

Annual Report Fiscal Year 2007

October 1, 2006 – September 30, 2007



Federal Courthouse Wichita, Kansas

U.S. Probation and Pretrial Services District of Kansas

**Honorable John W. Lungstrum, Chief Judge
U.S. District Court**

Gary Howard, Chief U.S. Probation Officer

January 2008

Prepared for the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts

Table of Contents

Message From the Chief	1
Judiciary for the District of Kansas	2
Organizational Profile.....	2
Pretrial Services.....	5
Contributor: Trey Burton, Supervising U.S. Probation Officer	
Presentence.....	6
Contributors: Steve Kohman and Jim Dier, Supervising U.S. Probation Officers	
Post-Conviction Supervision.....	7
Contributors: Kim Rieger and Bill Martin, Supervising U.S. Probation Officers	
Employment	9
Contributor: Annelies Snook, Offender Job Specialist	
Drug Aftercare / Mental Health	10
Contributors: Kim Rieger, Supervising U.S. Probation Officer, Linda Grissom, Data Quality Analyst	
Electronic Monitoring	13
B. Scott Phillips, U.S. Probation Officer	
Training.....	15
Contributors: Melanie Fenske, Training Coordinator Barbara Nuss, Probation Technician	
Consolidated Administration.....	16
Jennifer Grimes, Human Resources Manager	
Charter For Excellence.....	17

Message From The Chief

by Gary Howard, Chief U.S. Probation Officer



This past year the Federal Probation and Pretrial Services system faced yet another uncertain budget coupled with increased statutory requirements and sentencing amendments that will dramatically impact our work in the time ahead. Here in Kansas, we have worked very hard to provide outstanding pretrial, presentence and supervision services to the court. Our approach involved teamwork and better coordination of services along with a commitment to use innovations that helped us do more with fewer resources. The result was that both our system and our district emerged as a productive and more efficient operation driven by a clear understanding of our priorities and direction.

The beginning of a new year is generally a time to reflect on the events that have passed and consider the possibilities for the year ahead. This Annual Report provides the opportunity to recognize last year's achievements. The report describes progress in many areas with particular attention focused on pretrial, presentence, and supervision services in our district. It also addresses areas related to administrative support, substance abuse treatment services, staff safety and data management. The fact that our district has been able to accomplish so much during such challenging times is testimony to the excellent work of our very dedicated employees. The role they play is key to an efficient and fair justice process and their contributions truly make our communities safer places to live.

There have been a number of notable accomplishments this past year. As you will see in the report, we have made great strides toward improving the quality of data collection with the release of PACTS Version 5.0. Improved data quality management helps officers do their work. It also moves us a step closer to building a results-based framework that will enable us to develop policies and make decisions based on empirical evidence in order to achieve desired outcomes for our district and system.

Many of our own staff have worked closely with the Office of Probation and Pretrial Services in Washington, DC, to improve our system. Others have provided technical assistance to our national training academy in Charleston, South Carolina. Senior Officer Chris McNeil received the Central Region Line Officer of the Year Award for his work with sex offenders (p.9). This year we also welcomed new staff, including: Jennifer Barton and Diana Kerns (Topeka); Chris Lewis, Ruth Moritz, Cassidi Sporhase, Sara Valdez, Mary Fisher and Melanie Fenske (Kansas City); and Josefina Durham (Wichita).

Our use of committees to help guide us in our work has proven to be a great resource for maximizing productivity. I want to thank all of the staff who have had a hand in serving on committees such as the Charter for Excellence, Excel Awards, HACC-Computer Crime, the Operations Group, PACTS Forms, Presentence, Pretrial, Supervision and Firearms and Safety Committees. This is work that enhances our efficiency and promotes greater input from staff in how our work should be accomplished.

In our ongoing effort to ensure the most effective use of resources, our district continues to implement Evidence Based Practices that are proven to be effective in the reduction of recidivism. Our Annual Report also includes an "Offender Success Story" on p. 8. I encourage you to read this story and learn more about the lives that are impacted through our work. It is yet another outstanding example of how we work with others to bring about long term positive change in individuals under federal supervision. I hope you enjoy reading this year's annual report.

Judiciary for the District of Kansas

U.S. District Court Judges

Holds Court

Honorable John W. Lungstrum, Chief Judge	Kansas City
Honorable Monti L. Belot	Wichita
Honorable Kathryn H. Vratil	Kansas City
Honorable J. Thomas Marten	Wichita
Honorable Carlos Murguia	Kansas City
Honorable Julie A. Robinson	Topeka
Honorable Wesley E. Brown, Senior Judge	Wichita
Honorable Richard D. Rogers, Senior Judge	Topeka
Honorable Sam A. Crow, Senior Judge	Topeka

U.S. Magistrate Judges

Honorable Karen M. Humphreys, Chief Magistrate Judge	Wichita
Honorable Donald W. Bostwick	Wichita
Honorable David J. Waxse	Kansas City
Honorable Gerald L. Rushfelt	Kansas City
Honorable James P. O'Hara	Kansas City
Honorable K. Gary Sebelius	Topeka
Honorable John Thomas Reid	Wichita

Organizational Profile: The probation & pretrial departments are led by the Chief U.S. Probation Officer with the assistance of the Deputy Chief and 6 Supervising U.S. Probation Officers (SUSPO). The District of Kansas is comprised of 3 divisions with 5 offices:

★ Wichita ~ Headquarters	401 N. Market
★ Kansas City	500 State Avenue, M35
Leavenworth (reports to KC)	4715 Brewer Place
★ Topeka	444 S. E. Quincy
Fort Riley (reports to Topeka)	Building 200, Room 111A

Committees maximize productivity and give staff the opportunity to work in teams. We empower standing and special purpose committees to make recommendations for process improvement or help develop a particular work product or function. The District encourages participation on national committees. Membership is voluntary and local committees are led by various staff members with oversight by the Deputy Chief.

FY2007 Committees

Charter for Excellence
EXCEL—Awards
HACC—Computer Crime
Operations—Management
PACTS-Forms
Presentence Unit
Pretrial Unit
Supervision Unit
Firearms/Safety

Staff Directory

Management

Gary Howard, Chief USPO	Wichita
Terry Sisson, Deputy Chief USPO	Wichita
Trey Burton, Supervising USPO.....	Topeka
Jim Dier, Supervising USPO	Kansas City
Mary Handley, Supervising USPO.....	Topeka
Steve Kohman, Supervising USPO	Wichita
William Martin, Supervising USPO	Wichita
Kimberly Rieger, Supervising USPO.....	Kansas City
Diane Schwartzman, Chief Office Manager	Kansas City
Barbara Wade, Operations Analyst	Wichita

Administrative Services and Automation Support

Ray Waters, Director of Administrative Services.....	Kansas City
Skyler O'Hara, Deputy Director of Administrative Services	Kansas City
Jeff Breon, Financial Manager	Kansas City
Carie Shirley, Procurement Administrator	Kansas City
Jennifer Grimes, Human Resources Manager	Kansas City
Brent DeShazer, Systems Engineering Manager	Topeka
Ben Krehbiel, User Support Manager	Kansas City

Senior U.S. Probation and Pretrial Services Officers

Michael Barber, Sr. USPO-Guidelines Specialist	Kansas City
Bryce Beckett, Sr. USPO-Guidelines Specialist	Wichita
Michelle Caples, Sr. USPO-Contract Specialist	Wichita
J. Scott Jones, Sr. USPO-Firearms/Safety Specialist	Wichita
Chris McNiel, Sr. USPO-Sex Offender Specialist	Wichita
Michele Madden, Sr. USPO-Pretrial Specialist	Wichita
Wade Reichmann, Sr. USPO-Contract Specialist	Wichita
Milton Ruble, Sr. USPO-Guidelines Specialist.....	Topeka

U.S. Probation and Pretrial Services Officers

Jennifer Barton, USPO	Topeka
Stacey Beilman, USPO	Topeka
Jeffrey Blessant, USPO	Wichita
Lorraine Bolle, USPO.....	Kansas City
Shawn Brewer, USPO	Topeka
Paul Buhl, USPO	Kansas City
Marlin Carlson, USPO	Kansas City
Evelyn Chirinos, USPO	Wichita
Toni Corby, USPO	Wichita
Roy Day, USPO	Wichita
John Derby, USPO	Kansas City
John Deters, USPO	Topeka

Staff Directory *continued*

U.S. Probation and Pretrial Services Officers (*continued*)

Josefina N. Durham, USPO	Wichita
Rod Freeman, USPO	Kansas City
John Gabrielson, USPO	Topeka
Melissa Goldsmith, USPO	Kansas City
Diana Kerns, USPO	Topeka
Lynn Harris, USPO	Wichita
Lori Hase, USPO	Wichita
LaTonya Hayles-Davis, USPO	Wichita
Chris E. Lewis, USPO	Kansas City
Ruth C. Moritz, USPO	Kansas City
Brooke Paulson, USPO	Topeka
B. Scott Phillips, USPO	Topeka
Cassidi Sporhase, USPO	Kansas City
Kristine Thomas, USPO	Kansas City
E. Chris Towner, USPO	Wichita
Sara Valdez, USPO	Kansas City
Krishna Wilbers, USPO	Kansas City

Probation Technicians / Job Specialist

Cheryl Barrow, Probation Technician	Wichita
Melanie Fenske, Training Coordinator	Kansas City
Melvin Marsh, Probation Technician	Kansas City
Barbara Nuss, Probation Technician	Topeka
Annelies Snook, Offender Job Specialist	Wichita

Support Staff

Linda Roberts, Office Manager	Topeka
Connie Stroot, Office Manager	Wichita
Joni Cassity, Sr. AAPO	Wichita
Connie Cooley, AAPO	Kansas City
Mary Fischer, AAPO	Kansas City
Tennille Gibbs, Probation Clerk	Kansas City
Linda Grissom, DQA-DATS	Kansas City
Janice Johnson, AAPO	Kansas City
Sherri Lagoski, Sr. AAPO	Kansas City
Theresa Lundquist, Sr. AAPO	Topeka
Peggy Mathews, Sr. AAPO	Wichita
Carla Ray, AAPO	Wichita
Linda Stancliffe, Sr. AAPO	Topeka
Catherine Stanton, Sr. AAPO	Topeka
Cindy Stiverson, Sr. AAPO	Wichita
Robyn Swanson, Sr. AAPO	Wichita

AAPO—Administrative Assistant to USPO

UNIT REPORTS / STATISTICS

Pretrial

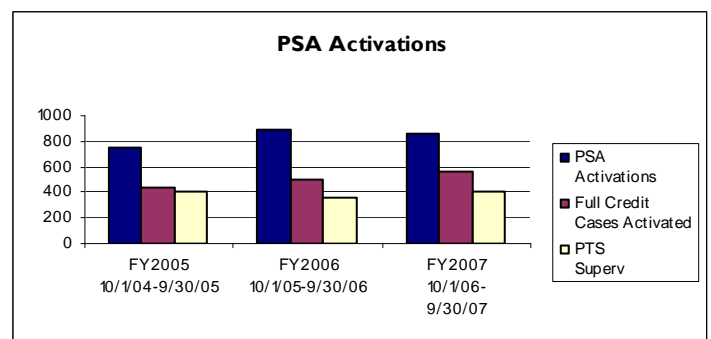
With the release of PACTS version 5.0, the most visible new tool was the bond report. This transition was important for a variety of reasons past the visual improvement and flow of the report. Completing the bond report in PACTS versus creating a WordPerfect report allows for immediate capture of useful statistical data. It also creates the foundation for future PACTS applications that will enhance not only our pretrial work but our presentence and supervision related work as well.

In conjunction with this change, we began a 4-month statistical analysis project. Data was collected during August, September, October and November 2007 with a goal of quantifying some of our pretrial practices in a useful format. By reviewing this data we hope to enhance the services we provide to the court by ensuring our bond reports are well prepared, the recommendations make use of all available resources, gain insight to supervision practices and violations, and track money spent on alternatives to detention. The completed data analysis will be shared in next year's annual report.

Pretrial Services has also embraced the Evidence Based Practices (EBP) concepts. Because of the unique distinctions of pretrial work, EBP is often referred to as Legal Evidence Based Practices (LEBP) in the pretrial arena. LEBP is defined as *interventions and practices that are consistent with the pretrial legal foundation, applicable laws, and methods of research proven to be effective in decreasing failures to appear in court and danger to the community during the pretrial stage*. As the District of Kansas moves forward with these initiatives, pretrial services will most certainly be a part of the process.

Statistics

The district realized a slight decrease in pretrial activations this past fiscal year as referenced in the "PSA Activations" chart. This statistic is somewhat deceiving in that we saw an increase of almost 50 full credit cases that were activated and a similar increase in the number of pretrial bond supervision cases that were opened. This statistical variance is impacted most significantly by the number of illegal alien cases where half credit is received because release is not likely.



Activated pretrial diversion case numbers remained constant. These cases originate from Ft. Riley and Ft. Leavenworth misdemeanor cases filed by the Special Assistant U.S. Attorneys.

While most categories have seen little change, the Dist. Of KS reflects:

- 15% fewer immigration cases than the national average.
- Defendants have a higher incidence of prior felony and misdemeanor convictions;
- a higher incidence of prior felony and misdemeanor convictions with violence, and
- a higher incidence of prior felony and misdemeanor drug offenses. Our district is approximately 10% higher in each of these categories when compared to the national average.

UNIT REPORTS / STATISTICS

Presentence

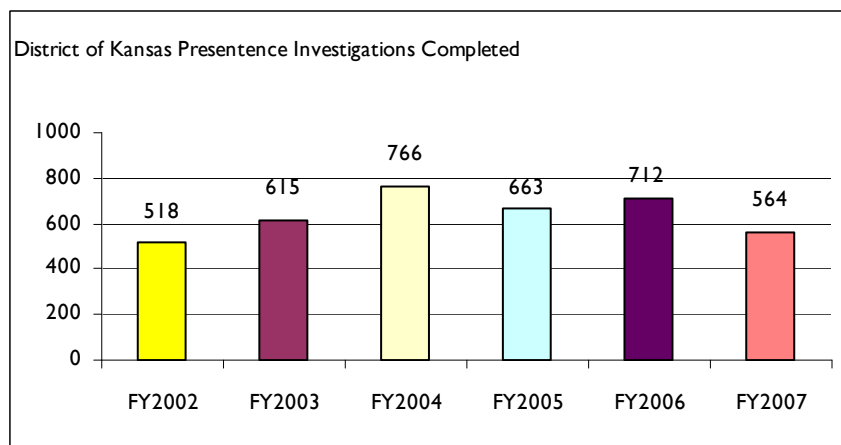
Several major sentencing developments occurred in 2007. On June 21, 2007, the Supreme Court decided in *Rita v. U.S.* that a court of appeals may apply a presumption of reasonableness to a district court sentence within the Guidelines.

On December 10, 2007, two other important cases were decided. In *Kimbrough v. U.S.* the Supreme Court held that under *Booker* the crack cocaine Guidelines, like all other Guidelines, are advisory only. A district judge, therefore, may consider the crack/powder disparity when sentencing crack cocaine offenders and impose a below-Guidelines sentence if a within-Guideline sentence is "greater than necessary" to serve the objectives of sentencing set forth at 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a). In *Gall v. U.S.* the Supreme Court held that while the extent of the difference between a particular sentence and the recommended Guideline range is relevant, courts of appeal must review all sentences - whether inside, just outside, or significantly outside the Guidelines range - under a deferential abuse of discretion standard.

Finally, on December 11, 2007, the United States Sentencing Commission unanimously voted to give retroactive effect to an amendment to the Federal Sentencing Guidelines that reduces penalties for crack cocaine offenses. Retroactivity of the crack cocaine amendment is to become effective on March 3, 2008. It is anticipated the amendment will effect 19,500 cases nationwide including 216 cases that were sentenced in the District of Kansas. Of these 216 cases: 53 were sentenced in Topeka, 63 in Wichita, and 100 in Kansas City. The Commission also projected that if the amendment were effective on November 1, 2007, 1,585 offenders would be eligible for immediate release nationwide, including 20 cases in the District of Kansas. The average reduction in sentence was determined to be 27 months.

For FY2007, 615 defendants were sentenced in Kansas with 377 or 61.3% sentenced within the advisory guideline range. The national average for sentences within the guideline range was 61%. Additionally, statistics for the District of Kansas reveal the following:

- 1 defendant or 0.2% received an upward departure - national average = 0.5%.
- 29 defendants or 4.7% received an upward variance - national average = 0.7%.
- 2 defendants or 0.3% received a downward departure - national average = 2.5%.
- 42 defendants or 6.8% received a downward variance - national average = 7.0%.
- 111 defendants or 18.0% received a \$5K1.1 departure - national average = 14.3%.
- 51 defendants or 8.3% received other government sponsored below range sentences - national average = 3.7%.



UNIT REPORTS / STATISTICS

Post-Conviction Supervision

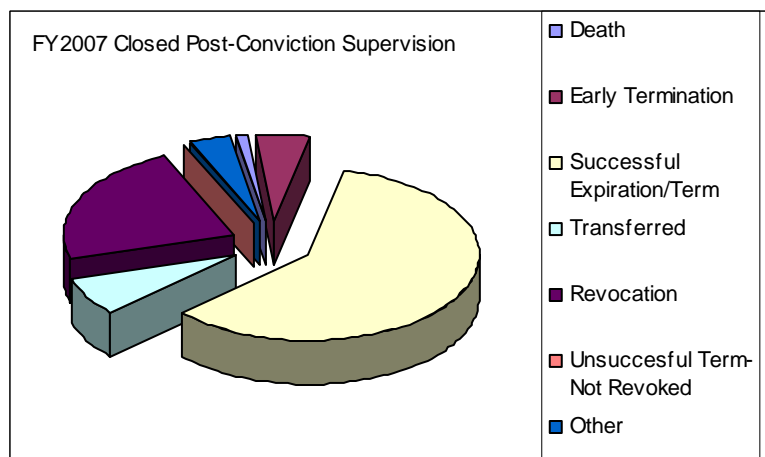
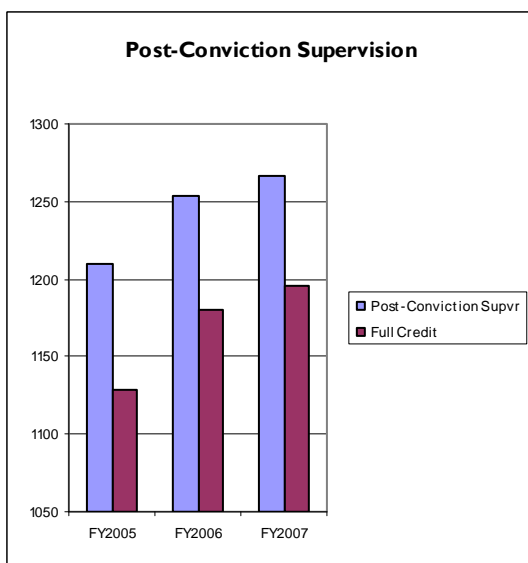
EVIDENCE BASED PRACTICES: In our ongoing effort to ensure the most effective use of resources, Probation and Pretrial Services continues to adopt and implement Evidence Based Practices; supervision practices proven to be effective in the reduction of recidivism.

In May 2007, we began using the Risk Management System (RMS) assessment tool to predict risk of violence and recidivism. RMS uses an advanced set of statistical techniques to build a risk simulation based upon the patterns of similar offenders to represent the client being assessed. Criminogenic needs are identified and specific supervision strategies planned to address these needs. In addition to post-conviction supervision, the RMS may also be completed for use in pretrial and presentence investigations as well as the supervision of pretrial defendants. It has been found useful in assisting with release/detention recommendations and establishing conditions of supervision.

For those offenders who have demonstrated stability and compliance, we continue to utilize a "low risk" caseload strategy. The RMS is helpful in identifying such cases and research has shown this group of offenders present the lowest risk with minimal supervision. Across the district, approximately two hundred clients are being supervised on this caseload. This evidence based practice has been very effective in allowing officers to allocate time and resources to those offenders with the greatest needs.

Last September, officers across the district participated in advanced skills training for motivational interviewing. This was follow-up training to the level one training completed in 2006. Motivational Interviewing is another evidence based practice being used in the field of corrections to effect positive change in the people we supervise. As a follow-up to the most recent training, and to promote the ongoing use and sharpening of these skills, we are preparing some officers to act as district experts. They will receive additional training that will enable them to provide sustained expertise to our officers.

Research has shown these supervision practices are outcome driven and effective. We believe we are able to provide better services to our offenders, the community and the courts. We are able to make the most effective use of resources and, in the end, produce measurable results.



UNIT REPORTS / STATISTICS

Post-Conviction Supervision (continued)

OFFENDER SUCCESS STORY: As the pie chart on the preceding page indicates, the vast majority of post conviction supervision cases closed in fiscal year 2007 were the result of successful completion of supervision, either through the supervision term expiring, or the court granting an early discharge. Although there are numerous success stories from this large group of cases, one offender's journey through an abusive childhood and drug addicted past to purchasing her own business is particularly significant.

Angie grew up in a home with an abusive father. Her parents divorced when she was six years old and she was referred for mental health counseling at the age of seven. The school counselor described her as very nervous, high-strung, and unable to concentrate or complete her schoolwork. She was prescribed Ritalin for hyperactivity but her mother took her off of the substance as she did not feel it was helpful. Angie continued to struggle with behavior problems through her childhood. Between the ages of 10-12 years old, Angie was sexually abused by a family member and she was thrown deeper into behavior and emotional problems. At the age of 17, Angie was introduced to methamphetamine and other drugs. Between 1977-1994, Angie continued to use drugs, injecting both cocaine and methamphetamine, ultimately using on a daily basis by 1993. Along the way, she married four men and divorced three. She had a son, Josh, through another relationship. He was born with cerebral palsy and she cared for him while living a life of excessive drug use.

In 1995 the Drug Enforcement Administration began investigating Angie and her husband for allegedly distributing multi-ounce quantities of methamphetamine. Life came to a grinding halt. Angie was convicted on one count of *possession with intent to distribute methamphetamine* and was sentenced on April 14, 1995, to 135 months custody to be followed by a 4-year term of supervised release.

Angie released to supervision on June 3, 2002. Prior to her release, she befriended Tim while living at the federally appointed halfway house. Like Angie, Tim had a history of methamphetamine addiction and a conviction for methamphetamine distribution. Angie released to a small rural community to be close to her mother who had custody of Angie's 15 year-old son. Angie took on responsibilities quickly, maintaining full-time work with a forty mile, one-way commute and ultimately, full-time parenting responsibilities of Josh. Shortly thereafter, Tim requested permission to relocate and reside with Angie and Josh. Tim also maintained stable employment in Wichita and commuted with Angie. Tim and Angie each completed substance abuse treatment and maintained sobriety. On April 17, 2004, Angie and Tim were married. This was Angie's fifth marriage and Tim's second, however, Angie commented this was her first marriage where she was not using drugs at the time. Angie and Tim purchased a home in Oxford, Kansas, during the fall of 2004. Tim successfully completed his term of supervised release on April 26, 2005.

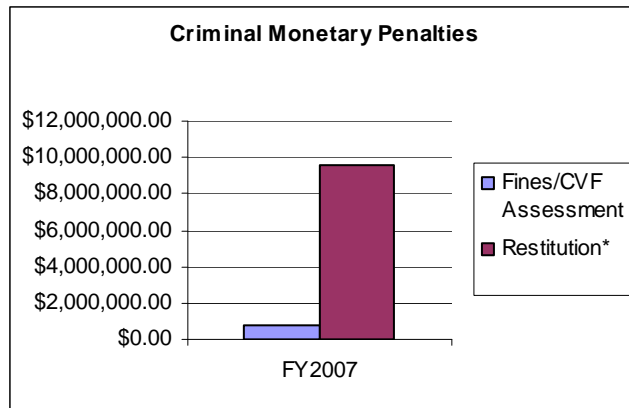
The success story does not end here. In June 2005 Angie purchased a café in her small hometown and named it Angie D's. The business has been hard work but is profitable. Angie has now successfully completed her term of supervised release. During her time on supervision, she completed required counseling. She was subject to drug testing and never failed a test. She stabilized with employment, with housing and in her personal relationships. Both she and Tim

UNIT REPORTS / STATISTICS

Post-Conviction Supervision (continued)

are examples that long term positive change can happen for individuals with a history of drug addiction and crime. They continue to reside in their purchased home with Angie's son who works part time in her café.

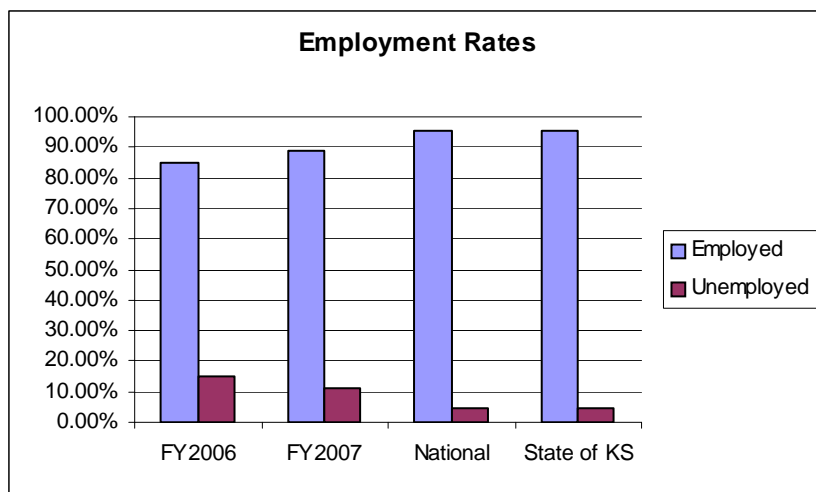
The Criminal Monetary Penalties graph to the right is a new addition this year. We will continue to track and represent comparisons in future years. Please note on the restitution* total that \$7,000,000 of the total collected represents restitution ordered and paid in a single case.



OFFICER WINS NATIONAL AWARD: On October 26, Senior Probation Officer Chris McNiel received the Federal Probation and Pretrial Officers Association's (FPPOA) 2007 Adolfo Sanchez Regional Line Officer of the Year Award. Chief U.S. District Judge John W. Lungstrum (Kansas), Chief Probation Officer Gary Howard (Kansas), and Senior Probation Officer/ FPPOA Central Region President Mitsi Westendorff (Texas Northern) presented the award to Chris. This award commemorates and perpetuates ideals of exceptional performance in probation and pretrial services, to recognize and honor officers for their significant contributions and outstanding service and to recognize and encourage services that enhance the federal probation and pretrial services system.

Chris works with sex offenders, one of the most difficult offender populations to supervision. He has shared his knowledge of motivational interviewing and evidence-based practices in corrections in the District of Kansas and beyond. Chris also researched and implemented procedures in our district to comply with the Adam Walsh Act.

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: From October 2006 to September 2007, the Offender Job Specialist met with 146 offenders/defendants from the Wichita, Topeka, and Kansas City offices to assess their employment needs. This included individual meetings, resume development, mock interviews, and employment workshops/tours conducted at the Kansas City, Topeka, and Wichita Workforce Centers. In September 2007, the District Unemployment rates were as follows: Wichita- 4%, Topeka-2%, and Kansas City-5%. The national rate of unemployment during that period was 4.7% and the rate for the State of Kansas was 4.3%.



UNIT REPORTS / STATISTICS

Drug Aftercare/Mental Health Unit

The relationship between illicit drug use and crime is well documented. The U.S. Probation and Pretrial Services Office in the District of Kansas has a longstanding commitment to combating this issue through our drug testing program and by providing substance abuse and mental health treatment to the offenders and defendants we supervise.

The Probation and Pretrial Services Office maintains contracts with approximately 30 vendors across the district (see vendor map) that deliver drug testing and substance abuse and mental health counseling to offenders and defendants. Evidence based practices have taught us that the use of cognitive-behavioral treatment is the most effective form of treatment for the criminal population. The goal of cognitive-behavioral treatment is to change the way offenders think which will, in turn, change the way they behave. Cognitive-behavioral treatment restructures an offender/defendant's thought patterns while simultaneously teaching pro-social skills. This type of treatment has proven effective in addressing such criminogenic needs as anti-social values, low self control and substance abuse. During fiscal year 2007, 127 offenders and 32 defendants participated in cognitive behavioral treatment.

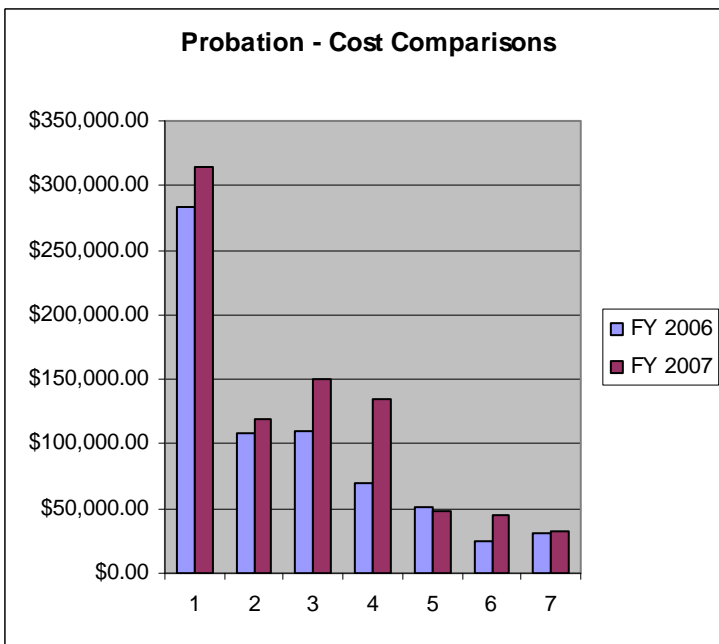
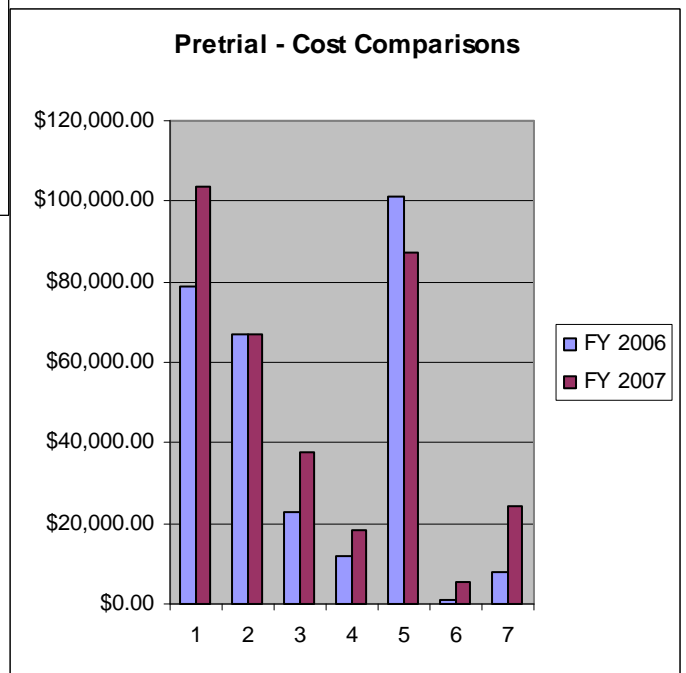
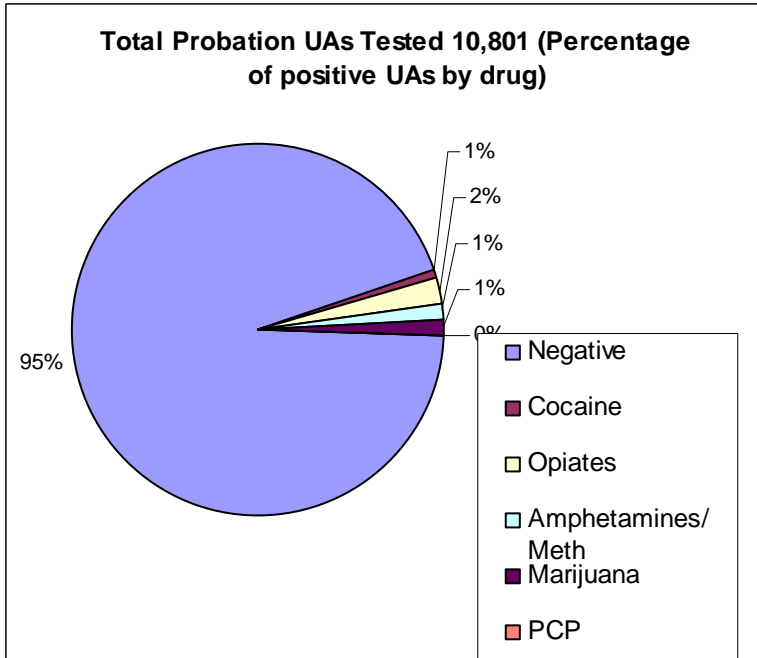


Chart Legend:
 1=Substance Abuse/Outpatient;
 2=Substance Abuse/Inpatient;
 3=Urine Collection/Sweatpatch;
 4=Mental Health;
 5=Sex Offender (probation),
 5=Halfway House (pretrial);
 6=Breathalyzer;
 7=Electronic Monitoring



UNIT REPORTS / STATISTICS
 Drug Aftercare/Mental Health Unit (continued)



The Probation and Pretrial Services drug testing program consists of a 3-fold approach which includes:

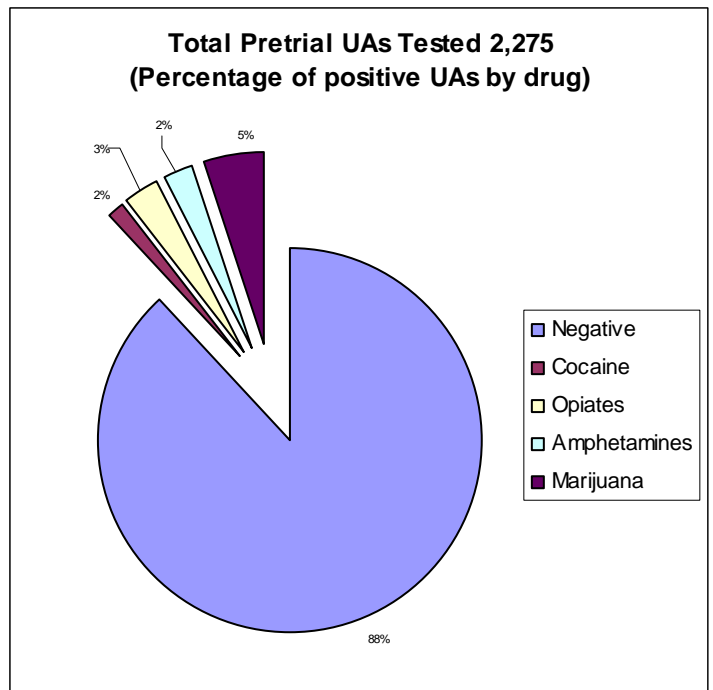
- the use of the regional probation and pretrial services laboratory in Albuquerque, New Mexico;
- the national laboratory; and
- non-instrumented drug tests.

The laboratory in Albuquerque is utilized for the initial screening of urine samples.

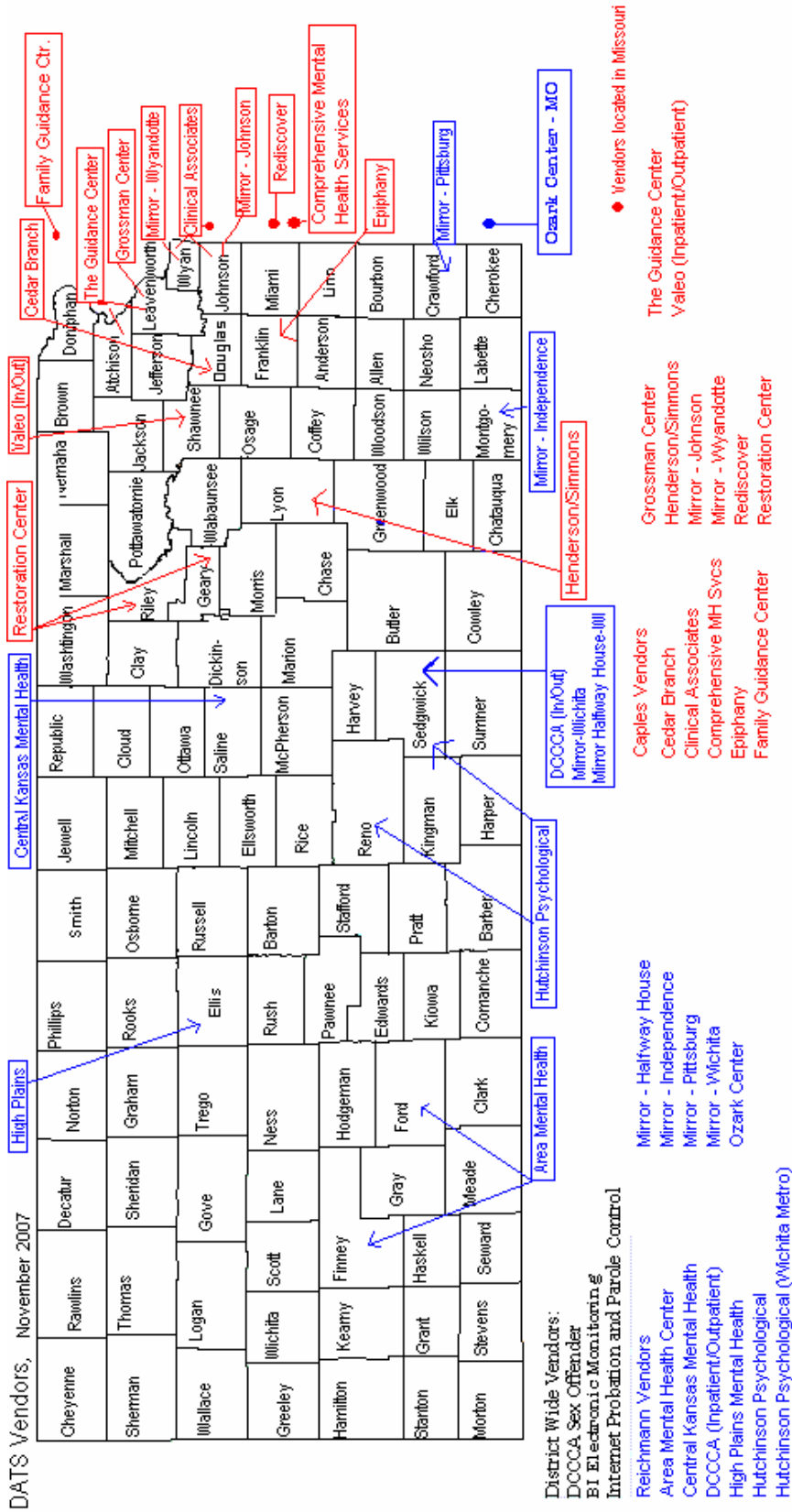
This laboratory is guided by the Office of Probation and Pretrial Services' quality control program.

In addition to the quality of testing and available statistics offered by the Albuquerque laboratory, the district has realized significant cost savings by utilizing this lab.

Non-instrumented drug tests remain available for use by officers in the field and for instances when immediate test results are needed.



UNIT REPORTS / STATISTICS
Drug Aftercare/Mental Health Unit (continued)



UNIT REPORTS / STATISTICS

Electronic Monitoring

The home confinement program is a cost-effective alternative to incarceration that may be judicially or administratively imposed as a condition of supervision requiring participants to remain in their residence for any portion of the day. Judicial officers may require defendants or offenders to participate in the program as a condition of their court-ordered release in lieu of pretrial detention or post-sentence incarceration. For persons violating their pretrial release conditions, the court may impose the home confinement program as an additional condition of release in lieu of detention. Likewise, for post-conviction offenders violating supervision conditions, the court may impose the home confinement program as an alternative to revocation.

TYPES OF ELECTRONIC MONITORING: The District of Kansas primarily uses two types of electronic monitoring equipment to monitor participants' compliance with home confinement.

1. Radio Frequency (RF) monitoring which consists of a non-removable ankle bracelet being attached to the participant's wrist or ankle. The bracelet emits a radio signal to a receiver/dialer unit located inside the participants home. When the participant's bracelet is within range of the receiver/dialer unit they are considered "home". Likewise, when the participants' bracelet is too far away to be picked up by the receiver/dialer they are considered away from their residence. RF monitoring only reports when a defendant enters or leaves the equipment's range; it does not detect or report where the defendant has gone or how far the defendant has traveled. The range of the receiver/dialer unit is adjustable up to 150 feet. Additionally, RF Monitoring will detect if the participant attempts to tamper or manipulate the functioning of the equipment.
2. Passive Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) monitoring consists of the participant wearing a non-removable ankle bracelet, carrying an electronic GPS tracker and having a receiver/dialer unit within the residence. Passive GPS monitoring provides the supervising officer information as to where the participant has been when they are away from their residence.

In addition to these types of monitoring equipment, supervising officers can utilize a "Sobriator" which works in conjunction with either RF Monitoring or Passive GPS monitoring. A Sobriator is an electronic, alcohol testing device which randomly tests the participants breath for alcohol. Results of the random tests are sent via e-mail and/or text message to the supervising officer. We have found the Sobriator to be a valuable tool to gain alcohol consumption information.

COSTS OF ELECTRONIC MONITORING: Currently, the daily costs of electronic monitoring are:

- \$3.18 for RF Monitoring
- \$2.98 for Sobriator (alcohol monitoring device)
- \$5.75 for Passive GPS Monitoring.

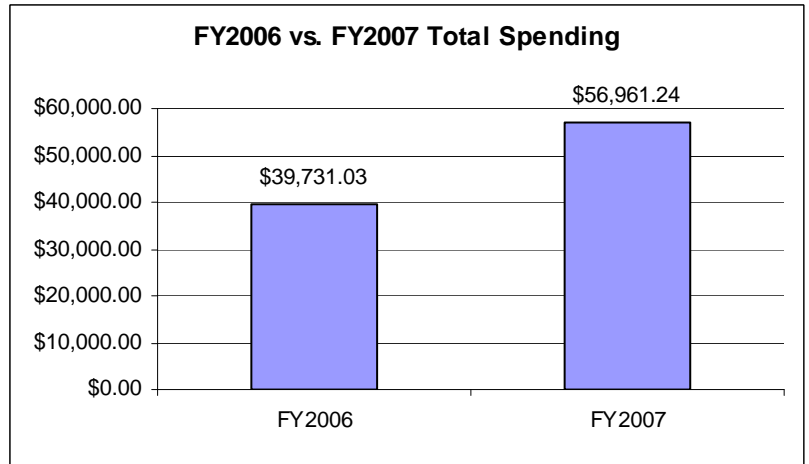
In fiscal year 2006, the District of Kansas spent \$39,731.03 for electronic monitoring services. On July 17, 2006, the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act was passed into law. As a result, the Bail Reform Act was amended requiring the Court to impose electronic monitoring (and other conditions) involving a minor victim.

UNIT REPORTS / STATISTICS

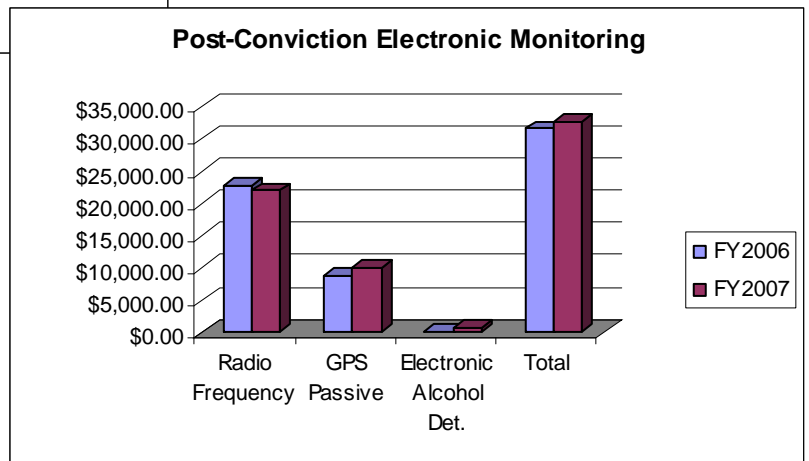
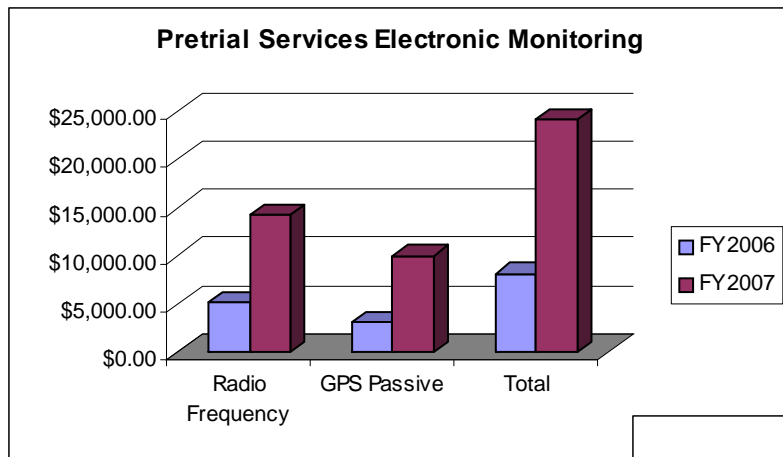
Electronic Monitoring (continued)

The District of Kansas predicted this would increase participants being involved in electronic monitoring services.

Subsequently, the District of Kansas experienced a 42% increase in costs for fiscal year 2007.



During this fiscal year (10/01/06 to 09/30/07), the District of Kansas spent \$56,266.99 for electronic monitoring services. This is a \$16,535.96 increase in costs from the previous year. On a positive note, the District of Kansas collected \$9,834.50 in co-payments from participants.



UNIT REPORTS / STATISTICS

Electronic Monitoring (continued)

FY2007 Statistics:

Divisional offices' average number of monthly clients on electronic monitoring services:

<u>Kansas City</u>		<u>Topeka</u>		<u>Wichita</u>	
Probation	12	Probation	3	Probation	6
PTS	06	PTS	3	PTS	2
Total	18	Total	6	Total	8

Divisional offices' average number of monthly new clients on electronic monitoring services:

<u>Kansas City</u>		<u>Topeka</u>		<u>Wichita</u>	
Probation	3	Probation	1	Probation	1
PTS	1	PTS	1	PTS	1
Total	4	Total	2	Total	2

Divisional offices' monthly average of clients terminating from electronic monitoring services:

<u>Kansas City</u>		<u>Topeka</u>		<u>Wichita</u>	
Probation	2	Probation	1	Probation	1
PTS	1	PTS	1	PTS	1
Total	3	Total	2	Total	2

Average number of days a participant is on electronic monitoring services:

<u>Post-Conviction average days:</u>		<u>Pretrial average days:</u>	
Kansas City	133 average days	Kansas City	124 average days
Topeka	143 average days	Topeka	076 average days
Wichita	123 average days	Wichita	066 average days
TOTAL	133 average days	TOTAL	89 average days

This concludes the unit/statistical reports.

The following reflects administrative functions for the District of Kansas Probation Office and departments that are consolidated with the District Court Clerk's office.

TRAINING

The District of Kansas, U.S. Probation and Pretrial Services staff participated in over 5,500 hours of training in a wide variety of topics in the fiscal year 2007. Training sessions were offered through district training events, various seminars, FJTN programming, and the Federal Judicial Center's Professional Education Institute (PEI.)

Officers: Evidence Based Practices continued to be a major training focus with staff receiving training in Motivational Interviewing. This topic will carry over into fiscal year 2008 when we have staff become trainers. They will be able to provide any refresher training needed as well as get new staff up to speed right here in the district.

TRAINING (continued)

Some other highlights included our District-Wide Training Conference for Officers. Officers from across the district met to get updates and tips related directly to their job duties. District Safety Instructors provided over a week of training on Firearms, Defensive Tactics and Safety Scenarios. Three new officers completed a combined 215 hours of orientation training at FLETC and 12 hours of in-district orientation training.

Support Staff: The majority of the support staff attended the *9th and 10th Circuits Administrative Support Staff Conference*, which was hosted by the District of Nevada and sponsored jointly with the District of Hawaii. The planning committee was comprised of 10 colleagues from various 9th & 10th circuit districts, one of whom was our own operations analyst. This inaugural training event was the first of its kind in our circuit that was specifically designed to address the wide variety of interest and needs of administrative professionals.

Two members of our support staff also attended the Data Quality Improvement Conference held in San Diego. This conference addressed topics designed to assist data quality staff in understanding the need for quality data in PACTS and developing local data quality improvement programs. The combination of these two conferences provided information and concepts that are being carried out in the District of Kansas and will be reported on in future annual reports.

For all staff, there are a wide variety of free training topics available through FJTN, PEI, and the Judicial On-line University. Staff in the District of Kansas took full advantage of this and logged hundreds of hours in topics that met their individual training needs.

Looking forward, we anticipate Safety, Strategic Planning, and topics directly related to Supervision, Pretrial, Guidelines, and PACTS to be the major focus for next year.

CONSOLIDATED ADMINISTRATION

Human Resources: At the conclusion of fiscal year 2007, probation and pretrial services employed a total of 67 individuals. During 2007, Senior AAPO Deanne Smith and Senior USPO Janice Dyer retired from service. We are very fortunate to have added the following U.S. Probation Officers to our staff : Jennifer Barton and Diana Kerns (Topeka); Chris Lewis, Ruth Moritz, Cassidi Sporhase, and Sara Valdez (Kansas City); and Josefina Durham (Wichita). To the ranks of our support staff, we are pleased to welcome Mary Fischer (Administrative Assistant to USPO) and welcome back Melanie Fenske (Training Coordinator).

United States Probation and Pretrial Services

Charter for Excellence

We, the members of Probation and Pretrial Services of the United States Courts, are a national system with shared professional identity, goals, and values. We facilitate the fair administration of justice and provide continuity of services throughout the judicial process. We are outcome driven and strive to make our communities safer and to make a positive difference in the lives of those we serve. We achieve success through interdependence, collaboration, and local innovation. We are committed to excellence as a system and to the principles embodied in this Charter.

We are a unique profession.

Our profession is distinguished by the unique combination of:

- A multidimensional knowledge base in law and human behavior;
- A mix of skills in investigation, communication, and analysis;
- A capacity to provide services and interventions from pretrial release through post-conviction supervision;
- A position of impartiality within the criminal justice system; and
- A responsibility to positively impact the community and the lives of victims, defendants, and offenders.

These goals matter most.

Our system strives to achieve the organizational goals of:

- Upholding the constitutional principles of the presumption of innocence and the right against excessive bail for pretrial defendants by appropriately balancing community safety and risk of nonappearance with protection of individual liberties;
- Providing objective investigations and reports with verified information and recommendations to assist the court in making fair pretrial release, sentencing, and supervision decisions;
- Ensuring defendant and offender compliance with court-ordered conditions through community-based supervision and partnerships;
- Protecting the community through the use of controlling and correctional strategies designed to assess and manage risk;
- Facilitating long-term, positive changes in defendants and offenders through proactive interventions; and
- Promoting the fair, impartial, and just treatment of defendants and offenders throughout all phases of the system.

We stand by these values.

Our values are mission-critical:

- Act with integrity.
- Demonstrate commitment to and passion for our mission.
- Be effective stewards of public resources.
- Treat everyone with dignity and respect.
- Promote fairness in process and excellence in service to the courts and the community.
- Work together to foster a collegial environment.
- Be responsible and accountable.

Conceived at the Federal Judicial Center's 2000 and 2002 National Chiefs' Conferences.