure equity and access by actively involving marginalized communities and considering their specific needs and perspectives.

I.3 Exploring Key Partnerships: Consider the Following Questions

1. Who should be involved based on impact and interest?
2. What roles and responsibilities would they have?
3. What expertise do they bring and how can it be leveraged?
4. What are their concerns and objectives?
5. How can system and community engagement be encouraged and cultivated?
6. What resources and support do they need?
7. How will their feedback be gathered, disseminated, and incorporated?
8. How can equity be ensured in the involvement of marginalized community members, and what specific steps can be taken to address their needs and perspectives?

I.4 Examples of Key System and Community Partners for EMVNT

- Law enforcement.
- Judicial officers.
- Key court staff (e.g., administrators, clerks).
- Victim advocates.
- Community organizations.
- Communities of color, LGBTQIA, people with disabilities, immigrant populations, etc.
- Dispatcher.

- Government agencies.
- Technology providers.
- Legal professionals.
- Prosecuting attorneys.
- Defense attorneys.
- Victims.
- Legislators.
- County Corrections, Probation and Pre-Trial Services.

I.5 Effective Communication with System and Community Partner

1. **Shared Understanding:** Clear communication ensures that all system and community partners have a shared understanding of the goals, objectives, and expectations of the project. This reduces misunderstandings and conflicts.
2. **Informed Decision-Making:** Clear communication provides system and community partners with the information necessary to make informed decisions about the project. This leads to better outcomes and increased buy-in.
3. **Building Trust:** Clear communication builds trust among system and community partners. When system and community partners feel they are fully informed and their input is valued, they will trust the process and its outcomes.
4. **Alignment:** Clear communication ensures that all system and community partners are aligned with the project's goals and objectives. This minimizes divergence in priorities and keeps the project on track.
5. **Engagement:** Clear communication engages system and community partners by keeping them involved in the project. This increases system and community partners' commitment to the project.

When implementing EMVNT programs, it is important to collaborate with community stakeholders by establishing feedback loops. This allows for continuous input, addressing concerns, and identifying improvements suggested by system and community partners. Remaining open to process changes based on feedback demonstrates a commitment to responsive governance.

Regular communication about progress and challenges is important for sustaining community engagement. It promotes inclusivity and transparency, ensuring that all system and community partners will more fully participate in the project. Additionally, incorporating plain language is essential as it enhances understanding and engagement. Using clear, straightforward language helps to make complex information more accessible to a wider audience, including those with varying levels of literacy or language proficiency. This approach fosters a sense of inclusivity and empowers community members to actively participate and provide valuable input.

I.6 Trauma-Informed Considerations for Community Partners

When developing strategies for EMVNT, consider including trauma-informed care principles. Trauma-informed care recognizes the widespread and long-term impact of trauma and emphasizes creating an environment that is sensitive to victims' needs and avoids re-traumatization. Here are some considerations:

- **Safety and Trust:** EMVNT program should prioritize the safety and well-being of victims and respect their autonomy. Build trust by providing clear information about the program and its goals.
- **Transparency and Empowerment:** Communicate openly and honestly with victims about the EMVNT process. Empower them to make informed decisions about their participation and safety.
- **Collaboration:** Provide victims with options whenever possible, such as collaborating with community-based victim advocate organizations, or other supports to develop safety plans and other considerations that meet their needs. Inform them that they can opt out of receiving notifications and that monitoring will still be done without notifications being sent to them.

- **Cultural Relevancy:** Be aware of and sensitive to the cultural backgrounds and experiences of victims. Provide services that are respectful and responsive to their cultural needs.

By incorporating trauma-informed care principles into the design and implementation of EMVNT programs, you can create a more supportive and effective system for victims of domestic violence.

II. Vendor Selection Process

Selecting the right vendor is crucial for the successful implementation EMVNT. Jurisdictions must identify vendors capable of providing the necessary equipment and monitoring services to ensure a successful EMVNT program. Currently, the Administrative Office of the Courts has five approved vendors to choose from if you seek reimbursement for funds spent on EMVNT (**Appendix B**). These vendors are subject to change. Vendor selection is important for ensuring the safety and security of program participants while maximizing the effectiveness of the program. The planning and implementation team should consist of system partners that can identify local technology challenges before conducting live testing of multiple vendors' devices and programs to fully understand the capabilities and limitations of each vendor's program. Listed below are some considerations and questions to help select your vendor.

- **Define Your Requirements:** Begin by clearly defining your needs from a vendor for equipment, monitoring, and technology. Make a list of specific features, functionalities, and any budget constraints you anticipate.
- **Determine Your Technological Capabilities:** Determine your jurisdiction's technological capacity for GPS devices.
- **Research and Contact Vendors:** Identify potential vendors that are available in your area and meet your requirements. Contact these vendors to gather more information about their products and services.
- **Evaluate Available Technology:** After gathering information from available vendors, evaluate their equipment and technology to determine which technology best aligns with your needs. Test the equipment in a live environment to assess the feasibility of using that equipment.

- **Other Factors to Consider:** When evaluating technologies, consider factors such as ease of use, scalability, compatibility with existing systems that are currently used in your jurisdiction, potential for customization, costs, and the geographic area where the technology will be utilized.

II.1 Sample Vendor Questions/Testing Considerations

- Does the vendor's program have an application for the protected party phone or does the protected party have to carry a separate device?
- Does the vendor have the ability to use multiple GPS/cellular vendors to get the best coverage for the geographic area?
- What are the capabilities of the GPS device the vendor provides?
 - Does it have a tamper resistant strap?
 - Does it have an alarm?
 - Does the device provide alerts of tamper/removal?
 - Does it have two-way communication?
- How long does it take for the protected party and law enforcement to be notified once a violation has been reported?
- Does the vendor have prior experience working with both protected parties and restrained parties?
- Does the vendor provide 24/7 monitoring?
- Does the vendor have experience working with pre-trial release or the courts to obtain the legal documents necessary for programming of the device?
- Does the vendor have the ability to install the device at the local jail before the restrained party, is released? Is the vendor willing to open a local office?
 - If so, what is the average amount of time the vendor will need to install the device, including travel time to the facility, and do they have the ability to test the device prior to the release of the restrained party?

- Does the device have a proprietary tool to install and remove the ankle monitor, and, if so, are they able to provide that tool to the jurisdiction's jail and surrounding jurisdiction's jails?
- How do you work with other vendors across jurisdictions if needed?
- Can the vendor provide a sample protocol they use for communicating with the court, pretrial release, probation, county corrections, the restrained party, and the protected party?
 - Does that protocol include a requirement that the restrained party sign a printout showing the exclusion zones to acknowledge awareness of prohibited areas of travel?
 - How does the vendor ensure that a protected party and restrained party in a particular case are not in the vendor's office at the same time?
 - How does the vendor deal with address changes for the protected party?
 - How can law enforcement access the monitoring system?
 - Is there a website for law enforcement?
 - Can law enforcement access the location information of restrained and protected party without a warrant?

II.2 Equipment Considerations

When selecting equipment for your monitoring program, several factors should be considered to ensure effectiveness and compliance. Consider the following key points when evaluating equipment options:

- **Understand Your Need:** Look for equipment that accommodates the specific needs of your jurisdiction. This will help you tailor your protocols to the specific equipment you select.
- **Cost-Effectiveness:** Balance the features and quality of the equipment with cost considerations to ensure the chosen option maximizes the value of the equipment without compromising on functionality or reliability.
- **Tamper Resistant:** It is essential to ensure that the ankle strap is tamper-resistant, and that the restrained party cannot easily remove the monitor.

- **Technology and Monitoring Coordination:** Also consider the availability of GPS and potential dead zones that often exist in rural areas. Coordinate with vendors to ensure they can provide continuity of service in your area.

II.3 Additional Considerations

1. Handling Faulty Equipment:

- Consider developing a policy for exchanging faulty monitors without question to minimize disruptions in service.
- **Equipment Failure:** Consider working with your chosen vendor to develop a procedure for addressing these issues promptly to lessen unnecessary stress to the protected party.

2. Traveling:

- Court permission will be needed prior to travel if required by pretrial release conditions.
- Recommend the restrained party traveling with monitoring equipment carries necessary documentation, such as court orders.
- In cases of emergency travel, follow the guidelines of any emergency orders

3. Jail and Medical:

- Develop protocols for removal of ankle monitor and reinstallation of monitor while restrained party is in custody. An individual who is subject to civil or criminal court order with EMVNT should not be released from custody until device is installed.
- Allow for monitor removal and re-installation for medical procedures as required.

III. Data and Privacy

Data and privacy considerations are paramount. These technologies involve collecting and storing sensitive information about individuals, including their location and activities. Working with your vendor to implement robust data management practices and privacy protection measures is key to maintaining trust in your EMVNT program. These devices use various technologies like GPS and cellular networks to track a restrained party's and protected party's location. The data collected is then transmitted to a monitoring center where it is stored and analyzed.

III.1 Consideration for Data and Privacy

1. **Data Storage and Access:** Think carefully about where and how this data will be stored and who will be authorized to access it, and provide protection for sensitive information as it is transmitted and stored. It is important that EMVNT contractors also take steps within their organizations to safeguard data in their possession.
2. **Public Disclosure:** Be transparent about how data will be shared with the public. It's important to follow applicable laws and regulations to ensure any disclosure is done responsibly and lawfully.
3. **Checks and Balances:** Have systems in place to double-check the data and ensure its accuracy. Backup systems are necessary to prevent data loss.
4. **Retention Policies:** Retention schedules for records of county clerks, superior courts, and courts of limited jurisdiction may be found on the [Secretary of State's website](#). That same site provides information about safely destroying records once their retention time has been met. Additionally, monitoring companies should follow their own retention policies.

III.2 Data Collection

Collecting the correct data to measure the quality and success of the program is important. It ensures equal access and fair treatment in EMVNT. Tracking key data, like racial demographics, disabilities, and other information on marginalized communities for the protected and restrained parties is important. This data helps us understand the program's impact and effectiveness, ensuring fairness and justice for all. By monitoring these factors, we can spot disparities, address systemic issues, and improve the program's overall fairness and effectiveness.

- **Data points to track:** Race, disability, equipment failures, arrest, tampering incidents, numbers of violations, number of clients served, numbers of calls for violating exclusions zones etc.
- **Barriers:** Consider tracking data regarding challenges and barriers that both the restrained party and protected party have experienced with EMVNT.
- **Equipment/Monitoring:** How often there are violations, and how often EMVNT is being utilized.

IV. Considerations and Recommendations for Funding

After identifying the cost of your electronic monitoring program, you should seek out funding sources such as stakeholder agencies, grants, in-kind resources, and resource sharing. You may also consider requiring the restrained party to pay a fee. A combination of these funding sources is often necessary to support a fully utilized EMVNT program. AOC currently has funding allocated through the legislature to support EMVNT implementation. Adequate funding will ensure that marginalized or financially disadvantaged parties are not denied access to justice. For approximate cost analysis see **Appendix C** from Clark County.

Budgeting: Jurisdictions often have very limited or overburdened budgets. The cost of your monitoring program may be funded partially or totally through your county's court budget. To support ongoing program supervision, it may be necessary to explore different funding sources like grants and offender fees.

Grants and Government Funding: Local and state governments may provide funding for your monitoring program from tax revenue. Grants can be block grants, disbursed based on a predetermined formula, or discretionary grants, given for a specific purpose. These funds can directly support your electronic supervision program.

Indigency: It is crucial to find ways to fund EMVNT for individuals found to be indigent by the court. In many jurisdictions, a fee is required for electronic monitoring; however, this should not prevent someone from participating, especially if they are found to be indigent by the court. If a person cannot pay, they should not be excluded. Instead, jurisdictions should assess them based on other factors and offer alternative payment options, like community service. Additionally, if the person cannot keep up with payments, consider a payment plan before removing the device, as removing it due to non-payment could jeopardize the victim's safety. Relying solely on offenders to pay will likely not cover all costs, so jurisdictions should seek supplemental funding.

Rural Areas Access: Recognize challenges faced by agencies in rural areas.

Consider implementing sliding scale fees or alternative payment options to accommodate those with limited financial resources. Consider the potential limited resources in rural areas and explore alternative solutions such as partnering with neighboring jurisdictions, utilizing existing infrastructure, or exploring grants and funding opportunities specific to rural areas.

Protected Party Safety Consideration: When implementing fees for the restrained party, jurisdictions should ensure that these fees do not compromise the protected party's safety. This includes making the restrained party responsible for paying for the victim's use of the smartphone application to participate in the EMVNT program. The restrained party should not be excluded from EMVNT if it is recommended for the safety of victims. Provide the protected party a Q&A document highlighting information the protected party should know (**Appendix E**).

Protected Party and Smartphones/Battery Banks: Ensure that the protected party has access to smartphones or battery banks for continuous monitoring. If the smartphone is owned and or paid for by the restrained party, establish a protocol for transferring ownership to set up a new account, or provide a separate smartphone to the protected party. Work closely with law enforcement, community-based advocates, and community resources to see if they can provide these essential tools.

IV.1 Restrained Party / Protected Party Considerations

When implementing EMVNT, it is important to consider the specific circumstances and needs of both the restrained party and protected party.

- 1. Living and Working Location:** Promptly update monitoring systems with any changes in residence or workplace, considering how these locations impact the buffer/exclusion zone—proximity, travel to work from residence, etc.
- 2. Road Construction:** Consider how road construction might impact travel routes and accessibility for restrained party.
- 3. Language Barriers:** Address language barriers to ensure clear communication of monitoring requirements.

4. **Literacy Needs:** Provide support for individuals with varying levels of literacy to understand monitoring instructions.
5. **Mental Health Diagnoses:** Adapt monitoring solutions to accommodate individuals with mental health diagnoses that may affect their ability to use the equipment effectively.
6. **Disability:** Consider the needs of people with disabilities, ensuring that monitoring devices are accessible for their specific requirements.

V. Implementing EMVNT Program

The implementation of EMVNT involves several key focus areas to ensure its effectiveness. Establishing effective communication and role clarification leads to more effective collaboration. Consider language access needs to ensure that information is accessible to all individuals and provide education and training regularly to help keep everyone up-to-date on any changes.

V.1 Coordination and Communication

Communication is essential for EMVNT to operate effectively. Everyone involved should communicate and understand their role to help the program work more effectively.

- **Communication Between Agencies:** Establish clear communication channels between all parties involved in the electronic monitoring program, including courts, law enforcement, service providers, attorneys, and third-party vendors.
- **Communication with Restrained Party and Protected Party:** Provide clear explanations to the restrained party and the protected party about program rules, expectations, procedures, and potential consequences resulting from non-compliance. Ensure that they understand how violations are reported and how to receive support when needed.

V2 Language Access

Language access is crucial because it ensures that everyone, regardless of their language or abilities, has access to and can understand the information. This includes providing written materials translated into multiple languages (as identified by AOC) and offering information in formats such as braille or large print.

- **Access Issues:** Address access issues from the outset, including the availability of interpreters, translations, and accommodations for those with disabilities and literacy needs. Develop a checklist to identify the needs of both the restrained party and the protected party, if necessary.
- **Translation Services:** Provide translation services and alternative formats, prioritizing language and disability accessibility. You should investigate whether your dispatching and monitoring agencies have those capabilities.
- **Vendors:** Utilize approved language services vendors for in-person, virtual, and telephone communication for services that need to be provided. Refer to your agency protocols.
- **Print Essential Information:** Provide written materials, such as brochures, forms, and instructions, in the three to five languages most spoken in your area. For example, if Spanish, Chinese, and Vietnamese are prevalent languages, ensure that these materials are available in those languages. Additionally, HB ESSHB 1320 and HB 1901⁴ require civil protection orders documents to be printed in the top 5 languages in RCW title 7.105.105.
- **Consider Communication Preferences:** Consider the communication preferences of individuals with disabilities. Some individuals may prefer written communication, while others may require sign language interpreters, captioning services, or communication boards. Ensure that these preferences are accommodated.

⁴ Session Law 268 Laws of 2022 <https://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=1901&Initiative=false&Year=2021>

- **Acknowledge Communication Delays:** Recognize that there may be delays in acquiring necessary accommodation. For example, scheduling a sign language interpreter or obtaining translated materials may take time. Plan ahead to allow for these delays and ensure that individuals are informed about potential delays as early as possible.

V.3 Education and Training

Training should be provided during the onboarding process for employees of each agency involved in EMNVT. The training should involve training outlines and other materials. Examples can be found in **Appendix D**. Annual refresher trainings are recommended for all involved agencies to ensure that personnel are up-to-date with the latest protocols. This is also a good opportunity to discuss any implementation challenges or changes in the protocols. Training materials should be reviewed and updated annually.

- **Initial Training:** Provide detailed training on how to use EMVNT, including its capabilities, limitations, policies, technology, procedures, and agency-specific protocols and procedures. Ensure everyone is educated regarding how to operate the equipment and monitor compliance. Training should include hands-on practice and tests to verify understanding of the technology and process.
- **In-Service Law Enforcement Training:** Include EMVNT training as an annual in-service training for law enforcement and consider training updates throughout the year. This will help reinforce understanding of EMVNT policies, procedures, and technology so that everyone can use the system effectively.
- **Trauma-Informed Training:** Consider providing training to staff and partners on trauma-informed care and its application in the context of electronic monitoring. Ensure that everyone involved understands how trauma can impact victims' responses and behaviors.
- **Domestic Violence Training:** Ensure that system partners have access to training and resources to enhance their understanding of victim needs and DV dynamics.

- **Continuous Training and Updating:** System and community partners should collaborate on updates and training on EMVNT. Training, best practices, and policy materials should be reviewed annually to reflect technology and legal changes. Provide opportunities for questions and feedback to improve training.

VI. Main Partners and Responsibilities

VI.1 Courts

The court may order EMVNT if there is a substantial danger that the accused will commit a violent crime, intimidate witnesses, or unlawfully interfere within the justice system or as part of a civil protection order. Prosecutors and/or victims requesting this technology will usually provide information on the current offense, past criminal history, past domestic violence incidents, current or past no-contact orders, lethality assessment scores, and other pertinent information to the judge. If ordered, a pretrial release unit or other responsible agency supervises the restrained party, and provides violation reports to the court.

Courts should ensure that pretrial release conditions align with conditions set on any pretrial domestic violence protection order, if one is issued. The courts should establish a process to promptly address any potential violations. The supervising agency must also assure all equipment is in proper working order.

- **Pre-trial Services**

Pretrial Release or any agency responsible for supervising the restrained party should: develop and update protocols, provide quality control and assurance, ensure client's compliance with the EMVNT conditions set by the judicial officer, file violations with the court, communicate with the EMVNT provider regularly, provide documentation to the EMVNT provider regarding proper programming of exclusions zones, work with prosecutors and victims' advocates, and work with law enforcement to enhance victim safety. Additionally, consider administering a lethality assessment at or near as possible to the time of arrest. This will be a valuable tool for the Court to utilize in determining if EMVNT is warranted.

(Appendix F)

- **Violation of EMVNT**

If the court or the prosecuting attorney alleges with specificity that the restrained party has willfully violated a condition of release and if law enforcement is present, the court shall order the accused to appear for an immediate hearing or issue a warrant for arrest. If it is found that the accused has willfully violated a condition of release, the court may revoke release and order forfeiture of any bond. However, before entering such an order, the court must hold a hearing, and release may be revoked only if the violation is proved by clear and convincing evidence. (RCW 10.31.100 give guidance on mandatory arrest without a warrant.)

VI.2 Prosecuting Attorney

Prosecutors play an important role in legal proceedings by appropriately requesting EMVNT. Understanding its capabilities and limitations for evidence presentation is essential. Collaborating with law enforcement ensures proper implementation and use of EMVNT data, advocating for its use when suitable, and considering its impact on victim safety. Regular training on EMVNT technology and legal implications enhances prosecutors' ability to use it effectively, especially in cases involving domestic violence.

Prosecutors may request EMVNT under specific laws, considering factors like criminal history, crime severity, lethality assessment, community risk, prior order violations, and additional information from advocates and victims. These considerations help determine the appropriateness and necessity of using EMVNT, ensuring its effective use and the best interest of victim safety.

VI.3 Defense Attorneys

Defense attorneys should have access to all relevant program information and procedures. They should be informed about the program's utilization, with particular regard to any restrictions imposed on their clients. Understanding how the monitoring program operates, including how alerts are generated and the implications of violations, is essential. Additionally, defense attorneys should work collaboratively with prosecutors and monitoring agencies to address any issues or concerns that arise during the monitoring period.

VI.4 Private Attorneys for Respondents and Defendants

Private attorneys representing respondents or defendants should be thoroughly informed about the EMVNT program, including its procedures, conditions, and requirements. Staying updated on any changes or updates to the program is essential to provide accurate counsel. Attorneys must ensure their clients fully understand their rights and responsibilities under the EMVNT program. This involves explaining the conditions imposed by the court and the implications of any violations.

In handling violations, attorneys should be prepared to address any potential issues related to the monitoring technology in court. Understanding the process for handling and reporting violations, including the role of supervising agencies, is crucial. Additionally, fostering a collaborative relationship with agencies responsible for supervising clients under EMVNT and maintaining open lines of communication can help address any compliance issues promptly.

VI.5. Pro Se Litigants

For individuals representing themselves, or pro se litigants, courts should provide clear and comprehensive information about the EMVNT program. This includes guidance on understanding the conditions imposed, compliance requirements, and the consequences of violations. Offering resources or referrals to support services that can assist pro se litigants in navigating the EMVNT program is also important. Creating easily accessible materials, such as brochures or online guides, can help pro se litigants understand the EMVNT process.

Ensuring that pro se litigants fully comprehend their obligations and rights within the EMVNT system is crucial. Courts should implement procedures to verify understanding and provide opportunities for pro se litigants to ask questions and receive clarifications on any aspect of the EMVNT program.

By following these best practices, private attorneys and courts can ensure that respondents, defendants, and pro se litigants are well-informed and supported throughout the EMVNT process, promoting fairness and compliance.

VI.6 Law Enforcement

Law enforcement officers should consider taking appropriate action when responding to violations of protection orders involving EMVNT. If an officer has probable cause to believe that a restrained party has violated the terms of a protection order, including acts or threats of violence, entering prohibited locations, or violating specified distances, the officer shall arrest and take the restrained party into custody. This action is in accordance with RCW 10.31.100 and other relevant statutes, such as RCW 26.44.063, or chapters 9A.40, 9A.46, 9A.88, 10.99, 26.09, 26.26A, 26.26B, or 74.34 RCW, or any of the former chapters 7.90, 7.92, and 26.50 RCW. Officers should utilize available technology to locate the restrained party, and gather evidence to support probable cause. This approach ensures swift and effective enforcement of protection orders, enhancing victim safety and compliance with the law.

Law enforcement should collaborate with prosecuting attorneys to ensure proper implementation and use of EMVNT data in legal proceedings. Regular training and updates on EMVNT technology and legal implications can enhance the ability of law enforcement to remain effectively involved with EMVNT in cases involving domestic violence.

- Consider response time for law enforcement in more remote rural areas.
- Consider developing protocols and procedures that account for longer response times, ensuring interventions are as timely as possible.
EMVNT call should be treated as priority calls for Law Enforcement
- Establish regional/cross-border contacts to facilitate information sharing and collaboration among jurisdictions.
- Consider attending Role Calls to gather any feedback on the use of EMVNT.

VI.7 Dispatch

Dispatch agencies should ensure that dispatchers are familiar with the program's terminology regarding exclusion zones and alarm protocols. They should have a thorough understanding of program terms to help explain them to callers. Dispatchers should also establish protocols to prioritize calls, working closely with law enforcement.

VI.8 County Corrections/Jails

When considering the County Department of Corrections in the context of EMVNT, it is essential to have a clear protocol for the removal and installation of ankle monitors. This includes ensuring that jail staff have the necessary equipment and training to safely and effectively remove the device when required or warranted. Direct contact with the monitoring company, monitoring center, or installer is crucial to facilitate the process and address any issues that may arise. Having a streamlined communication channel between correctional facilities, the monitoring company, and the courts can help ensure that the removal process is carried out efficiently. A defendant who is subject a lawful order requiring EMNVT should never leave any correctional facility without the monitor installed.

VI.9 Additional Partner Responsibilities

Lethality/Risk Assessment Tool

Consider using lethality assessments as a tool when implementing EMVNT to determine the risk level that a DV offender poses to a victim. Lethality assessments are used by the courts in domestic violence cases and are usually conducted by professionals such as law enforcement officers, mental health professionals, social workers, or trained domestic violence advocates. These assessments evaluate the likelihood that a person may cause severe or lethal harm to another. In court proceedings, lethality assessments can be used as a tool to inform legal decisions, such as using EMVNT, bail determinations, orders of protections, No Contact Orders, or sentencing provisions.

Training for Lethality Assessments

We understand and are aware of the limited resources that law enforcement officers have due to limited funding. We recommend that training should be provided for civil servants, domestic violence agencies, and system partners in providing lethality/risk assessments for civil protection orders to limit the burden on law enforcement conducting assessments that are civil in nature. To accomplish this, funding will be required for lethality/risk assessment training to ensure timely assessments and the ability of multiple assessment locations.

VII. Civil Protection Orders

The Workgroup established a Civil Protection Order (CPO) Subcommittee to address the use of EMVNT in CPO cases in Washington State. However, the subcommittee faced several challenges in developing best practices and protocols due to the complexity of CPO cases, the varying needs of victims and offenders, and the limited use of EMVNT in CPOs, with only two known instances of its use in Washington⁴.

Additionally, the legal and jurisdictional complexities surrounding CPOs made it challenging to create a standardized approach. As a result, the subcommittee focused on identifying key considerations and recommendations for jurisdictions to adapt based on their specific circumstances and resources. However, the majority of the EMVNT policy and protocols can be the same once it is ordered.

VII.1 Areas of Concerns

1. **Equipment Compliance:** Addressing a respondent's refusal to use electronic monitoring in civil protection orders when they are not convicted of a crime could complicate EMVNT enforcement, leading to challenges with non-compliance and potential contempt of court cases. If a civil protection order (CPO) is violated, it would then escalate to a criminal proceeding.
2. **Equipment Fees:** Implementing fees for electronic monitoring in CPOs could be seen as unjust and punitive, particularly for those already facing economic challenges.
3. **Limited Resources:** Given the substantially higher numbers of CPOs as compared to criminal protection orders, implementing EMVNT in CPO cases may be challenging due to limited staffing across agencies, potentially resulting in delayed responses to violations or emergencies, hindering monitoring processes, and raising questions regarding task delegation and resource allocation.

Additional cost considerations for implementing EMVNT for CPO cases due to the significant higher numbers of CPO cases compared to criminal protection order may

⁴ Davis v. Arledge, <https://www.courts.wa.gov/opinions/pdf/841572.pdf>

include hiring additional personnel to run the program, technology, equipment, training, monitoring, and administrative expenses. Exploring funding options is essential to ensure the sustainability of the program and address the financial burden it may impose on jurisdictions.

VII.2 Civil Protection Order and Lethality Assessments

Lethality assessments, while not required, are typically carried out by law enforcement in criminal cases to identify individuals at high risk to cause serious harm, allowing for timely intervention and support. Identifying individuals suitable for EMVNT requires a thorough evaluation by trained professionals, considering factors such as prior domestic violence incidents and victim risk. These assessments are usually conducted by police officers and victim advocates. Providing a lethality assessment for CPO cases where police reports are not available could help the courts make informed decisions to order EMVNT if the case lacks sufficient information. Implementing EMVNT in CPO cases necessitates careful planning, infrastructure development, and evaluation, similar to pre-trial release programs.

VII.3 EMVNT Workgroup Recommendations

If your jurisdiction is considering offering EMVNT in CPO cases the workgroup offers some recommendations. You can choose some of following recommendation to suite your jurisdictional needs.

1. **Pilot Program:** Implementing a pilot program for CPO and criminal proceedings might be option so that you can start with a smaller number of cases to assess the effectiveness of EMVNT, gather data, and begin to identify best practices before a full-scale implementation.
2. **Identify Protection Order Coordinators:** Identify a new or existing position who can serve as a protection order coordinator in all courthouses would be able to assist the respondent and petitioner in their cases and could ensure that victims receive comprehensive support and assistance with protection orders. Coordinators can more effectively manage larger caseloads, coordinate the EMNVT process, and provide lethality assessment in CPO cases.

VII.4 Advantages to piloting EMVNT/CPOs

- **Effectiveness Assessment:** A pilot program allows for the assessment of EMVNT's effectiveness in enhancing victim safety and holding the restrained party accountable. It provides an opportunity to gather data, evaluate outcomes, and make informed decisions about future implementation.
- **Resource Allocation:** A pilot program helps determine the resources needed for successful implementation, including staffing, training, and technology infrastructure. This information is crucial for budgeting and resource allocation purposes.
- **Stakeholder Engagement:** Engaging stakeholders, including law enforcement, courts, clerks, victim advocates, and community members in the pilot program is essential for its success. It provides an opportunity for stakeholders to provide feedback, express concerns, and collaborate on refining the program.
- **Best Practice Development:** Jurisdictions can develop best practices for implementing EMVNT in CPO cases through the pilot program. This includes establishing protocols, guidelines, and training materials that can be used to inform future implementation efforts.
- **Learning Opportunities:** Piloting EMVNT in civil cases can offer a learning opportunity for jurisdictions to understand the complexities of EMVNT when using it with CPOs. This experience can help jurisdictions understand any barriers and prepare for broader implementation.
- **Cost effectiveness:** Piloting EMVNT allows jurisdictions to assess the cost-effectiveness of the technology. By understanding the financial implications, jurisdictions can make informed decisions about scaling up implementation.

VIII. Evaluation and Feedback

Evaluation of an EMVNT program should involve multiple approaches that include tracking key data points, conducting surveys, and listening sessions. Surveys can be used to gather feedback from system and community partners. The survey should include questions about program effectiveness, accessibility, and impact on safety. Additionally, evaluating the programs will involve analyzing data on racial demographics, false alerts, arresting, tampering, incidents system malfunctions, and number of clients served. Combining data analysis with system and community partners feedback can identify the program's strengths and areas for improvement.

Feedback Loops: Create feedback mechanisms in collaboration with system and community partners to continually refine and improve EMVNT systems. The voices of victims and the frontline staff of DV organizations are invaluable in this process.

IX. Conclusion

Electronic Monitoring with Victim Notification Technology represents a significant advancement in enhancing victim safety by monitoring offenders' movement in real time. However, it is important to remember that EMVNT is a tool and it cannot replace the need for a safety plan for the protected party. While EMVNT can provide real-time monitoring and notification for violation, a safety plan tailored to the individual's circumstance remains crucial.

EMVNT implementation requires a collaborative effort among key stakeholders, including law enforcement, judicial officers, clerks, victim advocates, and community organizations. By working together, these stakeholders can ensure that EMVNT is used effectively and the protected party receives the support they need.

Ongoing evaluation and adaption of EMVNT practices are important. As technology and circumstances evolves, so too does much of our approach to using EMVNT. Regular reviews, updated protocols, and training for all involved parties are crucial to ensuring that EMVNT continues to be a valuable tool in promoting victim safety and holding offenders accountable.

Finally, in recognition of the profound impact of domestic violence, we honor the memory of Tiffany Hill and others who have tragically lost their life to domestic violence. Special recognition is given to Senator Lynda Wilson and Representative Lauren Davis for their leadership and support in advancing the Tiffany Hill Act and HB 1715 to authorize EMVNT, highlighting their commitment to addressing domestic violence and enhancing victim safety. Their commitment to protecting victims is exemplary. By remaining vigilant and responsive we can continue the effectiveness and impact of EMVNT in addressing domestic violence and supporting survivors.

Appendix A HB 1715
ENGROSSED SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1715
AS AMENDED BY THE SENATE
Passed Legislature - 2023 Regular Session

NEW SECTION. Sec. 101. A new section is added to chapter 2.56 RCW to read as follows:

- (1) Subject to funds appropriated for this specific purpose, by the Washington courts' board for judicial administration must develop model standards:
 - (a) Establishing best practices for the operation of electronic monitoring with victim notification technology by monitoring agencies, with the goal of improving victim safety;
 - (b) Establishing protocols for implementing court orders that include electronic monitoring with victim notification, including protocols for the installation and removal of monitoring devices to ensure uninterrupted monitoring services following release from detainment or incarceration; and
 - (c) Establishing any additional requirements necessary to promote compliance with RCW 2.56.260 and 9.94A.736, which may include, but not be limited to, training requirements for court officials, peace officers, 911 dispatchers, local corrections officers and staff, and other appropriate practitioners.
- (2) In developing the standards required under this section, the Washington courts' board for judicial administration must solicit input from courts of general and limited jurisdiction, local governments, monitoring agencies, and statewide associations representing law enforcement leaders, prosecutors, the department of corrections, domestic violence victims, and domestic violence agencies.
- (3) Subject to funds appropriated for this specific purpose, the Washington courts' board for judicial administration must develop a model policy on electronic monitoring with victim notification technology based on best practices where the technology is being currently used in Washington. Each law enforcement agency in the state must adopt its own policy based on the model policy.
- (4) For the purposes of this section:
 - a) "Electronic monitoring" has the meaning provided in RCW 26 9.94A.030;and
 - (b) "Monitoring agency" has the meaning provided in RCW 8 9.94A.736.

Appendix B Approved Equipment Supplier

This are the current five approved vendors. These lists of vendors are subject to change

Vendor	Website	Contact
Scram System	SCRAM SYSTEMS	dbritt@scramsystems.com
Trackgroup	TRACKGROUP	Info@trackgrp.com
Omnilink Systems Inc	OmniLink	staff@jsgmonitoring.com
Sentinel	Sentinel	No contact
Buddi	Buddi	No contact

Appendix C EMVNT Cost Estimation Breakdown

Please Note: This is a very basic tool to determine an approximate cost for Electronic Monitoring with Victim Notification program (EMVNT). Costs will be different for each county based on multiple factors, such as staff costs, hiring a vendor vs. having an internal program, administrative costs, and contracted costs.

This costing sheet provides approximate costs to determine whether an internal program or contracting with a vendor is more cost-effective. Please use this costing sheet to apply your agency's numbers and formulas in the total columns that will automatically calculate an approximate cost.

Costs shown in this sheet are based on Clark County's needs and should be adjusted to fulfill your agency's needs. Multiple factors will need to be identified prior to using the costing sheet, the most critical factor being the average number of days clients will spend monitoring or the number of units needed in inventor

EMVNT Cost Estimation Working with Vendor

Equipment/Service Type	Fixed Costs	Cost per day	Number of Participants Per Year	Number of Staff	Average Number of Days on Program	Total
Ankle Monitor		\$21.00	100		90	\$ 189,000.00
Install Fee	\$ 35.00		100			\$ 3,500.00
Jail Install Fee	\$100.00		100			\$ 10,000.00
In-House Staff	\$ 98,000.00			1		\$ 98,000.00
Administrative Costs	10%					\$ 23,950.00
Total						\$324,450.00
Admin Costs	\$239,500.00					

EMVNT Cost Estimation in House

Equipment/Service Type	Fixed Costs	Cost per day	Number of Units	Number of Staff	Average Number of Days on Program	Total
Ankle Monitor(lease)		\$ 4.50	100		365	\$ 164,250.00
Straps	\$100.00		100			\$10,000.00
Monitoring Staff	\$98,000.00			1		\$ 98,000.00
Replacement/ Maintenance	15%					\$ 24,000.00
Accounting/Collections Staff	\$70,000.00			1		\$ 70,000.00
Administrative Costs	10%					\$ 55,925.00
Approximate Annual Cost						\$422,175.00
Admin Costs	\$559,250.00					

Appendix D EMVNT Training Template

This training document provides ideas and an outline for agencies involved in Electronic Monitoring with Victim Notification Technology (EMVNT), focusing on the importance of training and its impact on program effectiveness. EMVNT plays a critical role in enhancing public safety, particularly in cases of domestic violence.

Agencies should develop a training plan and materials for EMVNT. Proper training ensures that employees understand the legislative framework, the significance of EMVNT, and the specific policies and protocols governing its use. It is essential to have training opportunities during the onboarding process for new employees as well as an annual refresher courses for all employees involved in EMVNT. Training equips employees with the knowledge and skills necessary to effectively implement EMVNT, ultimately contributing to the safety and well-being of victims of domestic violence.

Recommended Training:

- 1) Training should be provided during the onboarding process for employees and for all employees who will be involved in EMVNT. Training documents should be made available to all employees for reference.
- 2) Annual refresher trainings are recommended and are a good opportunity to discuss any implementation challenges or changes in the protocols. Training materials should also be reviewed and updated annually.

Training Should Include:

- Education on the Tiffany Hill Act.
- Legislative mandate and importance of EMVNT.
- EMVNT policy and protocols.
- Global Positioning System (GPS) devices and vendor contact information and website.
- Equipment, mobile application and smartphone, monitoring company roll.
- The agency's role and responsibilities in the program.

- System partner agencies' roles and responsibilities.
 - Law enforcement.
 - Judicial officers.
 - Clerks.
 - Dispatch.
 - County Corrections/Jails.
 - Prosecutors.
 - Monitoring company.
 - Community and system-based advocates.

Information that can be used in trainings:

- [Tiffany Hill Act \(SB 5149\).](#)
- [EMVNT Webinar.](#)
- [EMVNT One-Page Flyer.](#)
- [EMVNT Model Policy and Best Practices.](#)
- [Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence.](#)

Background:

On September 11, 2019, an altercation occurred between Keland Hill and his wife, Tiffany Hill, during which Keland assaulted Tiffany and prevented her from calling 911. Keland was arrested, and a No Contact Order was issued, prohibiting him from contacting Tiffany and possessing firearms. Keland violated the order multiple times, including placing a tracking device on Tiffany's vehicle and attempting to purchase a firearm, leading to his second arrest. A lethality assessment indicated that Keland posed an extreme threat to Tiffany's life. Despite increased bail and additional charges, Keland posted bail and was released from jail.

Four days later, Keland ambushed Tiffany, her three children, and her mother in the parking lot of their children's elementary school. He fired shots into Tiffany's vehicle, killing her and injuring her mother. Fortunately, the children were physically unharmed. Keland then fled the scene and led police on a pursuit which ended when he took his own life. This tragic incident occurred on his youngest daughter's birthday.

Legal Framework:

On March 9, 2020, Senate Bill 5149, also known as the "Tiffany Hill Act," was signed into Washington State Law (RCW 2.56.260). Additionally, House Bill 1715 became effective in July 2023.

This grants judicial officers the authority to mandate that a domestic violence offender, both pretrial and post-conviction, wear GPS ankle monitors. The ankle monitor triggers a real-time alert to both protected party and law enforcement if the restrained party breeches the exclusionary zone outlined in the order. These restrictions typically include entering geofenced exclusion zones around the survivor's residence, school, or workplace. Survivors receive notifications on their cell phones via a designated application on a smartphone when offenders their location within the specified distance.

This technology can provide real-time alerts to the protected party and law enforcement when a restrained party, violates the distance provision of the order by coming within the exclusion zone of the protected party home, school, workplace, or person.

Roles Consideration:

- a. **Judicial Officers/Court Administration/Clerks:** Under what circumstances will judicial officers order EMVNT? Is there a lethality assessment conducted by law enforcement to assist with this determination? If so, how is this information provided to the judicial officer at first appearance? How will defense attorneys be educated on this program?
- b. **Prosecution:** Under what circumstances will prosecution request EMVNT? Does a formal policy need to be put in place or will there be an individual, case-by-case determination? How does law enforcement relay information to aid in this decision-making process?
- c. **Pre-trial Release:** Will pre-trial release staff manage the installation and removal of the devices directly or work with a third-party vendor? Who will be responsible for providing the necessary information to program the

device? Who will work with the protected party to install the application on the protected party's phone? What will be the protocol for ensuring protected party and restrained party, are not in the office at the same time?

- d. **Third-Party Vendor:** If using a third-party vendor to install, manage, and remove devices, who will be their contact? How will they receive information from the court? What will be the protocol for installation and removal? Who will work with the protected party to install the application on the protected party phone? What will be the protocol for ensuring the protected party and restrained party, are not in the office at the same time? How will the vendor work with restrained party, who are not paying after the device has been installed?
- e. **Dispatch:** What line will the monitoring center call in on? What will be the script for the monitoring center to use that will assist dispatchers in categorizing the call and collecting the necessary information? How will these calls be coded and what priority will the call be coded under?
- f. **Law Enforcement:** How will each agency respond to EMVNT calls for service? How will law enforcement prioritize response to in-progress violations? How will law enforcement work with other jurisdictions, border patrol, or neighboring states (if near a state border)? Is a lethality assessment currently being used on-scene with DV victims? If not, will the agency consider using a lethality assessment to help determine the appropriate candidates for EMVNT?
- g. **Jails:** Once an offender is booked into jail, how will the ankle monitor be removed? How will jail staff communicate with the vendor or pre-trial release staff once the offender has posted bail and is ready for installation? How will jails work with pre-trial release staff or a third-party vendor to have the bracelet installed?

- h. **Advocates:** How will systems-based advocates communicate with the victim regarding this program? How will community-based advocates educate victims about this program? Will the systems-based advocates work with pre-trial release staff or the third-party vendors to provide current address information for the protected party's home/work/school?

Appendix E Q&A Handout for Protected Party

Here are two sample Q&As that you can adapt and provide the protected party.

Q: What is EMVNT?

A: EMVNT, or Electronic Monitoring with Victim Notification Technology, is a system used to track individuals under protection orders. It is another tool to help the victim by alerting them if the monitored person gets too close. It should be understood that it does not guarantee safety.

Q: How does EMVNT work?

A: EMVNT uses a monitoring device, typically worn on the ankle, to track the person's location using GPS. If they enter a restricted area, like near the victim's home, the system sends an alert to the victim's mobile app.

Q: How does the mobile app help?

A: The mobile app provides visual alerts, such as on-screen notifications, flashing lights, or vibrations, in addition to audible alerts. This ensures that all victims, regardless if you are deaf/hard of hearing, can receive notifications and take necessary actions to stay safe. Some mobile apps include a panic button feature for immediate assistance.

Q: How do I use the mobile app?

A: The mobile app is easy to use. Simply download it to your smartphone and follow the instructions to set up your account. Once set up, you will receive alerts if the person being monitored enters a restricted area. If you ever feel unsafe, you can use the panic button to quickly request help.

Q: Is my privacy protected?

A: Yes, your privacy is protected. The EMVNT system is designed to only track the person being monitored and does not collect any personal information about you. Your location information is only used to send alerts when necessary.

Q: What should I do if I receive an alert?

A: If you receive an alert, follow the safety plan that you have developed with your advocate or law enforcement. This may include contacting law enforcement, moving to a safe location.

Q: How do I get help if I need it?

A: If you ever feel unsafe or need immediate assistance, you can use the panic button on the app to request help. This will alert law enforcement or your designated emergency contact to your location and situation, so they can help as quickly as possible.

Sample Two

Q: What is EMVNT?

A: EMVNT, or Electronic Monitoring with Victim Notification Technology, is a system used to track individuals under protection orders. It is another tool to help the victim by alerting them if the monitored person gets too close. It should be understood that it does not guarantee safety.

Q: How does EMVNT work?

A: EMVNT uses a monitoring device, typically worn on the ankle, to track the person's location using GPS. If they enter a restricted area, like near the victim's home, the system sends an alert to the victim's mobile app.

Q: How do I use the mobile app for EMVNT?

A: The mobile app for EMVNT is designed to keep you informed and safe. Here's how to use it:

1. **Download the App:** Search for the EMVNT app in your phone's app store and download it.
2. **Set Up Your Account:** Follow the instructions to create an account. You may need to enter some personal information and create a username and password.
3. **Connect to the Monitoring Center:** Once your account is set up, the app will connect to the monitoring center. This allows the center to send you alerts and updates.
4. **Receive Notifications:** You will receive notifications on your phone if the person being monitored enters a restricted area or violates the terms of the protection order.
5. **Stay Safe:** Use the information from the app to stay safe and take appropriate actions to protect yourself.

Q: What should I do if I receive an alert from the app?

A: If you receive an alert from the app, it is important to take action to ensure your safety. Here are some steps you can take:

1. **Stay Calm:** Remain calm and assess the situation.
2. **Contact Authorities:** If you feel threatened or unsafe, contact local law enforcement immediately.

3. **Notify Your Support Network:** Let trusted friends, family members, or your advocate know about the alert so they can support you.
4. **Follow Safety Plan:** Follow your safety plan and take any necessary precautions to protect yourself.

Q: How does the EMVNT system accommodate the deaf and hard of hearing?

A: The EMVNT system is accessible to the deaf and hard of hearing. The mobile app offers visual alerts like on-screen notifications, flashing lights, or vibrations, ensuring all victims can receive notifications and stay safe.

Q: Is the information in the app secure?

A: Yes, the information in the app is secure. The app uses encryption and other security measures to protect your data. However, it's important to use strong passwords and follow best practices for online security to further protect your information.

Appendix F Court Order Template

DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

State of Washington/City of Vancouver/
City of Camas/Washougal

Plaintiff,

vs.

Defendant.

No: _____

Crime: _____

ORDER ESTABLISHING CONDITIONS OF
RELEASE PURSUANT TO CrR3.2

THE COURT HAVING found probable cause, establishes the following conditions that shall apply while this case is pending or until this order is modified by the court; IT IS HEREBY ORDERED

Pretrial Release Level:

☐ RECOGNIZANCE

☐ ADMINISTRATIVE

Every other week phone check-ins

☐ ENHANCED

Once per month in person check-in and once per month phone check-in

☐ INTENSIVE

Every other week in person check-ins

☐ Released on Recognizance. Prior bond/bail exonerated/refunded.

☐ Released on existing bond/bail

☐ In addition to the above release level, **BAIL** is set at \$ Any prior
forfeit bond/bail exonerated/refunded.

☐ You are to contact Clark County Pretrial Services Division within 24 hours or the next business day after your release from custody at **(564) 397-4414** between the hours of 8:30am and 4:30pm.

Additional Conditions:

- You shall obey all laws

- You shall maintain contact with your defense attorney

You shall appear at all scheduled hearings, trial, and other hearings required by the court or
PRETRIAL RELEASE

YOUR NEXT COURT DATE IS:

Virtual Hearing via Zoom

Check into your Virtual Hearing at <https://www.clark.wa.gov/district-court>

- You shall keep your contact information updated with your PRETRIAL RELEASE
OFFICER AND THE COURT

Address:

Phone:

Additional Conditions of Release:

- ☐ You are not to consume or possess alcohol, cannabis, or any non-prescribed controlled substance.
- ☐ Install Interlock Device within (5) business days of today's court date, unless the Ignition Interlock Device Declaration has been signed. Proof of compliance shall be provided to the Pretrial Services Division
- ☐ IID Declaration Signed _____
- ☐ You must submit to monitoring by:
- ☐ Random Urinalysis Testing ☐ Random Breath Testing
- ☐ Alcohol ☐ Drugs ☐ SCRAM Remote breathalyzer
- ☐ SCRAM (without EHM) ☐ SCRAM Alcohol Monitoring + RF EHM
- ☐ Electronic Home Monitoring
- ☐ You shall not possess firearms
- ☐ OTHER CONDITIONS: _____

Stay Away / No Contact Provisions:

- ☐ You shall not have contact with the alleged victim(s) _____ directly or indirectly, and you shall not go to the residence, workplace, school, or daycare of the alleged victim(s). This no contact provision may only be amended or rescinded by a District Court Judge; you may be found in violation of this condition even if the protected person invites or allows contact.
- ☐ You are not to go to: _____
- ☐ You shall not have contact, directly or indirectly, with co-Defendant(s) _____
- ☐ Do not knowingly enter, remain, or come within _____ (1,000 feet if no distance entered) of the protected person or their residence, school, workplace, other: _____
- ☐ GPS with Victim Notification – Do not release from custody until device is installed.

Violations of the conditions as specified above, may result in penalties including but not limited to custody in jail, increased reporting requirements, revocation of release, increase or modification of bail and/or other conditions of release. Violation of the conditions specified above may also result in issuance of a warrant for your arrest.

FAILURE TO APPEAR: If you are released and knowingly fail to appear at any required or scheduled appearances a warrant may be issued for your arrest. FAILURE TO APPEAR MAY ALSO CONSTITUTE THE CRIME OF BAIL JUMPING.

So, Ordered, _____

Judge [Name]

I understand that I am liable for penalties for failure to appear or for violations of any condition of this Order. I hereby acknowledge.

Defendant

[TOP](#)

[Go to IID](#)

[Go to Memo](#) [EMAIL to Pretrial](#)

[Print NG w/ Cond](#)

[Conditions ONLY](#)