

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS DIVISION ANNUAL REPORT 2018

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NEBRASKA

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**COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT
AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

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Introduction

The Community Corrections Division (Division) of the Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (Commission) is responsible for reporting annually to the Legislature and Governor on the development and performance of community corrections facilities and programs within the state by Nebraska Revised Statute §47-624. The Division is charged with collecting data and analyzing the effectiveness of the programs and facilities used in the supervision and treatment of offenders and specifically reporting on recidivism rates and outcome data for those offenders served within the Office of Probation Administration (Probation), Board of Parole Supervision and Services (Parole), Nebraska Department of Correctional Services (NDCS), and the Problem Solving Courts. This report is of critical importance to the Legislature and Governor's office in the formulation of criminal justice and public safety policies for the State of Nebraska. The agencies are staffed with administrators and employees not subject to the election process, therefore an independent analysis of the effectiveness of programs and subsequent use of taxpayer dollars for these programs and services is of the utmost importance for transparency and accountability to the citizens of Nebraska.

The purpose of this report is to properly identify the most important factors related to the offender population on community supervision, evaluate costs of programming, and to conduct an evaluation of the progress made in expanding community corrections facilities, programs, and services statewide. Additional analysis is to include the impact that community corrections programs, services, and facilities have on the offender population and the recidivism rates and outcome data for probationers, parolees, and problem solving court clients participating in these programs. The data for this report is provided to the Division from NDCS, Parole, and Probation. One of the Division's statutory duties is to administer funds from the Uniform Data Fund (UDF) for the purposes of supporting operations costs and analysis relating to the implementation and coordination of the uniform analysis of crime data.¹ This fund exists for the purpose of assisting agencies in the creation and maintenance of data collection systems. Since the funds creation in 2003, more than three million dollars have been contractually awarded to agencies to assist in building data systems and yet the Division continues to face obstacles in obtaining the necessary data for this report due to the difficulty in obtaining even the most basic information on offenders utilizing the programs, services, and facilities provided by these agencies. The Division expanded the language in Neb. Rev. Stat. §47-624(11) through LB 679(2016), with the hope that the new language will clarify the data being sought, and the purpose for which it will be used.

The Division's duties have continued to grow and expand as a result of the Justice Reinvestment Initiative. The County Justice Reinvestment Grant Program's rules and regulations have been drafted by Division staff,² and became law December 26, 2016, as Title 74, Chapter 1 of the Nebraska Administrative Code.

¹ Neb. Rev. Stat. §47-632(1)

² Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-1426.01

The application for grant funds is posted on the Crime Commission website, and the administration of the funds are the responsibility of the Division. Additionally, the Division's goals include the development of standards for the use of community correctional facilities and programs, and establishing a long-term plan for the UDF to have better data reporting outcomes for this report.

This report will begin to include data resulting from the changes made by LB 605 in 2015 under the Justice Reinvestment Initiative. The effects of these changes are still unfolding, and it is expected that this report will adapt over time to reflect the changes in the criminal justice system and in the populations being served by community corrections programs and services due to statutory changes undertaken to help reduce prison overcrowding.

Community Corrections Division Mission and History

Mission

The mission of the Community Corrections Division is to develop and monitor the implementation of a comprehensive community corrections strategy in Nebraska for the purpose of reducing the incarceration of certain targeted felony offenders while supporting the use of a continuum of community corrections facilities, programs, services, and supervision tools to ensure a consistent and rational statewide sentencing policy; to advance the use of specific and enhanced evidence based programming and treatment; to encourage creativity at the local level to support alternatives to incarceration; and to promote equity and fairness within Nebraska's criminal justice system.

Our primary mandate is the development and implementation of statewide use of, and standards for, community corrections facilities and programs. To carry out this mandate, the Community Corrections Division, in collaboration with Probation and Parole, is tasked with studying and recommending improvements to existing community based programs and services for offenders.

History

In September 2001, then Governor Mike Johanns created the Community Corrections Work Group to “plan a way out” of the impending offender population crisis without constructing a new prison. The Working Group was mandated to propose policies to control the prison population; maintain and enhance justice; reduce taxpayer cost; and ensure public safety. In December 2002, the Working Group developed a proposal which became LB 46(2003), a comprehensive piece of legislation which created the Community Corrections Council (Council) and established a statutory framework to promote the use of community based alternatives to incarceration and fund the services through the collection of fees from offenders sentenced to probation and released on parole.

The Council consisted of 20 members representing both the private and public sectors. Membership included representatives from Probation, Parole, NDCS, law enforcement, the Judiciary including the Supreme Court Administrator, the Legislature, substance abuse and behavioral health providers, the Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (Commission), criminal defense attorneys, and county attorneys. The diverse membership of the Council encouraged collaboration among members and across branches of government.

The Council met as needed to address the issues surrounding community corrections, develop policy, and monitor and evaluate programs supported by supervision fees and general fund dollars.

The Council had supported and encouraged the development of a number of community based programs to divert targeted offenders from incarceration and reduce recidivism.

These included Reporting Centers, the Fee-For-Service Voucher Treatment Program (Voucher), Specialized Substance Abuse Supervision (SSAS), and Problem-Solving Courts.

In 2011, LB 390 eliminated the Council, transferred portions of the Council's budget to the Supreme Court, and transitioned agency staff to the Community Corrections Division (Division) of the Commission.

The statutory basis for this report is found in Neb. Rev. Stat. 47-624(11), amended in 2010 by AM1679 to LB864, which requires the Division to report annually to the Legislature and the Governor on the development and performance of community corrections facilities and programs. The Division is charged with researching and evaluating the existing community corrections facilities and programs within the state, as well as educating the courts, Board of Parole, criminal justice stakeholders, and the general public about the availability, use, and benefits of community corrections facilities and programs. This annual report fulfills this statutory obligation.

Section I: Probation

Probation provides an alternative to jail or prison for many offenders convicted of a variety of offenses in Nebraska. Probation is intended to work with those who can be supervised successfully in the community. The overall goal of Probation is to provide safe communities by creating sustainable change in a probationers' behavior, so they become productive, law-abiding citizens. While some probationers pose a relatively low risk to recidivate, or commit another offense, other probationer's supervision will vary. High risk probationer's supervision and case management involves high levels of engagement and accountability by highly skilled and experienced officers and specialized programs. To better serve the community, Probation works hard to stay on the cutting edge and provide evidence-based, specialized programming statewide whenever possible.

The mission of Probation is to deliver a system of services and supervision as ordered by the courts to help rehabilitate offenders and promote community safety. The three main goals pursued by Probation are as follows:

- 1) Providing the courts quality investigations and effective sentencing alternatives;
- 2) Reducing recidivism in both juvenile and adult offender populations; and
- 3) Providing for more efficient and effective use of Probation's resources.

To accomplish these goals, Probation has a number of programs, facilities, and tools to assist both juveniles and adults under their supervision to become productive citizens.

In Nebraska, Probation is under the Supreme Court, within the Judicial Branch of government. Probation has two primary functions in its service to the court, pre-sentence investigations and probationer case management/supervision.

As Probation moves forward with improving their data collection and reporting systems, there may be some discrepancies in numbers provided in this report as compared to previous years. These discrepancies are due to several factors, including data being pulled differently through system and process improvement, small amounts of old data being corrupted and fixed, and removal of juvenile data for the 2016 annual report. The data reported will continue to improve and be more accurate as systems continue to improve over time.

Pre-Sentence Investigations and Assessments

Pre-Sentence Investigation

A pre-sentence investigation (PSI) is a document that is ordered by the Court to assist the Judge in making decisions for adult offenders. The information provided includes prior criminal history, employment and educational background, any drug or alcohol use, family and friend information, victim information if known, as well as overall attitude regarding the offense. Additionally, information is obtained through risk assessment instruments that relate to the offender’s risk of recidivism as well as any strengths. Officers will consult with others who can provide additional information about the offender. This may include family, friends, employers, victims, and treatment providers.

Although probation officers complete the PSI for the courts, a defendant may or may not receive probation as a sentence. If probation is considered, specific rehabilitative programs may also be recommended. The PSI is available for the statewide adult offender population. Pre-Disposition investigations (PDI) are used for juvenile cases and are similar to the PSI process.

	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
Total Investigations	9,693	10,098	10,132

Case Management and Supervision

Judges place offenders on probation as an alternative to jail or prison. Probation is intended to work with those who can be supervised successfully in the community. The overall goal of probation is to maintain safe communities through creating sustainable change in a probationers’ behavior, so they can become productive, law abiding citizens, and not commit future crimes. Each probationer’s supervision will vary based on their recidivism risk level and assessment scores. High risk probationer’s supervision and case management involves high levels of engagement and accountability by highly skilled and experienced officers. In Nebraska, the probation officers meet regularly with probationers both in the office and in the community, and their level of engagement with that offender is directly related to the assessed risk level.

The case management system utilized by Probation is Nebraska Probation Application for Community Safety (NPACS). The Division has contracted with Probation Administration for several years to administer UDF funds to assist in the building, expanding, and maintaining of the NPACS system.

Assessments

Assessments are used as a part of completing investigations on adult offenders, and help to explore the probationer’s risk to reoffend and any current or potential need for services. Nebraska Probation uses both general and specialized assessments as a part of the investigations completed on adult offenders. These assessments include the Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI), Nebraska Adult Probation Screen (NAPS), Substance Abuse Questionnaire

(SAQ), Driver Risk Inventory (DRI), Simple Screening Instrument (SSI), the Standardized Risk and Reporting Format (SRARF),

Domestic Violence Offender Matrix (DV Matrix), and the Vermont Assessment of Sex Offender Risk (VASOR).

LS/CMI

The LS/CMI is an assessment tool used to assess the offender's risk to recidivate by targeting the eight identified domains that represent the top criminogenic risk factors for recidivism. These factors are criminal history, education and employment, family history, leisure and recreation, companions, alcohol and drug use, pro-criminal attitude & orientation, and antisocial patterns. Probation uses the LS/CMI for individuals who are initially screened as higher risk, either because of a felony offense, or domestic violence or sexually based offense. This assessment is used as a tool to identify needs based on the identified risks to recidivate. Probation uses this to identify other specific responsibility needs to assist in case management, treatment planning, and service delivery for the offender.

NAPS

The Nebraska Adult Probation Screen (NAPS) is an assessment tool used for those offenders initially screened as a lower risk to reoffend. A high NAPS score will indicate whether an offender needs additional assessment, in which case the LS/CMI will also be used.

Substance Abuse Assessments

Probation uses two assessment instruments from Behavioral Data Systems, the Substance Abuse Questionnaire (SAQ) and the Driver Risk Inventory (DRI). The SAQ is an adult substance abuse assessment instrument that assesses aggressiveness, resistance, and stress handling abilities. This test measures a truthfulness scale, alcohol scale, drug scale, aggressiveness scale, resistance scale, and a stress coping ability scale. The DRI has been rated the best DUI/DWI offender risk offender test by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, and is very similar to the SAQ, measuring the following scales: truthfulness scale, alcohol scale, drug scale, DSM-5-Substance Use Disorder, driver risk scale, and stress management scale.

Probation also uses Nebraska specific assessments, the Simple Screening Instrument (SSI) and the Standardized Risk and Reporting Format (SRARF) which are used as key tools to assist in evaluation through the Standardized Model for the Delivery of Substance Use Services, which will be discussed in greater detail below.

Domestic Violence and Sexual Offenses Assessments

Specialized assessment tools are used to assist with establishing needs and evaluating risk of re-offense for domestic violence and sexual offenders. The Domestic Violence Offender Matrix (DV Matrix) was adapted for Nebraska out of research compiled by the Domestic Abuse Intervention Project and the Department of Probation in Duluth, Minnesota.

The Duluth Model has been in existence since the early 1980's and is committed to creating social change to end violence against women.³ The tool used by Nebraska Probation is composed of a 13-item risk scale based on the pattern of violent and controlling behaviors exhibited by the defendant, and helps to determine the appropriateness of a defendant convicted on a domestic violence offense for specialized community supervision.

The Vermont Assessment of Sex Offender Risk (VASOR) is a specific assessment for sex-related offenses. It is designed “to assess risk among adult male sex offenders age 18 and older”.⁴ The VASOR assesses risk through the use of two different scales, a 13-item risk scale and a 6-item violence scale. These scales are designed to assess “the likelihood of sexual recidivism... [and] the nature of an individual’s violence history and offense severity. The interaction of these variables, re-offense risk and violence, are considered important factors for determining an individual’s overall risk level.”⁵ In Nebraska, this assessment tool is used to determine the appropriateness of community supervision for a defendant convicted of a sexual offense.

³ See www.theduluthmodel.org

⁴ Vermont Assessment of Sex Offender Risk-2 Manual, McGrath and Hoke, Research Edition 2001, www.csom.org/pubs/vasor.pdf

⁵ Ibid, p. 5

Probation Case Management, Supervision, Tools, Programs, and Services

The second function of Probation is supervision of offenders placed on probation by a Judge as an alternative to jail or prison. The Community-Based Programs and Field Services Division is responsible for developing and implementing all adult programs and services provided to the courts for probationers. This includes all specialized domestic violence, sex offender, and behavioral health programming. Specialized services offered include all programs offered at the Reporting Centers, programs and services paid for through the Voucher Program, the Rural Improvement for Schooling and Employment (RISE) program, and the Standardized Model for Delivery of Substance Use Services.

Intensive Supervision

Intensive Supervision is the supervision classification for the probationers with the highest risk of reoffending or who pose the highest risk to the community. These caseloads are classified with the Community Based Intervention (CBI) designation. Within this designation, there are several categories.

Intensive Supervision	CBI	Those who are classified by a validated assessment tool solely by being high risk.
	CBI-SASS	Those probationers who are high risk and court ordered into specialized programming for substance abuse with specialized probation officers.
	CBI-Domestic Violence	Offenders are placed in this category due to the nature of their offense being domestic violence, regardless of risk.
	CBI-Sex Offender	Offenders are placed in this category due to the nature of their offense being a sex offense, regardless of risk.

CBI also encompasses many specialized programs to better serve these high risk offenders. Probation officers who manage offenders within this category generally have only 24 to 50 probationers in their case load. The officers who manage these probationers have specialized training, and are the most skilled and experienced in the agency.

CBI Probation Demographics

Community Based Intervention (CBI) High Risk	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
CBI Domestic Violence	906	1,086	1061
CBI Sex Offender	272	406	400
Offender Demographics CBI – Intensive Supervision	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
Gender			
Female	883	1,029	1056
Male	2,933	3,044	2966
Totals	3,816	4,073	4022
Age			
Under 18	45	33	16
18-20	505	502	459
21-25	812	877	854
26-30	627	663	690
31-35	558	614	596
36-40	390	414	438
41+	879	970	969
Race/Ethnicity			
American Indian/Alaskan Native	105	130	154
Asian or Pacific Islander	33	45	46
African American	472	551	545
Other	372	368	354
White	2,834	2,979	2923
Hispanic Origin	451	482	461
Not of Hispanic Origin	3,365	3,591	3561
Marital Status			
Single	2,330	2,441	2408
Married	597	675	634
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	698	745	767
Unknown	191	212	213
Education Level at Entry			
8 th Grade or Less	79	97	143
9 th through 11 th Grade	626	625	710
12 th Grade or GED	1,668	2,283	2294
Vocational/Some College	661	778	698
College or Above	206	198	175
Unknown	576	92	2

Community Based Resources

Community Based Resources (CBR) is the classification used for those probationers who are at a moderate to low risk to reoffend. These individuals pose a moderate or low risk to the community and require fewer resources to manage and supervise within the community. Officers managing this type of caseload generally carry 100 or more probationers and refer their clients to services that match their areas of need.

CBR: Community Based Resources	CBR Medium High	Those probationers who are not high risk but have problem areas that could lead to re-offense, as measured by assessment tools.
	CBR Medium Low	Lower risk of offense, but have identified areas needing to be addressed.
	CBR Low	Low risk of re-offense.
	CBR Very Low	Very low risk to re-offend.
	CBR Administrative Override Very Low	Probationers not subject to risk assessment, but the nature of their charge is such that the court gives them a specific task to complete, and once it is accomplished the probationer has no further obligations to the court.

CBR Probation Demographics

Offender Demographics CBR	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
Gender			
Male	5,687	5,424	2773
Female	2,881	2,779	5249
Total	8,568	8,203	8022
Age			
Under 18	37	14	15
18-20	952	872	793
21-25	2,030	1,940	1844
26-30	1,361	1,350	1376
31-35	1,064	1,022	1014
36-40	837	812	809
41+	2,286	2,193	2171
Race/Ethnicity			
American Indian or Alaskan Native	161	181	186
Asian or Pacific Islander	97	124	135
African American	721	723	696
Other	1,015	962	899
White	6,574	6,213	6106
Hispanic Origin	1,241	1,237	1192
Not of Hispanic Origin	7,327	6,966	6830
Marital Status			
Single	4,966	4,819	4714
Married	1,798	1,679	1658
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	1,468	1,375	1331
Unknown	336	330	319
Education Level at Entry			
8 th Grade or Less	306	310	262
9 th through 11 th Grade	727	652	630
12 th Grade or GED	2,874	4,170	4028
Vocational/Some College	1,852	2,014	1993
College or Above	1,092	1,012	1027
Unknown	1,717	45	82

OTHER

Probationers in this category are neither high nor low risk. These are active cases that may require some case management but very little to no engagement by the probation officer assigned to manage the case. Caseloads that contain this type of offender are quite high and require little action by the officer other than to monitor their status and take appropriate action as necessary.

Other	Administrative Abscond	Probationers who have absconded from supervision.
	Administrative – Adult Court Hold Detention	Probationers who are in jail awaiting action on a case.
	Administrative Appeal	Probationers who have appealed their sentence to probation and are awaiting a decision.
	Administrative – Capias	Probationers who have a warrant and are being sought to clear the warrant.
	Administrative – Integrated Jail/DOC	Probationers either serving a sentence in jail for another case or are serving up front jail time on their probation case.
	Administrative – Interstate Transfer Out	Probationers who have been transferred through the Interstate Compact for supervision in another state.

Alternatives to Incarceration (AI)

Adult Alternatives to Incarceration Probation (AI) is an intensive supervision approach employed by Probation Administration to focus on the individuals who are considered to be highest risk of re-offending. These individuals are participants in the Problem Solving Courts, are on probation or post-release supervision, and are considered the highest priority of adult supervision resources. Individuals supervised under this approach will have access to appropriate cognitive behavioral interventions, treatment services, and monitoring. Programs and services used for these individuals include Specialized Substance Abuse Supervision (SSAS), Problem Solving Courts, Transitional Intervention Program (TIP), and Reframe.

Reframe

Reframe is a new classification for probationers, beginning January 1, 2017. Reframe is a behavioral approach designated for the highest risk individual that does not have elevated levels of criminogenic need in the area of alcohol and/or substance use involvement. The focus for a Reframe Probationer is on criminal thinking and behaviors that are the underlying reason for the individual’s involvement with the Courts. Reframe participants receive behavior treatment services, including mental health, domestic violence, and/or sex offender treatment, to include Dialectical Behavioral Therapy (DBT), relevant Reporting Center Services, and random and frequent chemical testing.

All participants meeting financial criteria are eligible to receive financial assistance to be able to obtain substance use, mental health, or other qualifying services.

Reframe Demographics	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
Female	13	161
Male	31	496
Total	44	657
Age		
Under 18	0	4
18-20	7	78
21-25	10	112
26-30	6	144
31-35	6	113
36-40	3	81
41+	12	125
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	41
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	5
African American	12	163

Other	2	60
Caucasian	28	388
Hispanic Origin	4	63
Not of Hispanic Origin	40	594
Marital Status		
Single	25	455
Married	4	68
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	7	86
Unknown	8	48
Education Level at Entry		
8 th Grade or Less	7	29
9 th – 11 th Grade	15	194
12 th Grade or GED	18	338
Vocational/Some College	1	76
College or Above	0	9
Unknown	3	11

Transitional Intervention Program (TIP)

Another new program in 2017 is the Transitional Intervention Program (TIP). TIP is designated for the highest of the high-risk probationers who have demonstrated elevated levels of criminogenic need in ALL assessed areas. Probation officers work with TIP individuals focusing on criminal-thinking, and these clients are typically monitored through the use of electronic monitoring (EM) with global positioning satellite (GPS), weekly home visits, and receive cognitive behavioral intervention services, Reporting Center Services, and random and frequent chemical testing.

TIP Demographics	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
Gender		
Female	0	4
Male	2	11
Total	2	15
Age		
Under 18	0	0
18-20	0	2
21-25	0	4
26-30	1	2
31-35	1	1
36-40	0	2

41+	0	4
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0
African American	1	4
Other	0	2
Caucasian	1	8
Hispanic Origin	0	2
Not of Hispanic Origin	2	13
Marital Status		
Single	1	12
Married	1	3
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	0	0
Unknown	0	0
Education Level at Entry		
8 th Grade or Less	0	2
9 th – 11 th Grade	0	8
12 th Grade or GED	2	5
Vocational/Some College	0	0
College or Above	0	0
Unknown	0	0

Specialized Substance Abuse Supervision (SSAS)

Established in 2006 in response to prison overcrowding, SSAS targets high-risk substance abuse offenders. SSAS is administered by Probation and is a sentencing alternative that combines intensive supervision with substance abuse treatment as a means of criminal control. It is intended to address the treatment and supervision needs of offenders with chronic drug problems who pose a high risk to recidivate. Highly trained probation officers work with offenders who are also identified as having anti-social, pro-criminal tendencies. The target population for the SSAS program are felony drug offenders with substance use problems. Probation uses risk assessment tools listed previously to identify appropriate candidates.

Goals of the SSAS Program are:

- 1) Lower levels of recidivism and relapse;
- 2) Improve education and enhance employability; and
- 3) Facilitate reintegration into the community.

Each offender's needs are individually assessed so the treatment, including the length of time spent in treatment, may be customized. This flexibility creates the most efficient and effective means to assist the offender to recover, maintain sobriety, and become a productive, law abiding member of the community.

Core components of the SSAS program are:

- 1) Access to substance abuse treatment;
- 2) Participation in cognitive behavioral programming;
- 3) Use of Reporting Centers to address other risk factors;
- 4) Quality case management and intensive supervision.

SSAS is funded with programming fees paid by probationers, and there are currently 14 SSAS sites located throughout the state which work in affiliation with the reporting centers.

The sites serve offenders in Adams, Buffalo, Dakota, Dawson, Dodge, Douglas, Gage, Hall, Lancaster, Madison, Otoe, Platte, Sarpy, and Scottsbluff counties. These sites are in all Nebraska judicial districts except District 8.

SSAS Demographics

Offender Demographics SSAS	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
Gender			
Female	173	240	399
Male	425	716	1137
Age			
Under 18		5	2
18-20	46	102	113
21-25	133	223	267
26-30	102	148	308
31-35	114	141	256
36-40	66	101	175
41+	137	236	415
Race/Ethnicity			
American Indian or Alaskan Native	16	45	70
Asian or Pacific Islander	8	11	16
African American	72	174	276
Other	62	91	154
White	440	635	1020
Hispanic Origin	78	133	194
Not of Hispanic Origin	520	823	1342
Marital Status			
Single		583	1025
Married		113	147
Separated/Divorced/Widowed		161	241
Unknown		99	123
Education Level at Entry			
8 th Grade or Less		23	47
9 th Through 11 th Grade		172	351
12 th Grade or GED		530	852
Vocational/Some College		171	222
College or Above		36	31
Unknown		24	33

Reporting Centers

Probation has 16 Reporting Centers in that are used for probationers and Problem Solving court clients to receive services and programs. Individuals may attend classes or access other services available at the Reporting Centers, including pre-treatment, employment, and educational and life skills classes. Other options include cognitive groups to assist offenders in behavior change including daily offender contact, random monitoring of daily itineraries, job interviews, counseling attendance, community services, General Education Development (GED) and Adult Basic Education (ABE), job referrals, and vocational services.

Within the Reporting Centers, specially trained Probation Officers use cross-system case management and cross-system collaboration between the Judicial System and treatment providers. Each of the Reporting Centers are responsible for having a core set of classes, although due to the availability of resources, non-core contract services vary among Reporting Centers.

The target populations for the Reporting Centers are offenders under community supervision, in need of rehabilitative services and include probationers and problem-solving court participants. Services are tailored to meet the needs of the district and local population. Reporting Centers assist in engaging offenders in rehabilitative services while simultaneously providing enhanced supervision. Reporting Centers are funded through a combination of general fund, cash fund, and county dollars.

Reporting Centers have become integral to the success of the SSAS program's work to reduce recidivism. Reporting Centers are now open serving higher risk offenders in each jurisdiction statewide, with the exception of the Eighth Judicial District.

Please note, due to budget issues in FY 15-16, Parole has ceased participation in reporting centers.

Reporting Center Programming

	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
Unique Individuals Served	2,686	5,179	3,520
Programming Referred	3,718	7,700	5,720

Program	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
Anger Management	294	178	282
Crime Victim Empathy	920	818	1,073
Employment Services	408	463	750
Money Management	181	101	191
Parenting	122	92	169
Relapse Group	410	503	744
Life Skills	582	399	651
Trauma Group	213	118	318

Service Centers

Probation began utilizing Service Centers in 2011 in the judicial districts that do not have a Reporting Center. There is currently only one Service Center in the state, located in the Eighth Judicial District in O’Neill.

Service Centers are designed to serve the same population as the Reporting Centers, but offer a scaled back listing of rehabilitative services. They were designed to fulfill the need for services within the judicial district to fulfill court-ordered obligations, address high-risk needs, and create opportunities for probationers that would not otherwise be possible in rural communities.

Probation Teleservices

Probation Teleservices (PTS) are offered at Reporting Services throughout the state. Through the use of PTS, programming is available to clients who are isolated due to geographical or transportation issues. Probation reports during calendar year 2017, probation staff conducted 6,591 hours of business through the use of PTS. Expanding the use of teleservices has increased the ability of Probation officers to reach the individuals being supervised by more than 1,377 hours over 2016 totals.

Electronic Monitoring

Electronic Monitoring (EM) is a general term referring to forms of surveillance which monitor the location, movement, and specific behavior of offenders under 24 hour community supervision. EM is most effective when used with offenders who are at highest risk of reoffending and in need of a stabilization period. EM is used by both Probation and Parole for offenders who have been determined to need this higher level of supervision.

Parole and Probation utilize several types of EM. Through the use of technology available through Satellite Tracking of People, VeriTracks electronic monitoring system is the platform through which the monitoring takes place. Active global positioning is “real time” tracking of an offender. Passive EM programs allow an officer to see where an offender has been previously.

EM is used as a supervision tool for offenders on community supervision and all lifetime sex offenders. Parolees with a history of sexual offenses are specifically placed on EM. Additional candidates for EM are any parolee with ties to gang activity, a previous parole violation, or an offender’s victim who has requested the parolee be placed on EM. EM is often used as a graduated sanction, allowing the offender to remain in the community while allowing increased supervision. It also may be used as an incentive with increased free time, to encourage offender compliance.

Electronic Monitoring Probation All Programs

Electronic Monitoring	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
Number Served	134	68	95

Continuous Alcohol Monitoring

Continuous Alcohol Monitoring (CAM) is an electronic monitoring program that measures the individual’s perspiration for the presence of alcohol excreted transdermally through the skin. It is a tool of supervision used by Probation when the client is involved in substance use treatment, has an extensive history of alcohol-related incidents, demonstrates continued use of alcohol in spite of negative consequences, and shows an unwillingness to discontinue its use.

The goal of the CAM program is to enable the courts, Parole Board, and Probation to introduce the various applications of CAM technology in context with the supervision strategies of offenders with a substance abuse problem on community supervision. The objective is to provide a meaningful period of abstinence that would promote behavioral change. Ideally, the technology would be ordered in conjunction with a substance abuse evaluation and/or some form of treatment. CAM offers 24 hour continuous monitoring of alcohol intake through the use of an ankle bracelet. Although the device can determine alcohol use quickly, the company usually does not provide the information to agency staff for 24 to 36 hours.

Any adult offender, as determined by the courts, Parole Board, or Problem Solving Courts, that requires abstinence from alcohol as a condition of supervision is eligible for this program, which is available statewide. Offenders who are engaged in a chemical dependency treatment program and have demonstrated an inability to refrain from the use of alcohol while under supervision are targeted for this program.

Additionally, the CAM offender population is made up of offenders with a history of alcohol abuse, alcohol violations while on parole, or numerous DUI offenses. Probationers are financially responsible for payment of the costs associated with CAM. Costs are subject to a sliding fee scale. Funding for Probationers comes from both the general and cash funds of the Community Corrections Program.

Continuous Alcohol Monitoring Probation and Problem Solving Courts

Continuous Alcohol Monitoring	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
Number Served	738	672	747

Drug (Substance Use) Testing

As drug abuse is a critical factor in criminal behavior and juvenile delinquency, drug testing identifies offenders with substance use/abuse problems. Identifying these probationers makes it possible to provide the appropriate level of treatment for drug addiction and rehabilitate these offenders to become productive citizens.

Substance use testing is conducted as directed by the Court for probationers with a demonstrated history of substance use or those who are demonstrating behaviors associated with the use of prohibited or illegal substances while under supervision.

The purpose of substance use testing is to determine responsivity specific to criminogenic risk and need in order to implement appropriate interventions promoting pro-social behavior and community safety.

When applicable, probationers are assessed a fee of \$5.00 monthly for the costs of substance use testing. Drug testing is funded out of the Drug Testing Cash Fund.

Number of Drug Tests by Classification

Classification	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
	Number of Drug Tests	Number of Drug Tests	Number of Drug Tests
CBI	79,682	74,308	83,332
CBI DUI	20,001	21,747	18,328
CBI Domestic Violence	31,019	40,663	38,251
SSAS	36,594	38,096	41,255
PRS		16,167	38,792
Reframe		3,795	5,743
TIP		59	65
Sex Offender	5,703	6,887	7,999
CBR	141,002	141,953	143,916
Other	17,538	31,845	40,295
Unclassified	30	0	0
Grand Total	331,569	375,520	417,976

Domestic Violence and Sex Offender Programming

Specialized programming is utilized to help offenders in these high-risk categories. In addition to the specialized assessment tools discussed previously, Probation officers serving these offenders have received intensive training to enable them to provide the kind of intensive supervision necessary.

Specialized supervision for offenders with a domestic violence charge works to keep offenders accountable, with the additional goal of keeping the victim safe. Community partners, victim advocates, and service providers work with the Probation Officers to hold offenders accountable for their behavior and receive the kinds of services necessary to help change their behavior and reduce their risk of future incidents of domestic violence. Victim’s needs are met through officer collaboration with victim advocacy programs.

Sexual offenders also need to be held accountable for their behaviors and need services to help prevent re-offense. Probation officers are responsible for providing supervision for these offenders, and work in collaboration with service providers to hopefully reduce recidivism and keep communities safer.

Adult Behavioral Health, Financial Assistance Program

Probation introduced the Adult Behavioral Health Financial Assistance Program (FFS) in 2006 to assist specifically identified individuals receiving treatment, by reducing the financial barriers through a financial assistance program. This program was referred to in previous reports as the

“Fee-For-Service Voucher Program”. These dollars are available only after all other financial resources have been exhausted, and probationers are expected to contribute toward the financial obligations created through evaluations and treatment programs.

Initially this service only covered individuals receiving treatment for substance use disorders. In 2014, certain mental health evaluations and treatment, and sex offender evaluations and treatment were added. In 2015, it was extended further to individuals needing treatment for gambling. Supreme Court Rule requires any individual receiving services through the FFS program must receive services through a Standardized Model Registered Service Provider.

Adult Fee for Service, Behavioral Health Financial Assistance by Level of Care

Level of Care	Amount FY 15-16	Amount FY16-17	Amount FY 17-18
Substance Use Evaluation	\$400,807	\$240,720	\$260,746
Short-Term Residential	\$2,011,570	\$2,557,900	\$2,788,490
Intensive Outpatient	\$681,700	\$856,274	\$905,858
Outpatient Counseling	\$693,970	\$821,742	\$1,079,004
Co-Occurring Evaluation		\$87,667	\$144,475
Co-Occurring Short Term Residential		\$146,686	\$211,602
Pretreatment – Reporting Center		\$127,158	\$224,889
Relapse Group – Reporting Center		\$178,582	\$284,573
Mental Health Evaluation/Assessment		\$143,712	\$49,042
Mental Health Outpatient Treatment		\$88,082	\$175,466
Adults who Sexually Harm Treatment		\$56,173	\$140,013
Reporting Center Mental Health Contracts		\$438,868	\$1,191,304
Total	\$3,788,047	\$5,743,563	\$7,455,462

OffenderLink (Electronic Reporting System)

OffenderLink is an automated interactive voice response telephone reporting and web-based monitoring system designed to improve workload efficiencies and increase accountability for low or very low risk probationers.

OffenderLink is a tool used to help manage the potentially large caseloads of Officers, consisting of those individuals that have been assessed as a low to very-low risk to recidivate. Probationers report in through OffenderLink by telephone monthly to report relevant changes in their information.

Probationers being supervised with the help of OffenderLink are required to comply with the Order of Probation, submit to chemical testing as ordered, meet their financial requirements, and participate in any programming required by the court.

OffenderLink provides 24 hour access to all case files and all call reporting data. This system automatically monitors a probationer’s compliance with their condition of supervision so officers can focus more of their attention on the non-compliant probationers without spending unnecessary time on those who are satisfying their conditions of supervision. OffenderLink assists Probation Officers by maintaining all case notes and contact history. It also makes calls automatically to Probationers not in compliance with the program requirements, to generate the highest level of compliance possible.

Funding for OffenderLink comes from both the general and cash funds of the Community Corrections Program within Probation.

OffenderLink: Electronic Reporting

Electronic Reporting	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
Number Served	4,618	3,001	2,691

Rural Improvement for Schooling and Employment Program (RISE)

RISE is an AmeriCorps program launched in 2007 by Probation to increase opportunities for probationers in rural communities. This program also works to increase community safety and reduce recidivism by increasing attention to educational and employment aspects of the offender’s probation plan.

RISE focuses on providing supportive services for both adult and juvenile probationers in a group setting, with one-on-one sessions available as necessary in 32 counties of Nebraska’s probation districts. Probation’s RISE Program Specialists work with a developed curriculum targeted for specific educational and/or employment skills. The RISE program curriculum consists of different tracks to fit the individual probationer.

Adults can participate in the employment track, focused on attaining a GED and higher education; or a dual track, meaning probationers receive support in areas of education and employment together. The Navigator Program adds additional support to those who are assessed as the highest risk probationers.

The RISE juvenile school support track is designed to specifically target youth struggling in school academically, as well as with attendance and attitude.

The Nebraska RISE program has been nationally recognized with over 70% of RISE graduates not reoffending or having their probation revoked within one year of their RISE graduation date.

The RISE program is available for adults or juveniles under supervision throughout the state. It is funded through state general fund appropriations and also receives federal financial support.

Interstate Compact and Interdistrict Transfer

The interstate compact for Adult Offender Supervision was federally enacted in 2002 and established a national governing body with rule-making authority and the ability to enforce compliance. As a member state of the Interstate Compact, Nebraska is responsible for the creation of a State Council which shall include membership of at least one representative of the legislature, judicial, and executive branches of government, victims groups, and compact administrators. The State of Nebraska has two separate State Councils for adult and juvenile interstate compact, which are required to meet at a minimum of once a year. The purpose of the State Council is to provide advocacy and oversight regarding compact activities within the state, including the appointment of the state's Compact Commissioner. In 2010, the compact office implemented internal statewide standards for interdistrict transfers. This includes all transfers of adult and juvenile probationers within the state of Nebraska. The office oversees interstate compact (out-of-state) and interdistrict (in-state) transfers for probationer relocation. The office's overarching goal is to enhance public safety by ensuring compliance with transfer processes, while serving as a resource for training and support to enhance successful courtesy supervision.

Standardized Model for the Delivery of Substance Use Services

The Standardized Model for the Delivery of Substance Use Services (Standardized Model) has been developed by Probation and is used to recognize the connection between substance use and crime or delinquency and address that connection through proper and effective treatment. Behavioral health services are provided to both adult and juvenile probationers through the correct implementation of the policies and practices established within the Standardized Model. Court Rule §6-1301 requires compliance with the Standardized Model by those evaluating and treating juveniles and adults ordered by the courts in the State of Nebraska, or by judges presiding over non-probation-based programs or services such as the PSC. The intent behind the Standardized Model is to provide meaningful opportunity for client rehabilitation in an effort to reduce recidivism, promote good citizenship, and enhance public safety. Through the use of the Standardized Model and evidence based programs and services, the expectation is that all probation clients will receive substantially equivalent care and rehabilitation, and that individuals on probation will receive the same policies, procedures, and evaluations, and will have sanctions administered justly without bias.

Probation also uses Nebraska specific assessments, the Simple Screening Instrument (SSI) and the Standardized Risk and Reporting Format (SRARF) which are used as key tools to assist in evaluation through the Standardized Model for the Delivery of Substance Use Services.

Administrative and Custodial Sanctions

Sanctions are used by Probation in response to an individual violating the terms of their probation as set by the court. As defined in statute, an administrative sanction is an additional probation requirement imposed upon a probationer by his or her probation officer, with full knowledge and consent of the probationer, designed to hold the probationer accountable for violations of the conditions of probation.⁶ Administrative sanctions can include requiring the probationer additional conditions, not limited to counseling or reprimand by the probation officer, increased supervision contact requirements, increased substance abuse testing, referral for substance abuse or mental health evaluation, other specialized assessment, counseling, or treatment, imposition of a designated curfew for up to 30 days, community service, travel restrictions, or restructuring court-imposed financial obligations to mitigate their effect on the probationer. Custodial sanctions are defined as an additional probation requirement imposed upon a probationer designed to hold the probationer accountable for a violation of a condition of probation, which may include up to thirty days in jail as the most severe response and may include up to three days in jail as the second most severe response.⁷ Both administrative and custodial sanctions are used for non-criminal activities, including positive drug or alcohol use testing, missed appointments, or failure to pay fines and/or fees as required by Probation.

Administrative and Custodial Sanctions

Probation Sanctions	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
Administrative Sanctions	10,397	13,440	16,432
Custodial Sanctions	273	1056	1,795

Post-release Supervision (PRS)

With limited exceptions, following the passage of LB 605 in 2015, certain felonies committed on or after August 30, 2015 are subject to a term of post-release supervision (PRS) by Probation. PRS is required any time a term of incarceration is imposed by the Court, regardless of the duration, for any Class III, IIIA, and IV Felony.

	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
PRS Probationers	169**	1,070	1,040

**FY 15-16 number only covers August 30, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

⁶ Neb. Rev. Stat. §29-2266(2)

⁷ Neb. Rev. Stat. §29-2266(3)

Post-release Supervision Demographics

PRS Demographics	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
Gender		
Female	227	229
Male	843	811
Age		
Under 18	0	0
18-20	43	43
21-25	169	162
26-30	196	185
31-35	196	190
36-40	155	161
41+	311	299
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian or Alaska Native	73	63
Asian or Pacific Islander	10	14
African American	276	248
Other	92	129
White	619	586
Hispanic Origin	122	167
Not of Hispanic Origin	948	873
Marital Status		
Single	665	490
Married	102	87
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	147	115
Unknown	156	348
Education Level at Entry		
8 th Grade or Less	67	129
9 th Through 11 th Grade	280	194
12 th Grade or GED	562	494
Vocational/Some College	112	106
College or Above	18	23
Unknown	30	94

Post-Release Supervision (PRS) Plans

Post-release supervision plans are created in collaboration between Probation Administration, NDCS, and Parole Administration, or a county jail as necessary. These plans detail all completed programming, evaluations, misconduct reports, classification studies, institutional assessments and services received for individuals who were incarcerated or under the supervision of Parole. The plans also include reduction in risk associated with completed programming and documented behavior changes.

Post release supervision plans include a variety of other elements relating to the supervision of the incarcerated person once they have been released, including housing, employment, medication management and health care plans, child support (if applicable) available positive supports, and victim status and safety plans. Probation submits these plans to the sentencing court prior to the inmate’s discharge from NDCS custody to their term of Post-Release Supervision, administered by Probation Administration.

Post-Release Supervision (PRS) Plans

	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
Total PRS Plans	***71	443	763

*** FY 15-16 number only covers February 18, 2016 to June 30, 2016.

Discharges from Post-Release Supervision

Discharges	Successful Completion	Unsuccessful Completion	Revoked New Crime	Revoked Technical Violation	Revoked Other or Not Specified	Other	N
FY 15-16	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
FY 16-17	NA	NA	12%	12%	3%	NA	387
FY 17-18	35%	32%	14%	13%	5%	2%	1,230

Felony Revocations to Incarceration

Individuals who have had their probation revoked to incarceration can be revoked to the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services, a county jail, an imposition of a fine, and/or additional probation, among other possibilities. The information below only addresses individuals who have had a term of probation revoked on a felony charge, out of a District Court and were sentenced to a term of incarceration upon revocation.

Law violations do not include minor traffic offenses or infractions such as littering. Technical violations are wide and varied, including all non-compliance from failure to pay fines and fees, to missed or positive drug and alcohol testing, or failure to attend and complete treatment.

Law Violation	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
Prison	123	159	165
County Jail	77	120	227
Total	200	279	392
Percent to Prison	62%	57%	42%

Technical Violations	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
Prison	97	89	82
County Jail	90	111	197
Total	187	200	279
Percent to Prison	52%	45%	29%

Risk Reduction on High Risk Probationers with Successful Completion of Probation Term

Fiscal Year	Average 1 st LSCMI Score	Average Last LSCMI Score	Change in LSCMI Score	Percent Change
FY 15-16	22.79	16.75	-6.04	-26.50%
FY 16-17	24.97	19.3	-5.67	-22.70%
FY 17-18	25.01	19.35	-5.66	-22.63%

This was calculated on those probationers who came into the system with a high or very high score on the LSCMI, and an average initial LSCMI score was calculated for the discharge cohort. The average LSCMI score was calculated for these same individuals taking the average of their final LSCMI score prior to discharge from Probation.

Post-Release Supervision

Fiscal Year	Average 1 st LSCMI Score	Average Last LSCMI Score	Change in LSCMI Score	Percent Change
2015-2016	NA	NA	NA	NA
2016-2017	NA	NA	NA	NA
2017-2018	27.93	24.56	-3.37	-12.06%

Section III: Problem Solving Courts

Problem Solving Courts (PSC) were first introduced in the United States in the 1990s to accommodate offenders with specific needs and problems that were not or could not be adequately addressed in traditional courts. PSCs seek to promote outcomes that will benefit not only the offender, but the victim and society as well. Thus, PSCs were developed as an innovative response to address offenders' problems, including drug abuse, mental illness, and domestic violence. Although most PSC models are relatively new, states are seeing a positive effect on the lives of offenders and victims, and in some instances, are saving jail and prison costs. PSCs typically focus on the following:

1. Outcomes, designed to provide positive case outcomes for victims, society, and the offender, typically by reducing recidivism or creating safer communities;
2. System Change, promoting reform in how the government responds to problems such as drug addiction and mental illness;
3. Judicial involvement, where judges take a more hands-on approach to addressing problems and changing behaviors of defendants;
4. Collaboration by working with external parties to achieve certain goals, such as developing partnerships with mental health providers;
5. Non-traditional roles, where the courts and their personnel take on roles or processes not common in traditional courts;
6. Identification of potential candidates for the problem solving courts through the use of screening and assessment tools to determine a defendant's eligibility, especially to identify a defendant earlier in their involvement with the criminal justice system.

Nationally, drug courts have been a leader in changing the approach of how to work with crime directly relating to social problems, such as drug and alcohol use and mental health. Drug courts are only one model of PSC. Other court models include domestic violence, mental health, re-entry, and courts specific to veterans.

In 2012, the Nebraska Problem-Solving Court leadership group developed a strategic plan to identify the goals and policies required to ensure Nebraska's Problem-Solving Courts operate effectively and efficiently. The establishment of Statewide Standards was central to this effort, expanding the capacity of the courts and ensuring the establishment of best practices and quality assurance. Proposed standards for Adult Drug Courts and DUI Courts were collaboratively developed by stakeholders across Nebraska. These standards were approved by the Nebraska Supreme Court in June 2015 and all Problem-Solving Courts in Nebraska must adhere to these standards.

In 2016, LB 919 was passed by the Legislature and establishes the legislative finding that untreated substance use disorders and untreated mental illness can contribute to increased crime. This legislation was passed to expand specialized courts in Nebraska to include Veteran's,

Mental Health, DUI, Re-entry, and other PSC programs. The Nebraska Supreme Court's Problem-Solving Court committee was recently able to gain approval of Best Practice Standards for Veterans Treatment Courts and is presently working on standards for mental health and re-entry courts. Nebraska's first Veteran's Treatment Court started in Douglas County in November 2016. In April 2017, Lancaster County began operating the state's second Veterans Treatment Court.

There are currently problem-solving courts in all 12 Judicial Districts. In accordance with evidence-based research, all problem-solving court participants are assessed for substance abuse, mental health issues, trauma history, trauma-related symptoms, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Adult PSC's in Nebraska include Adult Drug Courts, Family Drug Courts, DUI Courts, Veterans Treatment Courts, and Reentry Courts.

Nebraska Problem Solving Courts Demographics

	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
Total	1,036	1,081	Data not supplied
Gender			
Female	354	376	
Male	682	705	
Age			
Under 18		50	
18-20	147	164	
21-25	271	289	
26-30	192	202	
31-35	139	134	
36-40	81	92	
41+	142	150	
Race/Ethnicity			
American Indian/Alaskan Native	19	27	
Asian or Pacific Islander	7	6	
African American	96	89	
Other	88	90	
White	826	867	
Unknown	0	2	
Hispanic Origin	113	125	
Not of Hispanic Origin	923	954	
Marital Status			
Single	735	765	
Married/Cohabiting	108	106	
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	157	159	
Unknown	36	51	
Education Level at Entry			
8 th Grade or Less	17	21	
9 th through 11 th Grade	233	208	
12 th Grade or GED	608	631	
Vocational/Some College	9	145	
College or Above	36	43	
Unknown	133	33	

Adult Drug Courts

Adult Drug Courts are designed to achieve a reduction in recidivism and substance abuse among non-violent offenders. The goal of these courts is to increase the offender's likelihood of successful rehabilitation through early, continuous, and intense judicially supervised treatment, mandatory periodic drug testing, community supervision, and use of appropriate sanctions and other rehabilitation services. Compliance with treatment and other court mandated terms is verified by frequent alcohol or drug testing, close community supervision, and interaction with a judge in non-adversarial court review hearings.

There are nine adult drug courts in Nebraska, located in Fremont, Gering, Grand Island, Lexington, Lincoln, Norfolk, Omaha, Papillion, and Wilbur. These drug courts serve the following counties: Gage, Saline, Jefferson, Fillmore, Thayer, Sarpy, Lancaster, Douglas, Merrick, Hamilton, York, Seward, Dodge, Washington, Madison, Antelope, Wayne, Knox, Cuming, Pierce, Holt, Boyd, Rock, Brown, Howard, Sherman, Garfield Greeley, Custer, Valley, Hall, Buffalo, Adams, Phelps, Kearney, Dawson, Lincoln, Frontier, Gosper, Furnas, and Scotts Bluff Counties.

Driving Under the Influence (DUI) Courts

DUI Court programs utilize the drug treatment court model with impaired drivers. A DUI Court is a district court docket dedicated to changing the behavior of the alcohol/drug dependent offenders arrested for DUI. The goal of the DUI Court is to protect public safety by using the drug court model to address the root cause of impaired driving, alcohol, and other substance abuse.

Compliance with treatment and other court-mandated terms is verified by frequent alcohol/drug testing, close community supervision, and interaction with the judge in non-adversarial court review hearings. DUI Court often enhances close monitoring of offenders using home and field visits, ignition interlock and alcohol detection devices.

There is currently one DUI Court operating in Scottsbluff County in Gering. This court has served 20, 16, and 8 participants in the past three fiscal years. Due to the low number of offenders served by this DUI Court, demographic details have been omitted.

Demographics, Adult Drug and DUI Courts

Adult Drug and DUI Courts	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
Gender			
Female	340	361	371
Male	582	615	556
Total	922	976	927
Race			
American Indian/Alaskan Native	18	24	17
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	4	6
African American	69	69	53
Other	70	77	87
White	758	800	764
Ethnicity			
Hispanic Origin	95	110	114
Not of Hispanic Origin	826	864	813
Age			
Under 18	0	1	0
18-20	119	136	132
21-25	249	270	260
26-30	192	199	191
31-35	139	131	121
36-40	81	92	98
41+	142	147	125

Family Drug Courts

Family Drug Courts are a juvenile or family court docket that selects specific abuse, neglect, and dependency cases where parental substance abuse is a primary circumstance. Judges, attorneys, child protection services, and treatment personnel unite with the goal of providing safe, nurturing, and permanent homes for children while simultaneously providing parents the necessary support and services to encourage abstention from drugs and alcohol. Family Drug Courts aid parents in regaining control of their lives and promote long-term stabilized recovery to enhance the possibility of family reunification within mandatory legal timeframes. There are four Family Drug Courts in the state, and they serve Douglas, Lancaster, Sarpy, and Hall Counties.

Drug Testing

Nebraska Problem Solving Courts	2015 Participants	2015 Drug Tests	2016 Participants	2016 Drug Tests	2017 Participants	2017 Drug Tests
Adult Drug Courts	899	63,729	968	64,189	959	55,513
Juvenile Drug Courts	69	2,538	51	1,085		
Young Adult Court	52	1,832	44	1,002		
DUI Court	16	888	8	519	4	295
Veteran's Treatment Courts			10	196	32	1,567
Total	1,036	68,987	1,081	66,991	995	57,375

Veteran's Treatment Courts

In 2016, Veteran's Treatment Courts were authorized by the Legislature through LB 919. The first opened in Douglas County in November 2016, and the second in Lancaster County in April 2017.

These courts are designed to reduce recidivism in high-risk and high-need Veterans through a comprehensive and coordinated court response using early intervention, appropriate treatment, intensive supervision, and consistent judicial oversight. The team which implements this effective approach is made up of judges, prosecutors, defense counsel, coordinators, community supervision officers, law enforcement officers, treatment providers, Veteran's Health Administration, and others. An individualized program is designed for each Veteran's Court participant.

Compliance with treatment and court orders is verified by frequent drug and alcohol testing, close community supervision, and judicial interaction in non-adversarial court review hearings. Additionally, volunteer Veteran Mentors are there to guide and act as role models for veterans, helping with readjustment issues and assisting with reentry into civilian life.

Veteran’s Treatment Court Demographics

Demographics		FY 16-17	FY 17-18
Gender	Female	1	2
	Male	9	30
Race	American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0
	Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0
	African American	2	6
	Other	0	1
	Caucasian	8	25
	Unknown	0	0
Ethnicity	Hispanic Origin	2	3
	Not of Hispanic Origin	8	29
	Unknown	0	
Age	18-20	0	0
	21-25	1	2
	26-30	3	9
	31-35	3	7
	36-40	0	2
	41+	0	12

Reentry Courts

Nebraska’s first Reentry court was established in the 9th Judicial District in August of 2017, and the second reentry court was created in the 2nd Judicial District in January of 2018. These courts are designed for high-risk and high-need individuals who are reentering society from incarceration to a term of post-release supervision. Reentry courts operate using a team approach where the team consists of a judge, prosecutor, defense counsel, coordinator, community supervision officer, law enforcement official, treatment providers, and others. The goal is to work together to design and individualized program for each participant, while protecting public safety and always trying to reduce or prevent recidivism. Non-adversarial court hearings verify compliance with treatment and other court ordered terms.

Risk Reduction

Nebraska PSC’s target defendants for admission who have indicators of substance use and/or mental health disorders and are at substantial risk for reoffending or failing to complete a less intensive intervention, such as standard probation or pretrial supervision. These individuals are commonly referred to as high-risk and high-need individuals.

The LS/CMI Instrument targets the risk/needs areas that have been identified as specific criminogenic risk factors most likely to influence the offender’s probability of continuing criminal behavior. These areas are Criminal History, Education/Employment, Family/Marital, Leisure/Recreation, Companions, Alcohol/Drug problems, Pro-Criminal Attitude/Orientation, and an Anti-Social pattern.

The following chart represents adult participant’s identified risk level at time of entry through use of the LS/CMI risk assessment compared to their identified risk level at the time of discharge. Nebraska Problem-Solving Courts aim to reduce participant’s risk to reoffend and this can be measured through the participant’s risk assessment scores. This data was submitted by the Administrative Office of Probation’s Case Management System.

Fiscal Year	LSCMI Score at entrance	LSCMI score at discharge	Difference in Scores	% Change	Number of participants
FY 15-16	22.28	10.43	-11.85	-53.19%	183
FY 16-17	23.10	10.60	-12.50	-54.10%	196
FY 17-18	22.03	11.61	-10.42	-47.29%	219

Discharges and Revocations Adult Courts

Discharges	Successful Completion	Revoked New Crime	Revoked Technical Violation	Revoked Other or Not Specified	Other	Total Number
FY 15-16	71%	8%	9%	1%	11%	10,137
FY 16-17	70%	9%	8%	1%	12%	9,967
FY 17-18	70%	9%	7%	2%	12%	9,797

Section IV: Parole

Parole in Nebraska was established in 1893 with the Governor holding sole authority to release an individual onto parole. The Nebraska Board of Parole was created by a constitutional amendment in 1968, and is found in the State Constitution in Article IV, Section 13. The Parole Board is made up of five people who meet daily to review inmate cases to determine offender readiness to be released into society on parole. The members of the Parole Board serve six year terms, and are appointed and/or reappointed by the Governor, with Legislative confirmation. Currently, the Chair of the Parole Board is Rosalyn Cotton, with Rex Richard as vice chair, and Randal Rehmeier, Teresa Bittinger, and Virgil Patlan as the other members of the board. Adult Parole Administration was created by the Legislature in 1969, and managed the parolees for the parole board until 2016. In 2015, LB 598 began the process of moving Adult Parole Administration from NDCS to the Parole Board. The transition was effective July 1, 2016. Adult Parole Administration is now entitled Parole Programs and Services (Parole), with a newly titled Director of Supervision and Services.

Parole is a method of prison release whereby inmates are released into the community under supervision before having completed their entire sentence. Supervision is provided by parole officers, who oversee parolee activity while assisting with the individual's transition back into the community, while maintaining community safety. A parole officer will monitor the parolee's travel, residence, employment, associates, financial obligations, drug and/or alcohol use, and compliance with laws and special conditions of parole. Parolees are responsible for the costs of their housing, food, and medical expenses.

The goal of the parole officer is to assist each parolee in achieving a successful discharge from parole supervision and to become a responsible member of society. Parole has a number of programs intended to carry out their goals. Across the state, Parole has nine regional offices, located in Omaha, Lincoln, Fremont, Norfolk, Grand Island, Hastings, Kearney, North Platte, and Scottsbluff. The Lifetime Sex Offender Unit is located in Lincoln.

Parole Population Demographics

Parole Demographics	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
Gender			
Female	404	373	394
Male	2,101	2,053	2,207
Total	2,505	2,426	2,601
Age			
18-20	62	54	27
21-25	402	380	325
26-30	453	425	446
31-35	433	443	463
36-40	327	329	400
41+	827	794	940
Under 18	1	1	0
Total	2,505	2,426	2,601
Race			
American Indian or Alaskan Native	68	80	100
Asian or Pacific Islander	11	15	24
African American	567	526	561
Hispanic	262	260	256
Other	20	14	24
White	1577	1531	1636
Total	2,505	2,426	2,601
Education			
8 th Grade or Less	72	53	52
9 th – 11 th Grade	442	377	378
12 th Grade or GED	1,510	1,583	1277
College or Above	4	2	1
Unknown	472	405	887
Vocational/Some College	5	6	6
Total	2,505	2,426	2,601
Marital Status			
Married	623	606	507
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	434	390	337
Single	1,424	1,410	1290
Unknown	24	20	467
Total	2,505	2,426	2,601

Programs and Supervision

Re-Entry Officer Assistance

Every offender with a parole hearing scheduled will meet with a reentry officer prior to their hearing, usually through participation in pre-release classes. These classes are to provide the assistance necessary for offenders to reenter the community, including applying for legal documentation such as birth certificates, a social security card, or a driver's license. Each offender must have an Adult Placement Worksheet, which includes information about the offender, including substance abuse history, mental health, and medication needs. Residence in the community and employment must be approved by the Reentry Officer.

In 2014, the legislature passed LB 907 which established a reentry unit within NDCS. The adult parole administration reentry team merged into this unit in early FY 2015. The reentry unit is responsible for assisting all offenders reentering the community, whether through parole, supervised release, or discharge. The legislation also provided for a grant to award funds to providers who assist parolees, probationers, and discharging offenders with employment training for 18 months following discharge. A more detailed description of the reentry grant funds is provided below.

In FY 15-16, parole officers completed 1,461 placement investigation worksheets for Nebraska Parolees.

Fee-For-Service Voucher Program

The Voucher program was created to reduce the financial barriers of specifically identified offenders in need of financial assistance in order to receive treatment. Vouchers are not intended to supplant other means of financial assistance, but instead are a resource available to Parole and Probation Officers when a need exists with those under their supervision. Whenever possible, offenders are expected to contribute toward the financial obligations associated with evaluation and treatment. Services covered by the Voucher program include

- 1) Substance abuse evaluations, completed by a registered provider that is licensed by the State of Nebraska to assess and treat substance use disorders;
- 2) Outpatient Treatment, including individual and/or group therapy to treat substance-use disorders causing disruption in the offender's life;
- 3) Intensive outpatient treatment consisting of group and individual counseling for offenders with substance use disorders or chemical dependence; and
- 4) Short-term residential treatment that is clinically managed high intensity treatment in a staff secure location. Non-medical residential treatment is also available for offenders with a primary chemical dependency, entrenched dependency pattern of usage, or an inability to remain drug free outside of 24 hour care.

This program is used statewide and is intended specifically for felony drug offenders, parole offenders, felony offenders under sanction or violation status, offenders with a Class 1

misdemeanor drug offense, offenders with a 3rd offense of DUI, Felony DUI, and Problem-Solving Court offenders. In order to be determined eligible for this program, a potential offender must meet the sliding scale fee requirements. This program is funded by the State of Nebraska through a combination of general funds and cash funds from the Community Corrections Program.

Historically, parolees have had access to vouchers through Probation Administration. The number of vouchers available to parole was significantly reduced during FY 14-15, as Probation Administration required dollar for dollar payment/reimbursement of voucher funds by Parole, which created unsustainable costs for Parole for substance abuse and mental health programming for high risk parolees.

Currently, parolees are again able to access voucher dollars from Probation Administration to receive substance abuse and mental health programming that is funded through the use of the voucher dollars. For FY 16-17, Parolees used \$255,735.57 voucher dollars. These services cost \$335,721.00 in FY 17-18. Additional costs for the Valley Hope PACT Program (below) were \$75,000.00 for FY 17-18.

Substance Abuse Programming

Substance Abuse Evaluations/Voucher Services	FY 17-18
Gender	
Male	114
Female	32
Age	
18-20	0
21-25	17
26-30	22
31-35	28
36-40	24
41+	55
Race/Ethnicity	
Caucasian	96
African American	27
Hispanic	17
Asian American/Pacific Islander	1
Native American/Alaskan Native	5
Other/Unknown	0

Substance Abuse/Valley Hope PACT Program	FY 17-18
Gender	
Male	9
Female	1
Age	
18-20	0
21-25	1
26-30	1
31-35	1
36-40	1
41+	6
Race/Ethnicity	
Caucasian	7
African American	3
Hispanic	0
Asian American/Pacific Islander	0
Native American/Alaskan Native	0
Other/Unknown	0

Cognitive Thinking Classes

Parole does not independently offer Cognitive Thinking Programming. Parole officers currently utilize the Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS) model which adopts cognitive-behavioral techniques to all clients who are moderate to high-risk based on their risk assessment score. This practice was fully implemented after the end of FY 16-17. Data will no longer be tracked for this model as it is a part of case management.

Mental and Behavioral Health Services

NDCS has mental health staff available in both the Lincoln and Omaha parole offices to provide anger management and sex offender groups to parolees and inmates. Mental health staff is also available to assist parole officers in the management of parolee crisis intervention as needed. Individual counseling is not currently available. Costs for mental and behavioral health programming is included with the FY 16-17 voucher dollar amount. The FY 17-18 total is \$11,866.00.

Mental/Behavioral Health Evaluation and Treatment

Demographics	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
Gender		
Male	20	24
Female	4	6
Age		
18-20	0	0
21-25	3	3
26-30	7	11
31-35	5	3
36-40	6	4
41+	3	9
Race/Ethnicity		
Caucasian	16	17
African/American	4	7
Hispanic	2	4
Asian American/Pacific Islander	0	0
Native American/Alaskan Native	1	2
Other/Unknown	1	0

Drug Testing

Parolees are tested for drug use both randomly and for cause. A parolee may also be targeted for testing if they have a history of drug or alcohol use. NDCS uses its own lab, which also runs a confirmation test for each test with a positive result.

Drug Testing Demographics

Demographics (Includes Interstate Parolees)	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
Gender			
Male	727	804	396
Female	147	161	110
Age			
18-20	23	20	3
21-25	112	144	67
26-30	169	164	95
31-35	144	189	111
36-40	107	131	82
41+	319	317	148
Race/Ethnicity			
Caucasian	599	666	325
African American	199	191	108
Hispanic	40	62	42
Asian American/Pacific Islander	3	4	6
Native American/Alaskan Native	23	32	18
Other/Unknown	10	10	7

Electronic Monitoring

Electronic Monitoring (EM) is a general term referring to forms of surveillance which monitor the location, movement, and specific behavior of offenders under 24 hour community supervision. EM is most effective when used with offenders who are at highest risk of reoffending and in need of a stabilization period. EM is used by both Probation and Parole for offenders who have been determined to need this higher level of supervision.

Parole utilizes several types of EM. Through the use of technology available through Satellite Tracking of People, VeriTracks electronic monitoring system is the platform through which the monitoring takes place. Active global positioning is “real time” tracking of an offender. Passive EM programs allow an officer to see where an offender has been previously. House arrest is available for curfews and notifies the parole officer when the parolee arrives or leaves home and gives the parole officer an alert in the event that a parolee is not home by curfew. The information is transmitted via the ankle bracelet worn by the parolee.

Active Global Positioning is the most often used form of EM by Parole. The service provider supplies Parole with daily reports and notifications of violations. Parole requires immediate notification when an EM unit is tampered with or when the offender enters an exclusion zone where they are not permitted to be.

EM is used as a supervision tool for offenders on community supervision and all lifetime sex offenders. Parolees with a history of sexual offenses are specifically placed on EM. Additional candidates for EM are any parolee with ties to gang activity, a previous parole violation, or an offender’s victim who has requested the parolee be placed on EM. EM is often used as a graduated sanction, allowing the offender to remain in the community while allowing increased supervision. It also may be used as an incentive with increased free time, to encourage offender compliance.

In FY 14-15, there were 803 parolees and 82 lifetime sex offenders (LSO) supervised through the use of EM, with a cost of \$259, 368.31 for parolees and \$62,017.00 for LSOs. The average cost per offender per year of \$363.15, and is paid for by general fund appropriations for this program.

In FY 15-16, there were 886 parolees and 49 lifetime sex offenders (LSO) supervised through the use of EM, at a total cost of \$205,934.30. In FY 16-17, the cost for EM was \$157,219.72 for 919 parolees. The average cost per offender per year is \$220.25. EM is paid for by general fund appropriations to Parole Administration.

Electronic Monitoring Demographics

Demographics (Includes Interstate Parolees)	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
Gender			
Male	1213	838	902
Female	171	81	56
Age			
Under 18		1	0
18-20	28	23	9
21-25	191	133	116
26-30	229	156	171
31-35	195	167	174
36-40	143	136	127
41+	363	303	361
Race/Ethnicity			
Caucasian	686	565	573
African American	303	205	231
Hispanic	91	86	93
Asian American/Pacific Islander	3	3	7
Native American/Alaskan Native	47	49	40
Other/Unknown	19	11	14

Transitional Housing

There are a large number of transitional living facilities in both Lincoln and Omaha, and additional facilities exist statewide in Columbus, Grand Island, Hastings, Norfolk, and Scottsbluff. Outside these communities there are few options available. Parole maintains a list of transitional houses and updates it regularly as they become aware of new living facilities that are available.

Some of the residences are sober living facilities; some have substance abuse assistance available as well. These facilities provide shelter for those with a history of substance abuse who need a stable residence to parole to, or those individuals who are paroling from a NDCS residential substance abuse program with a recommendation to go to a sober living facility.

The State does not oversee or regulate housing for parolees in any way. All transitional housing is privately owned and receives no funding from NDCS or from Parole Administration. Parolees are responsible for paying the costs of living in a transitional housing facility.

Vocational Rehabilitation Services

Vocational Rehabilitation Services (VRS) are available on site in the Lincoln Parole Office and help to facilitate cooperation between agencies. A computer lab is available for offenders to use for seeking employment. There were 43 individuals referred from Parole to utilize this service and 190 from the Lincoln Community Corrections Center. Data for participation and costs of parolees utilizing this program is not maintained by Parole.

General Education Development Classes

General Education Development (GED) classes are offered on-site at the Lincoln Parole Office and instructors are NDCS employees. Parolees and probationers are eligible for this program. These classes are independent study; offenders work at their own pace and may start the class at any time. Data for participation and costs of parolees utilizing this program is not maintained by Parole.

Lifetime Sex Offender Supervision

In 2006, legislation was passed which provided very specific criteria for some sex offenders to be placed on lifetime supervision. LB 1199 gave the responsibility for supervision of these offenders to Parole. Parole has the authority to use risk assessments and evaluations to determine the conditions of community supervision that is to be imposed to best protect the public from the risk of re-offense by this category of sex offender.⁸ These conditions can include but are not limited to drug and alcohol testing, restrictions on employment and leisure activities, reporting requirements, residential restrictions and specified locations, notification to their supervision officer of any changes in address and employment, access to medical records by Parole Administration, requirements to submit to medical, psychological, psychiatric, or other treatment, and any other conditions imposed to reduce the risk of recidivism, including the use of electronic monitoring.⁹

These offenders are monitored very closely by the Parole Sex Offender Unit, which consists of a supervisor in Lincoln, and several Parole Officers located throughout the state.

⁸ Neb. Rev. Stat. 83-174.03

⁹ Ibid.

Lifetime Sex Offender Supervision

Demographics	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
Gender			
Male	21	33	45
Female	1	1	1
Age			
18-20	1	1	0
21-25	3	2	0
26-30	2	7	7
31-35	2	2	5
36-40	1	5	7
41+	13	17	27
Under 18	0	0	0
Race/Ethnicity			
Caucasian	13	23	37
African American	4	4	5
Hispanic	0	0	1
Asian American/Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Native American/Alaskan Native	1	2	2
Other/Unknown	4	5	1

Sex Offender Counseling/Evaluations

Demographics	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
Gender		
Male	8	7
Female	0	0
Age		
Under 18	0	0
18-20	0	0
21-25	0	0
26-30	1	2
31-35	2	0
36-40	2	1
41+	3	4
Race/Ethnicity		
Caucasian	8	7
African American	0	0
Hispanic	0	0
Asian American/Pacific Islander	0	0
Native American/Alaskan Native	0	0
Other/Unknown	0	0

Continuous Alcohol Monitoring (CAM)

CAM is an electronic monitoring program that measures the individual’s perspiration for the presence of alcohol excreted transdermally through the skin. It is a tool of supervision used by Parole when the client is involved in substance use treatment, has an extensive history of alcohol-related incidents, demonstrates continued use of alcohol in spite of negative consequences, and shows an unwillingness to discontinue its use.

The goal of the CAM program is to enable the courts, Parole Board, and Probation to introduce the various applications of CAM technology in context with the supervision strategies of offenders with a substance abuse problem on community supervision. The objective is to provide a meaningful period of abstinence that would promote behavioral change. Ideally, the technology would be ordered in conjunction with a substance abuse evaluation and/or some form of treatment. CAM offers 24 hour continuous monitoring of alcohol intake through the use of an ankle bracelet. Although the device can determine alcohol use quickly, the company usually does not provide the information to agency staff for 24 to 36 hours.

Any adult offender, as determined by the courts, Parole Board, or Problem Solving Courts, that requires abstinence from alcohol as a condition of supervision is eligible for this program, and it is available statewide.

Offenders who are engaged in a chemical dependency treatment program and have demonstrated an inability to refrain from the use of alcohol while under supervision are targeted for this program.

Additionally, the CAM offender population is made up of offenders with a history of alcohol abuse, alcohol violations while on parole, or numerous DUI offenses. CAM is used for Referred from Parole (RFP) offenders. Offenders are eligible for financial assistance for up to 120 days of CAM. Additional costs of this program are paid by NDCS for the Parolee’s using CAM monitoring.

Interstate Compact

The Interstate Compact provides statutory authority for regulating the transfer of Adult Parole supervision across state boundaries. The Compact allows for parolees to live and be supervised on parole as a resident of a different state than the state where the parolee was sentenced. Nebraska has been a member of the Interstate Compact since 1937, and all 50 states in the United States are members.

Interstate Compact Parolees

Demographics	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
Gender			
Male	200	287	349
Female	50	50	81
Age			
18-20	2	1	0
21-25	27	34	38
26-30	41	56	76
31-35	49	68	71
36-40	30	52	78
41+	101	126	167
Race/Ethnicity			
Caucasian	187	255	325
African American	40	54	71
Hispanic	1	1	1
Asian American/Pacific Islander	2	5	4
Native American/Alaskan Native	12	17	25
Other/Unknown	8	5	4

Other Community Resources

Paroling offenders often need a variety of services and programs to aid their success. Parole maintains a comprehensive summary of resources called the Community Resource Summary which includes referrals to housing, medical assistance, mental health resources, substance abuse services, medication assistance, financial assistance, clothing, furniture, and transportation. These summaries can be located on the NDCS website under Adult Parole. These minimal or no cost resources include volunteer organizations and businesses that provide other services the parolee may need. The substance abuse program providers listed will all accept vouchers. Providers of other services may require the parolee to pay for services. The listings in the Community Resource Summary are reviewed annually to ensure they are still available and the information contained within is current. New resources are added as they are discovered.

In addition, Parole collaborates with many community agencies including law enforcement, program providers, assistance agencies, employers, victim programs, crime reduction programs, and other government agencies. Some of these programs provide services and volunteer opportunities, while others provide food, clothing, or medical care for parolees. Parole, along with the Community Corrections Centers in Lincoln and Omaha, sponsor Community Advisory Committees to share information with others interested in collaborating.

Custodial Sanctions

Custodial sanctions are defined by Parole as confinement in a correctional facility or contract facility as a consequence for violating a condition of parole.¹⁰ The Division of Parole Supervision has a matrix of rewards for compliance and positive behaviors, and graduated administrative and custodial sanctions for use in response to differing levels of violations of an individuals' terms of parole. The Board of Parole Rules lists a custodial sanction of thirty days in a correctional facility or contract facility as the most severe response to a violation in lieu of full revocation of parole.¹¹ From January 2018 through June 30, 2018, custodial sanctions cost \$39,949.00.

¹⁰ Nebraska Board of Parole Rules, §2-101(E)

¹¹ Ibid. §6-101 Parole Compliance.

Custodial Sanctions

Custodial Sanctions	FY 17-18
Gender	
Male	21
Female	3
Age	
18-20	0
21-25	3
26-30	5
31-35	4
36-40	5
41+	7
Race/Ethnicity	
Caucasian	16
African American	6
Hispanic	2
Asian American/Pacific Islander	0
Native American/Alaskan Native	0
Other/Unknown	0

Parole Discharge Results

Fiscal Year	Successful	Revoked/Other	Total Number
15-16	1,199	478	1,677
16-17	1,106	530	1,636
17-18	920	496	1,416

*Parole discharge data includes individuals who committed a new felony after successfully discharging from parole, those who committed a new felony while on parole, and those whose parole was revoked due to a technical violation.

Section V: Department of Corrections

The Nebraska Department of Correctional Services (NDCS) is an Executive Branch Agency, charged with the responsibility of incarcerating individuals sentenced to prison. NDCS has a primary responsibility of working to create greater public safety; including safety within the prisons and community safety. The mission of NDCS is “Keep People Safe.” NDCS has the philosophy that prisons are made safe through the use of effective interventions, incentives, and appropriate sanctions. Assessments are a necessary tool for incarcerated individuals so the right interventions, incentives, and sanctions are used to help inmates engage in pro-social activities and address needs that will reduce their risk to reoffend.

The current assessment used at NDCS is the Static Risk and Offender Needs Guide – Revised (STRONG-R), and is an evidence-based risk and needs assessment that includes a case management and supervision planning system.¹² Through the use of this risk and needs assessment, NDCS is better able to provide appropriate programming that is designed to reduce anti-social and criminogenic thought and behavior patterns, address substance use addictions, and provide vocational and educational training to help offenders be more successful as they transition back into the community.

The work undertaken by the Justice Reinvestment Committee has focused on reduction of the prison population within the State. Numerous changes were made by the Legislature through LB 605 (2015) and LB 1094 (2016) which are designed to make changes to the criminal justice involved population so as to direct more non-violent offenders away from prisons and into community correctional programs and services. The goals of this project include reducing the numbers of offenders housed in prisons, reducing prison costs and allowing those dollars to be reinvested into community programs that are evidence based and have greater success at reducing recidivism and increasing public safety.

¹² NDCS Transformation, p. 2 (www.corrections.nebraska.gov/pdf/datasheets/2016/Datasheet%202016%202nd%20Qtr.pdf)

Community Corrections Centers: Work Release and Work Detail Programs

In October 1967, the legislature enacted LB 569 and established the work release program. This program allowed a select group of inmates to be employed in the community and be housed in a correctional facility during non-working hours. A community residential program was established in 1971 in Lincoln, and the current Community Corrections Center-Lincoln (CCC-L) was constructed in 1991-1993. The Community Corrections Center-Omaha (CCC-O) was constructed in 1985.

To be eligible for community custody status, and to be allowed to move to a Community Corrections Center, inmates participate in the initial step for providing a graduated release through a systematic decrease in supervision and a corresponding increase in responsibility. Inmates nearing release on parole or discharge from sentence are eligible through the classification system to be promoted to one of the two community corrections custody levels.

Individuals on Community A, or Work Detail, are assigned to a detail within the facility or on a park or roads crew or other work assignment in the community. Individuals on work detail are furnished work clothes, room and board, and a daily wage. Individuals on Community B, or Work Release, are employed in the community, receive competitive wages, and pay applicable taxes. Those on work release are responsible for their own clothing and personal items and pay room and board of \$12.00 per day.

CCC-L has been accredited by the American Correctional Association since 1981, and has four housing units, designed to house 79 women and 386 men. Programs available through this center include work detail, work release, educational release, furloughs, community activity passes, adult basic education (ABE) and GED and substance abuse programming. Medical and behavioral health services are also available, including follow-up psychiatric services, crisis intervention services, clinical and non-clinical programs, and access to mental health and substance abuse services through community support programs and agencies.

CCC-O has an average daily population of 22 women and 149 men. Typically, inmates nearing the discharge of their sentence or have pending parole hearings are selected for placement at CCC-O. Programs available at CCC-O include Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, substance abuse counseling community based intensive outpatient program, relapse prevention group, aftercare group, GED academic education program, including testing assessment and tutoring, Christian fellowship, and referrals to community based counseling programs. Mental and behavioral health services are similar to those found at CCC-L.

In 2016, the legislature passed LB 956, which appropriated over \$7 million over FY 15-16 and 16-17, and \$20.8 million for future construction on the Community Corrections Centers in Lincoln and Omaha. This money is appropriated for the plan, design, construction, renovation, and repurposing of the bed space to achieve a net total increase of 148 beds. \$1.8 million of this appropriation is to be used to address capacity and programming needs within NDCS while the construction project at the CCC-L is being completed. In September of 2017, a temporary 100 bed unit opened at CCC-L.

Community Corrections Center Custody Levels

Community Corrections Center – Lincoln

Custody Status	FY 15	FY 16	FY 17	FY 17-18
Community A (Work Detail)	350	347	355	360
Community B (Work Release)	39	36	30	105
Facility Total	389	383	385	465

Community Corrections Center - Omaha

Custody Status	FY 15	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18
Community A (Work Detail)	116	111	111	145
Community B (Work Release)	55	50	53	26
Facility Total	171	161	164	171

Corrections Demographics, All Programs
Community Corrections Center-Lincoln

Demographics	FY 15	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18
Gender				
Female	81	80	83	79
Male	308	303	302	386
Facility Total	389	383	385	465
Age				
18-20	0	1	1	5
21-25	27	29	32	38
26-30	53	52	62	90
31-35	65	68	67	72
36-40	65	59	66	79
41+	179	174	157	181
Facility Total	389	383	385	465
Race/Ethnicity				
Caucasian	276	269	259	296
African American	65	66	75	105
Hispanic	34	26	32	47
Asian American/Pacific Islander	2	4	2	1
Native American/Alaskan Native	11	15	12	12
Other	1	1	4	2
Facility Total	389	383	385	465
Marital Status				
Single	193	203	208	251
Married	115	97	79	122
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	79	79	82	82
Unknown	2	4	16	10
Facility Total	389	383	385	465
Education Level at Entry				
8 th Grade or Less	13	8	8	16
9 th through 11 th Grade	70	60	73	98
12 th Grade or GED	245	264	265	301
Vocational/Some College	0	0	0	0
College or Above	0	0	0	0
Unknown	61	51	39	50
Facility Total	389	383	385	465

Community Corrections Center-Omaha

Demographics	FY 15	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18
Gender				
Female	22	21	13	22
Male	149	140	151	149
Facility Total	171	161	164	171
Age				
18-20	0	0	4	9
21-25	13	14	17	13
26-30	19	19	24	22
31-35	21	39	23	31
36-40	30	22	29	29
41+	88	67	67	67
Facility Total	171	161	164	171
Race/Ethnicity				
Caucasian	102	94	90	96
African American	54	51	56	60
Hispanic	8	8	8	11
Asian American/Pacific Islander	1	3	3	2
Native American/Alaskan Native	3	4	5	2
Other/Unknown	3	1	2	0
Facility Total	171	161	164	171
Marital Status				
Single	96	88	96	107
Married	46	43	47	38
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	26	29	21	23
Unknown	3	1	0	3
Facility Total	171	161	164	171
Education Level at Entry				
8 th Grade or Less	2	6	6	2
9 th through 11 th Grade	31	26	36	44
12 th Grade or GED	124	115	113	116
Vocational/Some College	0	1	0	0
College or Above	0	0	0	0
Unknown	14	13	9	9
Facility Total	171	161	164	171

Work Ethic Camp

The Work Ethic Camp (WEC) is located in McCook, and was originally created to provide evidence-based, integrated programming in partnership with Probation and Parole, within a structured treatment environment. Originally, this facility was designed to house felony offenders as a condition of intensive supervision probation. It transitioned to housing only NDCS inmates in 2007, and the last probationer was discharged from WEC in July of 2015. The population at WEC currently is composed entirely of individuals sentenced to NDCS. To be considered for placement at WEC, individuals must be classified to Minimum B custody. Medical and behavioral health services are available at WEC, and each person receives an individualized program, which may include individual counselling, group counselling, cognitive behavioral programs such as Moral Reconciliation Therapy or Thinking for a Change, community service, work assignments, GED program or ABE, vocational programs, recreational programs, anger awareness education, victim impact programming, parenting classes, the Transformation Project, and Seven Habits on the Inside. Special programming is also available to inmates who have earned privileges as awarded through positive behavior and program progress.

Educational Programs

Academic

NDCS became a self-operating school district in January 2008, offering educational services to meet individual inmate's needs. The programs include a high school accredited through the Nebraska Department of Education, ABE and ASE, including literacy education and GED testing to earn a Nebraska High School diploma, English as a Second Language (ESL), life skills courses, parenting courses, pre-vocational and vocational programming, and correspondence study. Courses are presented in individualized or group format depending upon the need of the inmate student and course content. Inmates are encouraged to pursue educational release when they reach Community Corrections custody level.

Upon initial admission to adult facilities, all inmates provide personal data regarding their education and complete the Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE) or the BEST Plus test for English as a Second Language (ESL) students. Based on the TABE results, students are placed in coursework that meets their needs. The juveniles admitted to the Nebraska Correctional Youth Facility (NCYF) are placed in either the high school program or ABE/ASE program based upon their age, length of sentence, evaluation of their high school transcripts, and TABE test scores.

At all facilities, if a student has a diploma but does not score well on the TABE, the student may be placed in literacy programming or if college is a goal, in courses to better prepare the student for college and college entrance testing. The ABE/ASE program offers coursework in reading, science, social studies, writing (language), and math. Special education professionals assist students with special learning needs.

Successfully Completed Academic Programs

Community Corrections Center – Lincoln

Program	FY 15	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18
Adult Basic Education (ABE)	0	0	0	0
Adult Secondary Education (ASE)	3	6	6	15
English as a Second Language (ESL)	0	0	0	0
GED	2	3	3	2
High School	2	1	1	0
Post-Secondary	0	3	3	15
Facility Total	7	13	13	32

Community Corrections Center – Omaha

Program	FY 15	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18
Adult Basic Education (ABE)	0	0	0	0
Adult Secondary Education (ASE)	0	1	1	15
English as a Second Language (ESL)	0	0	0	0
GED	0	0	0	1
High School	0	0	0	0
Post-Secondary	0	0	0	7
Facility Total	7	14	14	55

Educational Release

The Educational Release program allows inmates the opportunity to participate in education not available within the confines of the secure institutions. Eligible inmates may enroll in community colleges, technical schools, and four year colleges and universities. Inmates must pay for this education while also paying expenses related to living at Community Corrections Centers where they are housed.

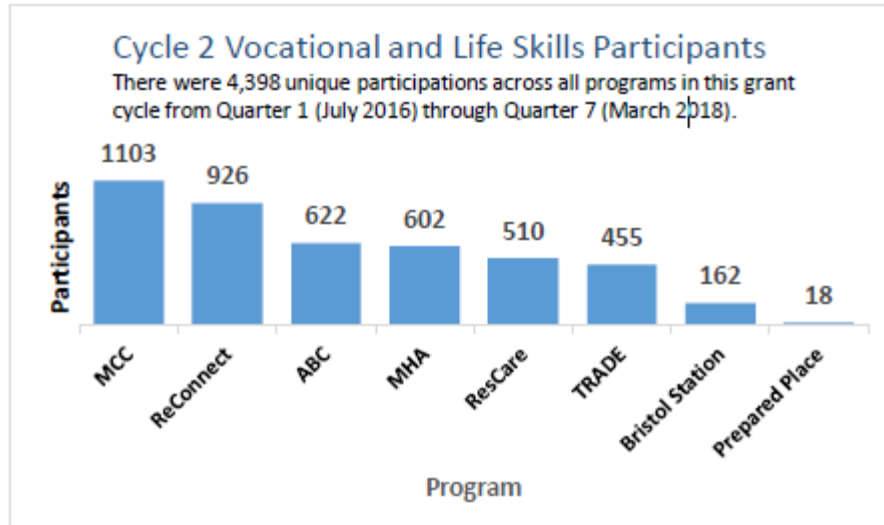
Parenting

In 2013, the legislature created a pilot program with the goal of improving the parenting skills of incarcerated parents. The program was to use family based reentry planning, including relationship development, housing, and employment strategies. The goal of the program was to lower recidivism and create greater family economic stability. Strategies to address family stability and intergenerational poverty are specifically needed for children with incarcerated parents.¹³ The parenting program used by NDCS works to teach the inmates guidelines for good parenting through classes and experiences provided to inmates and their children. The goal is to return inmate parents to their communities and families with the knowledge and motivation to appropriately care for their children, to reduce their own recidivism, and reduce the number of children exposed to parental incarceration. Initially funded with \$250,000.00 from the state general fund, the program has proven successful and was made a permanent program in 2015 by LB 598.

Vocational, Life Skills, and Reentry Programs

The Vocational and Life Skills program was created in 2014 by LB 907. The purpose of this program is to grant funds to organizations working to continue what has begun inside NDCS facilities, creating a bridge for the incarcerated individual to successfully return to their community. Grantees need to prove they are capable of working with this population of offenders, providing vocational and life skills training to increase the likelihood of successful reentry into society. NDCS expects these programs to aid in increasing public safety, reducing recidivism, provide meaningful vocational and life skills training, and directly connect the participants with gainful employment. Those inmates who are eligible for these programs may access services for up to 18 months following release or discharge from supervision. NDCS partners with the University of Nebraska, Omaha (UNO) to evaluate the programs and review and track outcomes.

¹³ Neb. Rev. Stat. 83-186.01



Graphic from Peterson, J. (2018). *Vocational and Life Skills Quarterly Report: Quarter 7 (January-March 2018)*. University of Nebraska Omaha Center for Justice Research.

Reentry Program

LB 907 (2014) also created the Reentry Program, to facilitate a standard system wide program of reentry for individuals leaving correctional facilities or transitioning off community supervision. The primary objective of the program is to reduce recidivism, to identify, assess, and provide treatment options for individuals with mental illness, to increase public safety, and to improve the overall transition of the individual from the criminal justice system into the community.¹⁴ In implementing the reentry program, NDCS uses a comprehensive form of case management which focuses on issues including substance abuse, mental health, housing, employment, education, mentoring, transportation, criminal thinking, vocational, and parenting/family reunification needs. There are many agencies partnering with NDCS to carry out this responsibility, including Nebraska Health and Human Services, the Department of Labor, faith-based prison ministries, and other social service groups, including Christian Heritage, the National Fatherhood Initiative, InsideOut Dads, and the Reentry Alliance of Nebraska. The objective of these partnerships is to support the inmate for successful integration back into society.

In 2010, the legislature created the Reentry Cash Fund, for the purpose of paying tuition, fees, and other costs associated with reentry and reintegration programs offered to offenders that are placed at WEC.

¹⁴ Neb. Rev. Stat. §83-903.

Other Community Corrections Programs

Substance Abuse Programming

Community Corrections Center - Lincoln

Program	FY 15	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18
Intensive Outpatient	83	67	65	78
Outpatient	58	72	60	37
Residential	111	107	97	93
Short-Term Residential	1	3	1	0
Facility Total	253	249	223	208

Community Corrections Center – Omaha

Program	FY 15	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18
Intensive Outpatient	19	32	35	52
Inpatient	1	1	0	1
Outpatient	42	69	56	71
Residential	47	44	36	50
Short-Term Residential	0	0	0	0
Facility Total	109	146	127	174

NDCS Discharge Results and Recidivism Rates

Facility Discharge Results

Community Corrections Center - Lincoln

Release Type	FY 15	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18
Mandatory Discharge	106	83	82	74
Discretionary Parole	519	437	460	376
Walk Away	6	12	11	19
Post-Release Supervision	0	2	41	166
Facility Total	631	534	594	635

Community Corrections Center – Omaha

Release Type	FY 15	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18
Mandatory Discharge	97	50	49	32
Discretionary Parole	178	180	180	146
Walk Away	3	8	10	14
Post-Release Supervision	0	0	19	41
Facility Total	278	238	258	233

Recidivism by Custody Level at Release

	Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Community	Total
FY 11					
Non-Recidivist	188	210	585	650	1633
Recidivist	70	92	207	259	628
Total	258	302	792	909	2261
FY 12					
Non-Recidivist	202	207	606	830	1845
Recidivist	83	95	256	368	802
Total	285	302	862	1198	2647
FY 13					
Non-Recidivist	238	225	569	709	1741
Recidivist	88	131	285	302	806
Total	326	356	854	1011	2547
FY 14					
Non-Recidivist	203	198	633	671	1705
Recidivist	86	133	328	250	797
Total	289	331	961	921	2502
FY 15					
Non-Recidivist	174	211	642	696	1723
Recidivist	66	94	252	241	653
Total	240	305	894	937	2376

Section IV: Community Supervision

The following section provides a combined view of the community supervision offender population utilizing information from the previous sections. The community supervision offender group combines fiscal year population served counts for Adult Probation, Problem Solving Courts, and Parole. This section contains information on the supervision programs shared by the above listed agencies when providing services for the offender population. A combined demographic breakout is included.

Community Supervision Serious Offender Population

The more serious offender population (MSO) cohort are those who are on parole, felony adult probation, and felony problem solving court offenders. The less serious offender population cohort is the “misdemeanor” group which consists of adults from both probation and problem solving courts whose most serious offense is a misdemeanor.

Offense Breakout Probation and Problem Solving Courts

Offense Category CBR Probation	Offense Type	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
Assaultive Act	Felony	115	105	106
	Misdemeanor	334	337	365
	Other	1	0	0
Burglary	Felony	96	74	52
	Misdemeanor	4	2	2
	Other	0	0	0
Compliance	Felony	36	36	35
	Misdemeanor	206	174	183
	Other	2	0	0
Dangerous Drugs	Felony	495	535	536
	Misdemeanor	264	192	317
	Other	5	1	0
Family Offense	Felony	42	48	45
	Misdemeanor	149	141	156
	Other	0	0	0
Homicide	Felony	12	12	7
	Misdemeanor	25	28	26
	Other	0	0	0
Property & Fiscal	Felony	467	451	387
	Misdemeanor	440	419	370
	Other	0	0	0
Kidnapping	Felony	3	5	4
	Misdemeanor	2	0	1
	Other	0	0	0
Robbery	Felony	22	20	15
	Misdemeanor	3	1	0
	Other	0	0	0
Sex Offense	Felony	2	1	1
	Misdemeanor	2	1	0
	Other	2	1	1
Traffic Offense	Felony	128	142	138
	Misdemeanor	4,899	4,437	4201
	Other	10	7	5
Weapon Offense	Felony	52	145	35
	Misdemeanor	39	772	28
	Other	1	37	7

Unknown	Felony	87	46	182
	Misdemeanor	597	29	777
	Other	27	4	40
Total	Felony	1,556	1,620	1543
	Misdemeanor	6,964	6,533	6426
	Other	48	50	53

Offense Category CBI – Intensive Supervision Probation	Offense Type	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
Assaultive Act	Felony	140	162	164
	Misdemeanor	766	865	826
	Other	0	1	0
Burglary	Felony	115	102	83
	Misdemeanor	2	3	2
	Other	0	0	0
Compliance	Felony	36	43	38
	Misdemeanor	111	134	135
	Other	0	0	0
Dangerous Drugs	Felony	462	521	531
	Misdemeanor	176	169	236
	Other	3	4	0
Family Offense	Felony	47	38	36
	Misdemeanor	53	68	71
	Other	0	0	0
Homicide	Felony	8	6	5
	Misdemeanor	1	2	6
	Other	0	0	0
Kidnapping	Felony	5	8	6
	Misdemeanor	7	9	7
	Other	0	0	0
Property & Fiscal	Felony	211	175	173
	Misdemeanor	130	131	126
	Other	0	0	0
Robbery	Felony	27	22	13
	Misdemeanor	2	2	0
	Other	0	0	0
Sex Offense	Felony	227	219	179
	Misdemeanor	44	40	47
	Other	1	4	4
Traffic Offense	Felony	146	145	138
	Misdemeanor	554	480	417
	Other	1	0	0

Offense Category CBI – Intensive Supervision Probation continued	Offense Type	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
Weapon Offense	Felony	35	34	31
	Misdemeanor	11	16	21
	Other	0	1	4
Unknown	Felony	78	127	193
	Misdemeanor	370	482	472
	Other	47	60	58
Total	Felony	1,537	1,602	1590
	Misdemeanor	2,227	2,404	2366
	Other	52	70	66

Post-Release Supervision Probation

Offense Category PRS Probation	Offense Type	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
Assaultive Acts	Felony	167	138
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
Burglary	Felony	6	3
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
Compliance	Felony	56	37
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
Dangerous Drugs	Felony	333	368
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
Family Offense	Felony	10	17
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
Homicide	Felony	0	0
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
Kidnapping	Felony	1	2
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
Property Fiscal	Felony	170	146
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
Robbery	Felony	0	0
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
Sex Offense	Felony	61	57

	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
Traffic Offense	Felony	113	88
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
Weapon Offense	Felony	37	35
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
Unknown	Felony	116	149
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
Total	Felony	1,070	1040
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0

Offense Category	Offense Type	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
SSAS			
Assaultive Acts	Felony	43	132
	Misdemeanor	105	2
	Other	0	0
Burglary	Felony	28	42
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
Compliance	Felony	15	68
	Misdemeanor	17	3
	Other	0	1
Dangerous Drugs	Felony	342	675
	Misdemeanor	30	11
	Other	2	0
Family Offense	Felony	4	5
	Misdemeanor	7	0
	Other	0	0
Homicide	Felony	1	0
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
Kidnapping	Felony	1	1
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
Property Fiscal	Felony	93	173
	Misdemeanor	16	3
	Other	0	0
Robbery	Felony	4	3
	Misdemeanor	2	0

	Other	0	0
Sex Offense	Felony	5	2
	Misdemeanor	2	0
	Other	0	0
Traffic Offense	Felony	52	184
	Misdemeanor	65	25
	Other	0	0
Weapon Offense	Felony	17	160
	Misdemeanor	1	3
	Other	0	0
Unknown	Felony	39	43
	Misdemeanor	65	0
	Other	0	0
Total	Felony	644	1488
	Misdemeanor	310	47
	Other	2	1

Offense Category Reframe

Offense Category Reframe		FY 16-17	FY 17-18
Assaultive Acts	Felony	6	84
	Misdemeanor	0	8
	Other	0	0
Burglary	Felony	5	17
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
Compliance	Felony	1	37
	Misdemeanor	0	9
	Other	0	1
Dangerous Drugs	Felony	13	150
	Misdemeanor	0	21
	Other	0	0
Family Offense	Felony	1	9
	Misdemeanor	0	5
	Other	0	0
Homicide	Felony	0	0
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
Kidnapping	Felony	0	2
	Misdemeanor	0	2
	Other	0	0
Property Fiscal	Felony	12	104
	Misdemeanor	0	14

	Other	0	0
Robbery	Felony	0	1
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
Sex Offense	Felony	2	4
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
Traffic Offense	Felony	0	30
	Misdemeanor	0	31
	Other	0	0
Weapon Offense	Felony	1	26
	Misdemeanor	0	4
	Other	0	0
Unknown	Felony	3	80
	Misdemeanor	0	18
	Other	0	0
Total	Felony	44	544
	Misdemeanor	0	112
	Other	0	1

Offense Category TIP

Offense Category TIP		FY 16-17	FY 17-18
Assaultive Acts	Felony	1	2
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
Burglary	Felony	0	0
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
Compliance	Felony	0	2
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
Dangerous Drugs	Felony	0	3
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
Family Offense	Felony	0	0
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
Homicide	Felony	0	0
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
Kidnapping	Felony	0	0

	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
Property Fiscal	Felony	1	4
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
Robbery	Felony	0	0
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
Sex Offense	Felony	0	0
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
Traffic Offense	Felony	0	1
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
Weapon Offense	Felony	0	1
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
Unknown	Felony	0	2
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
Total	Felony	2	15
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0

Offense Breakout Parole

Offense Type	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
Arson	8	11	17
Assault	249	289	283
Burglary	249	232	257
Drugs	670	542	589
Fraud	115	116	117
Homicide	70	82	104
Morals	9	11	14
Motor Vehicle	258	238	197
Other	63	68	85
Restraint	6	8	13
Robbery	205	208	233
Sex Offenses	118	129	200
Theft	328	318	289
Weapons	157	174	203
Total	2,505	2,426	2,601

Most Serious Offense Parole

Most Serious Offense Parole	Offense Type	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
Arson	Felony	7	10	17
	Misdemeanor	1	1	0
	Other			
Assault	Felony	197	218	282
	Misdemeanor	57	71	1
	Other			
Burglary	Felony	209	188	257
	Misdemeanor	43	44	0
	Other			
Drugs	Felony	563	445	589
	Misdemeanor	106	97	0
	Other			
Fraud	Felony	93	90	117
	Misdemeanor	18	26	0
	Other			
Homicide	Felony	65	76	104
	Misdemeanor	5	6	0
	Other			

Morals	Felony	8	8	14
	Misdemeanor	2	3	0
	Other			
Motor Vehicle	Felony	204	193	195
	Misdemeanor	50	45	2
	Other			
Other	Felony	43	39	84
	Misdemeanor	23	29	1
	Other			
Restraint	Felony	1	4	13
	Misdemeanor	5	4	0
	Other			
Robbery	Felony	182	181	233
	Misdemeanor	22	27	0
	Other			
Sex Offenses	Felony	105	119	199
	Misdemeanor	15	10	1
	Other			
Theft	Felony	271	249	285
	Misdemeanor	57	69	4
	Other			
Weapons	Felony	134	148	203
	Misdemeanor	23	26	0
	Other			
Total	Felony	2,079	1,968	2592
	Misdemeanor	427	458	9
	Other			

Most Serious Offense Types

Community Corrections Center - Lincoln

Offense Category	FY 15	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18
Arson	1	2	1	2
Assault	79	78	72	99
Burglary	30	26	34	29
Drugs	113	92	107	118
Fraud	9	8	8	8
Homicide	12	8	10	17
Morals	0	2	0	0
Motor Vehicle	34	38	23	38
Other	6	0	7	5
Restraint	0	2	2	4
Robbery	22	19	18	13
Sex Offenses	14	27	34	58
Theft	41	56	43	33
Weapons	28	24	26	41
Facility Total	389	382	385	465

Community Corrections Center - Omaha

Offense Category	FY 15	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18
Arson	1	0	0	2
Assault	22	26	43	27
Burglary	18	6	10	13
Drugs	33	31	25	24
Fraud	8	4	3	2
Homicide	6	7	5	11
Morals	3	2	0	0
Motor Vehicle	20	11	12	14
Other	0	3	3	4
Restraint	1	0	0	0
Robbery	7	11	15	19
Sex Offenses	5	11	9	13
Theft	32	19	13	10
Weapons	15	29	26	32
Facility Total	171	160	164	171

Glossary of Acronyms

AA – Alcoholics Anonymous
ABE – Adult Basic Education
ASE – Adult Secondary Education
CAM – Continuous Alcohol Monitoring
CBI – Community Based Intervention
CBR – Community Based Resources
CCC-L – Community Corrections Center-Lincoln
CCC-O – Community Corrections Center-Omaha
DRI – Driver Risk Inventory
DSM-5 – Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders
DUI – Driving Under the Influence
DV Matrix – Domestic Violence Matrix
DWI – Driving While Intoxicated
EM – Electronic Monitoring
ERS – OffenderLink Electronic Reporting System
ESL – English as a Second Language
GED – General Education Development
LS/CMI – Level of Service/Case Management Inventory
LSO – Lifetime Sex Offender
MRT – Moral Reconciliation Therapy
MSO – Most Serious Offense
NA – Narcotics Anonymous
NAPS – Nebraska Adult Probation Screen
NCYF – Nebraska Correctional Youth Facility
NDCS – Nebraska Department of Correctional Services

PDI – Pre-Disposition Interviews

PSC – Problem Solving Courts

PSI – Pre-Sentence Investigation

PTS – Probation TeleServices

PTSD – Post Traumatic Stress Disorder

RFP – Referred From Parole

RISE – Rural Improvement for Schooling and Employment Program

SAQ – Substance Abuse Questionnaire

SRARF – Standardized Risk and Reporting Format

SSAS – Specialized Substance Abuse Supervision

SSI – Simple Screening Instrument

STRONG-R – Static Risk and Offender Needs Guide

T4C – Thinking for a Change

TABE – Test of Adult Basic Education

UDF – Uniform Data Fund

UNO – University of Nebraska, Omaha

VASOR – Vermont Assessment of Sex Offender Risk

Voucher – Fee for Service Voucher Program

VRS – Vocational Rehabilitation Services

WEC – Work Ethic Camp

YADC – Young Adult Drug Court

