

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS DIVISION ANNUAL REPORT 2023

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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 their programs establishing a long-term plan for the UDF to have better data reporting outcomes for this report.

This report now includes 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 continue to 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 several 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 several 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 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
Total Investigations	10,599	10,373	10,285

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.

Risk Assessment Instruments

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. Nebraska Adult Probation Screen – Risk (NAPS -R) -- is a screening tool utilized in County Court criminal and driving under the influence (DUI) cases, to determine an appropriate assessment instrument to administer, as well as determining risk of recidivism and suitability for probation supervision. This instrument is an objective, numerically scored, gender-specific instrument designed and validated, based on Nebraska 2004-2009 male and female populations.

The NAPS-R is administered to all individuals placed on direct probation, as well as those individuals referred for investigation by the County Court. The NAPS –R was re-validated for use within Nebraska Probation in a study conducted by the University of Nebraska Law and Psychology Department in 2015.

Nebraska Adult Probation Screen – Needs (NAPS – N) -- is an assessment tool developed specifically for Driving under the Influence (DUI) and/or misdemeanor criminal offenses and is designed to determine the supervision level and criminogenic needs of an individual in conjunction with the Nebraska Adult Probation Screen – Risk.

The NAPS –N was re-validated for use within Nebraska Probation in a study conducted by the University of Nebraska Law and Psychology Department in 2015.

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 aged 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.

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.

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

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/ISP Probation Demographics

Offender Demographics CBI – Intensive Supervision	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
Gender			
Female	1,664	1,688	1,692
Male	4,844	5,026	5,088
Totals	6,508	6,714	6,780
Age			
Under 18	32	28	26
18-20	552	548	511
21-25	1,152	1,141	1,087
26-30	1,195	1,192	1,175
31-35	1,052	1,097	1,134
36-40	878	940	1,019
41+	1,647	1,768	1,828
Race/Ethnicity			
American Indian/Alaskan Native	221	227	228
Asian or Pacific Islander	82	75	71
African American	928	986	1,027
Other	763	866	889
White	4,514	4,650	4,565
Hispanic Origin	973	1,066	1,110
Not of Hispanic Origin	5,535	5,648	5,670
Marital Status			
Single	4,184	4,371	4,411
Married	928	934	937
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	1,179	1,183	1,217
Unknown	217	226	215
Education Level at Entry			
8 th Grade or Less	429	455	511
9 th through 11 th Grade	1,581	1,702	1,646
12 th Grade or GED	3,527	3,559	3,607
Vocational/Some College	736	719	733
College or Above	231	277	280
Unknown	4	2	3

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 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
Gender			
Male	6,334	6,093	5855
Female	3,002	2,780	2719
Total	9,336	8,873	8574
Age			
Under 18	26	25	22
18-20	780	731	704
21-25	1,695	1,556	1418
26-30	1,653	1,562	1440
31-35	1,334	1,248	1247
36-40	1,089	1,102	1105
41+	2,759	2,649	2638
Race/Ethnicity			
American Indian or Alaskan Native	219	257	241
Asian or Pacific Islander	124	115	118
African American	827	801	785
Other	1,204	1265	1365
White	6,962	6,435	6065
Hispanic Origin	1,538	1,649	1699
Not of Hispanic Origin	7,798	7,224	6875
Marital Status			
Single	5,622	5,402	5307
Married	1,748	1,707	1617
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	1,609	1431	1336
Unknown	357	333	314
Education Level at Entry			
8 th Grade or Less	541	548	559
9 th through 11 th Grade	1,256	1232	1144
12 th Grade or GED	4,868	4691	4646
Vocational/Some College	1,687	1494	1403
College or Above	983	906	821
Unknown	1	2	1

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 (AI) Probation is a supervision approach intended for individuals who are at the highest risk to reoffend, are being supervised by specialized probation officers within a specialized program and/or are participating in problem solving courts. These individuals may also be on probation or completing a term of incarceration for a crime requiring a “split sentence” and are the first priority of supervision resources for the Nebraska Probation System. This supervision level is most successful when a highly intensive level of supervision is utilized in conjunction with appropriate cognitive behavioral interventions, treatment services, and monitoring.

Probation officers use varied hours of operation, field work, close collaborations with community partners, treatment, cognitive programming and all available interventions pertinent to high level of assessed risk, specific to the program in which the probationer is involved, related to any precipitating criminogenic behaviors, and/or as ordered by the Court.

Caseload sizes for officer-to-individual ratios at Alternatives to Incarceration populations is 1-24, with Problem Solving Court caseload sizes also carrying a ratio of 1-24.

Funding for Alternatives to Incarceration (AI), which includes Specialized Substance Abuse Supervision (SSAS), Post-Release Supervision (PRS), Reframe and the Transitional Intervention Program (TIP) comes from the probation general fund. The average cost to supervise an AI probationer per-day is approximately \$12.63.

Post-Release Supervision (PRS) – With limited exceptions, certain felonies committed on or after August 30, 2015, carry a term of post-release supervision probation. PRS probation is required any time a term of incarceration is imposed by the Court, regardless of the duration, in any Class III or IIIA felony. The passage of LB 686 in 2019 modified the minimum PRS term of nine-months for Class IV Felonies. The maximum PRS terms of up to 12 months is allowed in Class IV Felonies, 18 months in Class IIIA Felonies and up to 24 months on Class III felonies.

Reframe

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 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
Female	122	118	107
Male	254	257	264
Total	376	375	371
Age			
Under 18	6	4	3
18-20	42	48	50
21-25	65	67	63
26-30	73	80	73
31-35	63	51	59
36-40	49	47	45
41+	78	78	78
Race/Ethnicity			
American Indian/Alaska Native	17	15	16
Asian or Pacific Islander	5	3	7
African American	81	11	105
Other	33	36	37
Caucasian	240	210	206
Hispanic Origin	41	48	52
Not of Hispanic Origin	240	327	319
Marital Status			
Single	255	267	268
Married	39	41	34
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	63	45	50
Unknown	19	22	19
Education Level at Entry			
8 th Grade or Less	33	37	32
9 th – 11 th Grade	126	138	146
12 th Grade or GED	181	173	162
Vocational/Some College	28	22	25
College or Above	7	3	5
Unknown	1	2	1

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 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
Gender			
Female	1	2	3
Male	1	2	0
Total	2	4	3
Age			
Under 18	0	0	0
18-20	0	0	0
21-25	0	0	0
26-30	0	1	1
31-35	1	1	1
36-40	1	2	0
41+	0	0	1
Race/Ethnicity			
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0	0
African American	0	1	1
Other	0	0	0
Caucasian	2	3	2
Hispanic Origin	0	0	0
Not of Hispanic Origin	2	4	3
Marital Status			
Single	1	3	3
Married	0	0	0
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	0	0	0
Unknown	1	0	0
Education Level at Entry			
8 th Grade or Less	1	2	3
9 th – 11 th Grade	1	2	0
12 th Grade or GED	0	0	0
Vocational/Some College	0	0	0
College or Above	0	0	0
Unknown	0	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 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
Gender			
Female	246	240	229
Male	531	505	493
Total SASS Individuals	777	745	722
Age			
Under 18	8	5	7
18-20	76	71	60
21-25	125	109	110
26-30	154	149	124
31-35	128	132	128
36-40	106	99	106
41+	180	180	187
Race/Ethnicity			
American Indian or Alaskan Native	43	50	41
Asian or Pacific Islander	5	7	7
African American	114	115	115
Other	77	75	99
White	538	498	460
Hispanic Origin	102	110	122
Not of Hispanic Origin	675	635	600
Marital Status			
Single	525	498	503
Married	81	74	72
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	131	136	128
Unknown	40	37	19
Education Level at Entry			
8 th Grade or Less	81	67	73
9 th Through 11 th Grade	242	248	232
12 th Grade or GED	368	352	344
Vocational/Some College	68	62	56
College or Above	16	16	14
Unknown	2	0	3

Reporting and Service Centers

Due to the success of the Nebraska State Probation’s Reporting Center model, funding was allotted to expand reporting centers to seventeen locations across the State (LB907; LB605). During Fiscal year 2022-23, there were over 64,000 Reporting Center visits to access programming and groups. Each successfully discharged reporting center individual who does not reoffend and returns to their community and neighborhood contributes to the overall impact on community safety and reduces the fiscal cost of incarceration and the problem of prison overcrowding.

The Legislature has tasked the AOCF with expansion of community correction alternatives across Nebraska as a means of reducing prison overcrowding while keeping community safety as a priority through offender rehabilitation and accountability (LB605 and Justice Reinvestment).

Service Centers -- Probation Service Centers were created in 2011 for the benefit of Judicial Districts that did not currently have a reporting center. The service centers were created to assist individuals in fulfilling court-ordered obligations, addressing high-risk needs and completing programming or other requirements instituted through the sanctioning process. Service centers serve the same population as reporting centers but are limited in the number of clinical and rehabilitative services offered. There are currently five service centers operating across Nebraska. Communities served include O’Neill, Seward, York, Fairbury, Blair and Broken Bow. Service centers are funded by general and cash funds of the Community Corrections program.

Probation Teleservices -- Reporting and service centers can offer programming via Probation Teleservices. Using audio and visual technology, teleservices help bridge geographical distances that may limit access to resources, such as evaluations and counseling. Teleservice grants Probation the ability to overcome the barriers of the rural nature of the state and provide access to programs and other services where they would otherwise be unavailable.

Reporting Center Programming

Fiscal Year	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 21-22
Unique Individuals Served	4,124	6,995	6,139
Programming Referred	6,389	8,055	10,056

Program	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
Anger Management	266	251	266
Crime Victim Empathy	991	1047	1053
Employment Services	592	340	329
Money Management	187	160	145
Parenting	170	183	188
Relapse Group	891	842	852
Life Skills	963	931	1014
Trauma Group	350	341	288

Nebraska Reporting Center Programming Costs

Fiscal Year	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
Reporting Center Programming Dollars	\$1,668,542	\$1,896,625	\$1,913,465

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. Using 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 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
Number Served	96	54	48

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 despite 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 20-21	FY21-22	FY 22-23
Number Served	722	606	442

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

Fiscal Year	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
Classification	# of Drug Tests	# of Drug Tests	# of Drug Tests
CBI	70,006	87,412	86,385
CBI DUI	10,484	11,423	13,643
CBI Domestic Violence	28,828	37,223	43,582
SSAS	21,515	26,726	27,423
PRS	28,020	31,199	37,248
Reframe	7,742	7,998	8,686
TIP	59	29	32
Sex Offender	5,724	7,284	8,177
CBR	79,656	100,249	107,899
Other	34,457	31,231	40,292
Unclassified	452	925	1,002
Grand Total	286,943	352,875	374,369

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.

Financial Assistance Programs

Rehabilitative Services, Financial Assistance – Created in 2006 to reduce the financial barriers for high risk and need adult individuals in need of evaluation and/or treatment services. The Nebraska Legislature allocated funds to Probation to provide financial assistance for individuals who otherwise would be unable to access/afford need behavioral health supports and services. Financial assistance initially covered only substance use disorders, however, in 2014 services were expanded to include mental health/co-occurring evaluations and treatment and sex offense specific services. In 2015 treatment for gambling was added.

This financial assistance is not intended to eliminate the need for accountability and financial Responsibility, rather, it serves as another resource available to the individual when financial

barriers exist. Individuals are expected to contribute toward the financial obligations associated with services using the AOC's sliding fee scale. Financial assistance is available only after all other financial resources have been exhausted.

By Supreme Court Rule, any individual receiving services must receive those services through a Registered Service Provider. These services may be provided in an office setting or remotely through a teleservices network.

Adult Fee for Service, Financial Assistance is funded by both general and cash funds of the Community Corrections program.

Adult Behavioral Health Financial Assistance by service type. Please note non-clinical services are not included in this report.

Transitional Living Financial Assistance -- Created to increase success for Probation, Post Release Supervision, and problem-solving court individuals. Transitional Living provides short-term, stable housing for individuals at high risk to reoffend while improving community safety. The initiative places individuals in a supportive environment, enabling them to concentrate on treatment and/or employment, reintegrating into the community, with the goal of becoming self-sufficient. Simultaneously, this provides a greater ability to know the whereabouts of individuals under court ordered supervision.

Transitional Living Financial Assistance is funded by combined federal, general and cash funds.

Transitional Living Eligibility Requirements

- Supervised on Probation, Post Release Supervision or Problem-Solving Courts
- Sentenced as a felony offense or as a Class I Misdemeanor for Domestic Violence, Sex Offense or DUI-III or higher
- High Risk to reoffend
- Housing Instability
- Lack resources to pay for suitable housing
- Ordered to Transitional Living through the Courts

Levels of Transitional Living

- Transitional Living Halfway House
 - 24-hour structured treatment/recovery facilities licensed by DHHS
 - Qualifies for reimbursement up to \$139 per day for 12 weeks (84 days)
- Transitional Living Level 1
 - Overnight Staffing (10:00 PM – 6:00 AM)
 - Qualifies for reimbursement up to \$46 per day for 12 weeks (84 days)
- Transitional Living Level 2
 - 24/7 Staffing
 - Onsite supportive case management related to housing needs
 - Qualifies for reimbursement up to \$93 per day for 12 weeks (84 days)

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

Service Type	Amount FY20-21	Amount FY21-22	Amount FY22-23
Substance Use Evaluation	\$336,027	\$246,518	\$231,431
Short-Term Residential	\$3,236,440	\$1,414,075	\$508,453
Intensive Outpatient	\$1,152,070	\$835,689	\$689,134
Outpatient Counseling	\$1,377,676	\$925,767	\$680,969
Co-Occurring Evaluation	\$193,762	\$155,232	\$169,431
Co-Occurring Short Term Residential	\$36,898	\$24,316	\$71,199
Pretreatment – Reporting Center	\$326,681	\$204,193	\$208,501
Relapse Group – Reporting Center	\$563,135	\$314,022	\$297,973
Mental Health Evaluation/Assessment	\$39,366	\$35,671	\$14,706
Mental Health Outpatient Treatment	\$425,309	\$193,471	\$132,883
Adults who Sexually Harm Assessment and Treatment	\$335,622	\$285,233	\$372,768
Reporting Center Behavioral Health Contracts	\$2,391,641	\$1,308,512	\$1,427,218
Total	\$10,414,627	\$5,942,699	\$4,804,666

Transitional Living Housing Assistance

	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
Assistance by Fiscal Year	\$5,317,085	\$5,112,615	\$5,193,893

Electronic Reporting System

Electronic Reporting System (ERS) is a service used to help manage large caseloads of those individuals assessed as the lowest risk to recidivate. Individuals on ERS report through a telephonic system monthly to provide relevant changes regarding their information.

Individuals supervised through ERS are required to comply with their Order of Probation, submit to substance use testing as ordered, meet financial requirements, and participate in any programming required by the Court.

ERS maintains all case notes and contact history. A recent program enhancement now doubles the number of notifications to individuals late on their reporting calls to help promote successful completion of their monthly check-in requirement. This feature enables a text to be sent first with the call back number followed by the standard automated phone call.

Staff are also able exchange text messages directly with individuals through ERS and send reminders for important requirement deadlines.

Funding for ERS comes from both the general and cash funds of the Community Corrections program.

Electronic Reporting

	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
Electronic Reporting			
Number Served	1,238	4,684	4,444

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 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, victim 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 to reduce recidivism, promote good citizenship, and enhance public safety. Using 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 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
Administrative Sanctions	16,309	14,982	15,429
Custodial Sanctions	1,755	1,629	1,789

Post-release Supervision (PRS)

With limited exceptions, certain felonies committed on or after August 30, 2015 carry a term of post-release supervision probation. PRS probation is required any time a term of incarceration is imposed by the Court, regardless of the duration, in any Class III or IIIA felony. The passage of LB 686 in 2019 modified the minimum PRS term of nine-months for Class IV Felonies. The maximum PRS terms of up to 12 months is allowed in Class IV Felonies, 18 months in Class IIIA Felonies and up to 24 months on Class III felonies.

	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
PRS Probationers	1,575	1,288	1,295

Post-release Supervision Demographics

Post Release Supervision Demographics	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
Female	279	215	200
Male	1,296	1,073	1,095

⁶ Neb. Rev. Stat. §29-2266(2)

⁷ Neb. Rev. Stat. §29-2266(3)

Total PRS Individuals	1,575	1,288	1,295
Age			
Under 18	9	10	8
18 to 20	99	79	69
21 to 25	232	185	176
26 to 30	321	244	264
31 to 35	275	225	237
36 to 40	241	187	187
41+	398	358	354
Race			
American Indian or Alaska Native	67	57	61
Asian or Pacific Islander	12	13	10
Black	308	234	237
Other	153	129	139
White	1,035	855	848
Ethnicity			
Hispanic Origin	201	169	187
Not of Hispanic Origin	1,374	1,119	1,108
Marital Status			
Single	1,014	828	854
Married	151	138	150
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	251	218	211
Unknown	159	104	80
Education Level at Entry			
8th Grade Or Less	153	139	129
9th Through 11th Grade	448	390	383
12th Grade or GED	775	610	637
Vocational/Some College	147	111	114

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.

Prior to an inmate’s discharge from NDCS custody on to PRS, Probation staff submit a revised Post-Release Supervision Plan to the sentencing court including a community needs and services assessment which details specifics related to proposed plans for housing, employment, medication management and health care plans, child support, if ordered, available positive supports, and victim status and safety plans.

JRI legislation modified several Nebraska Statutes, providing for post-release supervision on certain Class III, IIIA and IV Felony offenses committed on or after the bills effective date of 8/30/2015. The first post-release supervision eligible individual transitioned out of prison in early 2016 and the first post-release supervision plan occurred on February 18, 2016.

Post-Release Supervision (PRS) Plans

	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
Total PRS Plans	733	668	550

Discharges from Post-Release Supervision

Discharges	Successful Completion	Unsuccessful Completion	Revoked New Crime	Revoked Technical Violation	Revoked Other or Not Specified	Other	N
FY 2020-2021	51%	11%	12%	12%	3%	11%	1,343
FY 2021-2022	41%	20%	14%	16%	3%	6%	1,301
FY 2022-2023	44%	24%	12%	12%	5%	3%	1,092

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.

Please note there are a number of possible outcomes when an individual is revoked from a term of probation. These include, but may not be limited to, revocation to the department of corrections, a county jail, imposition of a fine, and/or additional probation. The information below only addresses those individuals with a term of probation revoked on a felony charge, out of a District Court sentenced to a term of incarceration upon revocation.

Individuals revoked due to a new law violation are indicated as such. These would not include minor traffic offenses or infractions. Technical violations are wide ranging and include all probationer non-compliance from failure to pay fines and fees, to missed or positive substance use testing, failure to attend or complete treatment, to absconding from supervision, among other things.

Law Violation	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
Prison	133	125	111
County jail	219	200	157
Total	352	325	268
% to Prison	38%	38%	41%
Technical Violations	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
Prison	78	107	89
County jail	240	248	147
Total	318	355	236
% to Prison	25%	30%	38%

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

Traditional Probation

Fiscal Year	Average 1st LSCMI Score	Average Last LSCMI Score	Change in LSCMI Score	% change
FY 2020-2021	25.70	21.00	-4.70	-18.20%
FY 2021-2022	25.50	21.10	-4.40	-17.20%
FY 2022-2023	25.80	20.50	-5.20	-20.30%

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 1st LSCMI Score	Average Last LSCMI Score	Change in LSCMI Score	% change
FY 2020-2021	28.30	26.60	-1.60	-5.80%
FY 2021-2022	27.90	25.40	-2.50	-9.10%
FY 2022-2023	27.50	24.50	-3.00	-10.90%

Section II: 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.

Research shows problem-solving courts are an effective strategy to reduce substance use and recidivism among substance-using, nonviolent individuals with criminal histories. Nationally, 75% of drug court graduates remain arrest-free at least two years after their release from the program (Finigan, M., Carey, S. M., & Cox, A. 2007).

Nebraska Problem-Solving Courts are post-plea or post-adjudicatory intensive supervision programs designed for high-risk to reoffend and high-need individuals. Nebraska Problem-Solving Courts can only be established with the approval of the Nebraska Supreme Court.

All Nebraska Problem-Solving courts are governed by the Nebraska Supreme Court Committee on Problem-Solving Courts under the direction of the Nebraska Supreme Court. Members include representatives of courts, probation, law enforcement, and the legal and treatment community. Nebraska Problem-Solving Courts operate within the district, county or juvenile courts in all 12 Nebraska Judicial Districts.

Most problem-solving courts in Nebraska operate under the AOC, except for the Adult Drug Courts in Douglas and Lancaster Counties, and the Central Nebraska Adult Drug Court, which serves the 9th and 10th Judicial/Probation Districts. Family Treatment Courts typically operate within both the Courts and the Department of Health and Human Services.

Problem-Solving Courts in Nebraska operate under a team approach where a judge, prosecutor, defense counsel, coordinator, community supervision officer, law enforcement and treatment provider(s) work together to design an individualized program for each participant. Compliance with treatment and court orders is verified by frequent alcohol/drug testing, close community supervision, and interaction with a judge in non-adversarial court review hearings. Problem-Solving Courts enhance close monitoring of participants using home and field visits.

In accordance with evidenced-based research, all problem-solving court participants are screened and assessed for substance use, criminogenic risk to reoffend, mental health concerns, trauma

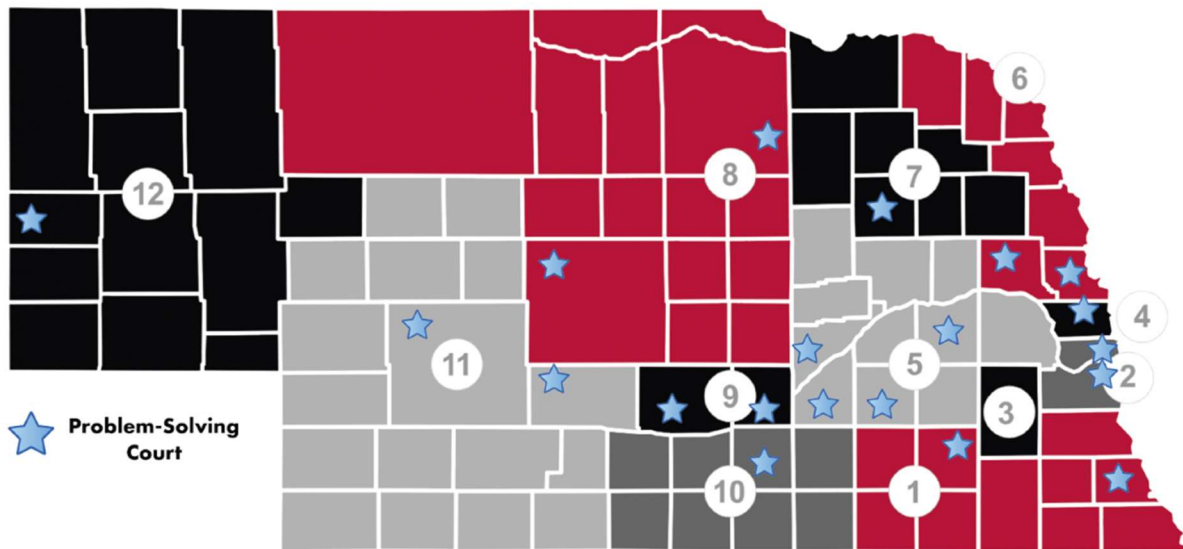
history, and trauma-related symptoms. Nationally, over one-quarter of drug court participants reported having experienced a serious traumatic event, such as a life-threatening car accident, work-related injury, or physical/sexual abuse (Cissner et al., 2013; Green & Rempel, 2012).

The Nebraska Supreme Court Committee on Problem-Solving Courts recognized statewide standards were essential for expanding capacity and ensuring the establishment of best practices and quality assurance. As a result, Best Practice Standards for Young Adult Courts, Adult Drug and DUI Courts, Veterans Treatment Courts, Reentry Courts, and Mental Health Courts were collaboratively developed by stakeholders across Nebraska and approved by the Nebraska Supreme Court. All Nebraska problem-solving courts adhere to approved Best Practice Standards.

Funding for Problem-Solving Courts comes from the Problem-Solving Court general fund. The average per-day cost to supervise a Problem-Solving Court participant is approximately \$12.13.

Adult PSC's in Nebraska include Adult Drug Courts, Family Drug Courts, DUI Courts, Veterans Treatment Courts, and Reentry Courts.

State of Nebraska Problem-Solving Courts Map



District 1
 Southeast Nebraska Adult Drug Court

District 2
 Sarpy County and Cass County Adult Drug Court
 Sarpy County Reentry Court
 Sarpy County Juvenile Drug Treatment Court
 Sarpy County Wellness Court

District 3
 Lancaster County Adult Drug Court
 Lancaster County Veterans Treatment Court
 Lancaster County Family Drug Treatment Court
 Lancaster County DUI Court

District 4
 Douglas County Adult Drug Court
 Douglas County Family Recovery Drug Court
 Douglas County Veterans Treatment Court
 Douglas County Young Adult Court

District 5
 5th Judicial District Problem-Solving Court

District 6
 District Six Adult Drug Court

District 7
 Northeast Nebraska Adult Drug Court

District 8
 North Central Problem-Solving Court

District 9
 Central Nebraska Adult Drug Court
 District 9 Problem-Solving Court

District 10
 Central Nebraska Adult Drug Court
 Central Nebraska Family Drug Treatment Court

District 11
 Midwest Nebraska Problem-Solving Court

District 12
 Scotts Bluff County Adult Drug Court and DUI Court

Young Adult Courts

The Douglas County Young Adult Court is a judicially supervised program that provides a sentencing alternative, for youthful adults up to age 26, who have been charged with a felony offense. Key aspects of the Young Adult Court are community supervision, substance use treatment, mental health assistance, education, employment and frequent drug testing. The goal of this 18-to-24-month program is to stabilize participant’s lives by providing tools for success, thus reducing recidivism.

Young Adult Court Demographics	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
Gender			
Female	18	18	29
Male	81	87	85
Total Young Adult Court Individuals	99	105	114
Race			
American Indian or Alaska Native	4	4	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	1	1
Black	30	32	44
Other	20	22	21
White	44	46	45
Ethnicity			
Hispanic Origin	23	25	31
Not of Hispanic Origin	76	80	83
Age			
Under 18	0	0	0
18-20	51	49	57
21-25	48	56	56

Adult Drug Courts and DUI Courts

Nebraska Adult Drug and DUI Courts utilize a specialized team process that functions within the existing court structure. Adult Drug and DUI Courts are designed to achieve a reduction in recidivism and substance use among high-risk to reoffend and high-need individuals with substance use disorders. The court’s goal is to protect public safety and increase the participant’s likelihood of successful rehabilitation by utilizing validated risk and need assessments, early and individualized behavioral health treatment, frequent and random substance use testing, incentives, sanctions, and other rehabilitative and ancillary services. Intense community supervision and interaction with a judge in non-adversarial court hearings verify compliance with treatment and other court ordered terms.

There are presently 20 Adult Drug Courts operating in Nebraska. These courts serve the following counties: Gage; Saline; Jefferson; Fillmore; Thayer; Otoe; Johnson; Nemaha; Pawnee; Richardson Sarcy; Cass; Lancaster; Douglas; Merrick; Hamilton; York; Butler; Saunders; Colfax; Seward; Dodge; Washington; Burt; 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. Nebraska’s two DUI Courts operate in Scotts Bluff and Lancaster Counties.

Demographics, Adult Drug and DUI Courts

Adult Drug Treatment Court Demographics	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
Gender			
Female	470	478	470
Male	621	701	734
Total Adult Drug Treatment Court Individuals	1,091	1,179	1,204
Race			
American Indian or Alaska Native	29	36	38
Asian or Pacific Islander	5	5	5
Black	60	90	123
Other	113	105	108
White	883	943	930
Ethnicity			
Hispanic Origin	134	141	163
Not of Hispanic Origin	957	1,038	1,041
Unknown	1	0	0
Age			
Under 18	0	1	0
18-20	75	81	74
21-25	249	241	249
26-30	232	229	234
31-35	204	226	223
36-40	143	167	180
41+	188	234	244

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

Fiscal Year	FY 20-21	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 22-23
Nebraska Problem Solving Courts	Number of Participants	Number of Drug Tests	Number of Participants	Number of Drug Tests	Number of Participants	Number of Drug Tests
Young Adult Court	99	2,141	105	2,507	114	2,660
Adult Drug and DUI Courts	1,092	46,348	1,208	76,251	1,264	89,756
Veteran's Treatment Courts	74	4,024	74	3,939	86	3,865
Reentry Courts	40	901	41	1,710	46	1,683
Mental Health Court	8	109	20	1,131	33	2,312

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

Veterans Treatment Court Demographics	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
Gender			
Female	6	4	7
Male	68	70	79
Total	74	74	86
Race			
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	2	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Black	15	16	18
Other	3	3	4
White	56	53	62
Ethnicity			
Hispanic Origin	2	2	3
Not of Hispanic Origin	72	72	83
Age			
18-20	0	0	0
21-25	3	3	2
26-30	7	8	13
31-35	16	14	16
36-40	8	12	14
41+	40	37	41

Reentry Courts

In April 2016, the Nebraska Legislature passed LB919, which authorized the expansion of the definition of Problem-Solving Courts to include Reentry Courts. At the direction of the Nebraska Supreme Court’s Problem-Solving Court Committee, a group of Nebraska stakeholders created the Nebraska Reentry Court Best Practice Standards. The Nebraska Supreme Court approved the standards on June 20, 2017. The Nebraska Supreme Court authorized the establishment of Nebraska’s first Reentry Court in the 9th Judicial District on August 23, 2017. The Nebraska Supreme Court authorized the establishment of a Reentry Court in the 2nd Judicial District on January 3, 2018. Nebraska Reentry Courts are designed for high-risk to reoffend and high-need individuals who are reentering society from incarceration on a term Post-Release Supervision.

Similar to other problem-solving courts, Reentry Courts operate under a team approach where a judge, prosecutor, defense counsel, coordinator, community supervision officer, law enforcement, treatment provider(s), and other key team members work together to design an individualized program for each participant. The court’s goal is to protect public safety and reduce recidivism. Intensive community supervision and interaction with a judge in non-adversarial court hearings verifies compliance with treatment and other court ordered terms.

Reentry Court Demographics

Reentry Court Demographics	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
Gender			
Female	3	7	5
Male	37	34	41
Total	40	41	46
Race			
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	0	0
Black	6	2	2
Other	4	7	8
White	28	31	35
Ethnicity			
Hispanic Origin	8	10	10
Not of Hispanic Origin	32	31	36
Age			
18-20	2	0	1
21-25	7	12	9
26-30	13	10	12
31-35	11	8	7
36-40	4	4	6
41+	3	7	11

Mental Health Courts

In April 2016, the Nebraska Legislature passed, and the Governor signed LB919, broadening the definitions of problem-solving courts to include Mental Health Courts. In response, the Nebraska Supreme Court Committee on Problem-Solving Courts appointed a Mental Health Court Subcommittee to establish implementation plans that included the development of best-practice standards for Mental Health Courts. On April 22, 2020, the Nebraska Supreme Court approved the Nebraska Mental Health Court Best Practice Standards. On August 6, 2020, Governor Ricketts signed into law LB1008 providing appropriations to establish Nebraska’s first Mental Health Court.

On December 23, 2020, the Nebraska Supreme Court approved the Sarpy County Wellness Court to serve as Nebraska’s first pilot mental health court. The Sarpy County Wellness Court is designed to stabilize, assist, and reduce the risk of future offenses for persons with mental illness who have become involved in the Criminal Justice System by providing supervision, treatment, and community resources. The Sarpy County Wellness Court entered its first participant into the program in February 2021.

Mental Health Court Demographics

Wellness Court Demographics	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
Gender			
Female	5	8	2
Male	3	12	31
Total	8	20	33
Race			
American Indian or Alaska	1	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Black	0	2	4
Other	0	0	2
White	7	17	26
Ethnicity			
Hispanic Origin	0	1	2
Not of Hispanic Origin	8	19	31
Age			
18-20	1	2	3
21-25	3	5	7
26-30	2	5	9
31-35	0	0	3
36-40	1	4	4
41+	1	4	7

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	Average LSCMI at Entrance	Average LSCMI Score at Discharge	Difference in Score	% Change	N
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FY20-21	22.70	12.37	-10.33	-45.51	240
FY 21-22	23.62	12.97	-10.65	-45.08	228
FY 22-23	23.47	13.69	-9.77	-41.65	230

Discharges and Revocations Adult Courts

Discharges	Successful Completion	Unsuccessful Completion	Revoked New Crime	Revoked Technical Violation	Revoked Other or Not Specified	Other
FY 2020-2021	73%	8%	7%	8%	2%	1%
FY 2021-2022	72%	9%	7%	8%	2%	2%
FY 2022-2023	72%	9%	7%	8%	2%	2%

Discharges and Revocations of Adults Sentenced to Post-release Supervision

Discharges	Successful Completion	Unsuccessful Completion	Revoked New Crime	Revoked Technical Violation	Revoked Other or Not Specified	Other	N
FY 2020-2021	51%	11%	12%	12%	3%	11%	1,343
FY 2021-2022	41%	20%	14%	16%	3%	6%	1,301
FY 2022-2023	44%	24%	12%	12%	5%	3%	1,092

Section III: 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 Layne Gissler as vice chair, and Mark Langan, Habib Olomi, and Bob Twiss as the other members of the board. Adult Parole Administration was created by the Legislature in 1969 and managed the clients 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 the Division of Parole Supervision (DPS) with Julie Micek as the Director of Supervision and Services, Ken Quinn as the Assistant Director of Supervision and Services for Field Services and Nicole Miller as Legal Counsel.

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 parole client activity while assisting with the individual’s transition back into the community while maintaining community safety. A parole officer will monitor the client’s travel, residence, employment, associates, financial obligations, drug and/or alcohol use, and compliance with laws and special conditions of parole. The goal of the parole officer is to assist each client in achieving a successful discharge from parole supervision and to become a responsible member of society. Parole has several programs intended to carry out their goals. Across the state, DPS has nine regional offices located in Beatrice, Grand Island, Hastings, Kearney, Lincoln, Norfolk, North Platte, Omaha, and Scottsbluff. Lifetime sex offender supervision, as ordered by judges as part of an offender’s sentence, is also the responsibility of DPS and parole officers.

Parole Client Demographics			
	FY 2020-2021	FY 2021-2022	FY 2022-2023
Offender Total Count	2397	2170	1962
Gender			
Male	2107	1931	1751
Female	290	239	211
Age			
18-20	13	15	7
21-25	248	202	184
26-30	402	308	251
31-35	396	338	333
36-40	383	361	338
41+	955	946	848
Unknown	-	-	1
Race/Ethnicity			
Caucasian	1417	1259	1134
African American	565	524	468
Hispanic	281	242	222
Asian American/Pacific Islander	23	25	23
Native American/Alaskan Native	98	101	91
Other	13	19	24
Marital Status			

Single	1295	1164	1076
Married	470	409	357
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	316	324	276
Unknown	20	273	253
Education Level at Entry			
8th Grade or Less	53		
9th through 11th Grade	362		
12th Grade or GED	1377		
Vocational/Some College	3		
College or Above	2		
Unknown	600		

Parole Client Offense Types (Most Serious Offense)				
Category	Type	FY 2020-2021	FY 2021-2022	FY 2022-2023
Arson	FEL	11	8	12
	MSD			
	Unk	2	4	4
Assault	FEL	196	179	158
	MSD			
	Unk	23	20	19
Burglary	FEL	207	180	158
	MSD			
	Unk	12	14	13
Drugs	FEL	512	434	385
	MSD			
	Unk	59	48	43
Fraud	FEL	44	36	25
	MSD			
	Unk	10	10	5
Homicide	FEL	109	98	98
	MSD			
	Unk		10	10
Morals	FEL	5	6	5
	MSD			
	Unk	1	1	2
Motor Vehicle	FEL	125	114	93
	MSD			
	Unk	11	13	12
Other	FEL	26	14	11
	MSD			

	Unk	19	19	18
Restraint	FEL	17	11	9
	MSD			
	Unk	1	1	1
Robbery	FEL	207	195	169
	MSD			
	Unk	13	9	11
Sex Offenses	FEL	300	277	248
	MSD			
	Unk	19	27	41
Theft	FEL	169	143	113
	MSD			
	Unk	14	14	13
Weapons	FEL	276	280	281
	MSD			
	Unk	9	5	5
Unknown				
Total	FEL	2204	1975	1765
	MSD			
	Unknown	193	195	187

Programs and Supervision

Cognitive-Behavioral Programming

DPS currently offers several programs focused on providing cognitive-behavioral interventions and supports to assist clients with attitude and behavioral change. A listing of programs offered currently is included below. Each program is targeted toward the specific criminogenic needs of each client:

- Batterer’s Intervention: for clients who have committed domestic violence offenses
- Cognitive-Behavioral Interventions for Anyone (CBI4NE1): for clients who are high-risk as far as their criminal attitudes and behaviors
- Living with Success: group for parole clients to assist with developing healthy relationships, managing anger, impulse control, and build coping skills
- Mental Health Services: counseling and individualized support/therapy for parole clients on a 1-on-1 basis
- Pre-Treatment Substance Use Groups: group for clients discharging from a facility that require additional substance use programming and supports
- Relapse Substance Use Groups: group for clients who relapse in terms of alcohol or substance use during their period of parole supervision
- Residential Treatment Use Programming: for clients who experience high needs and relapse while on parole and require the highest level of care to address substance use. DPS works in collaboration with Valley Hope located in O’Neill to provide this service.
- Sex Offender Aftercare: for clients who have committed sex offenses
- Substance Use Evaluations: individualized clinical assessments related to substance use needs while in the community
- Trauma Groups: therapeutic trauma-informed programming groups for both men and women
- Violence Reduction Programming Community Aftercare Program (VRP-CAP): community-based aftercare programming for clients who have previously completed VRP programs while within an NDCS facility

Valley Hope O’Neill Residential Program Participants			
	FY 2020-2021	FY 2021-2022	FY 2022-2023
Gender			
Male	25	24	11
Female	3	2	1
Age			
18-20	0	0	0
21-25	0	0	0
26-30	8	5	1
31-35	8	8	4
36-40	3	4	4
41+	9	9	3

Race/Ethnicity			
Caucasian	21	15	6
African American	2	6	4
Hispanic	3	1	2
Asian American/Pacific Islander	0	1	0
Native American/Alaskan Native	2	2	0
Other/Unknown	0	1	0

In addition to the individualized and group programs listed, parole officers utilize the Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS) model which adopts cognitive-behavioral techniques for all face-to-face meetings with moderate and high-risk parole clients. EPICS was fully implemented FY 16-17.

Drug Testing

Clients can be tested for drug use as part of an intensive drug testing program based on high risk for alcohol or substance use, for cause (as a result of suspected use), or randomly. DPS works with Abbott and PharmChem to administer substance use tests.

Drug Testing (Intensive List): Parole Funded			
	FY 2020-2021	FY 2021-2022	FY 2022-2023
Gender			
Male	851	1049	571
Female	92	127	72
Age			
18-20	4	8	4
21-25	104	114	75
26-30	168	202	104
31-35	188	204	120
36-40	159	217	123
41+	320	431	217
Race/Ethnicity			
Caucasian	570	675	376
African American	230	275	156
Hispanic	94	130	63
Asian American/Pacific Islander	6	14	7
Native American/Alaskan Native	38	67	35
Other/Unknown	5	15	6

Electronic Monitoring

Electronic monitoring (EM) is a general term referring to forms of surveillance which monitor the location, movement, and specific behavior of offenders. EM is most effective when used with

offenders who are at highest risk of reoffending and in need of a stabilization period. Currently, EM is used for parole clients with ties to gang activity or a history of sexual offenses, for clients who have a previous parole violation (as a graduated sanction) or specific alcohol offenses, and with individuals ordered to lifetime sex offender supervision.

DPS utilizes several types of EM. Active global positioning (GPS) is the most often used form of EM and allows for “real time” tracking of a client’s location. Continuous alcohol monitoring (CAM) is a second EM program that measures an individual’s perspiration for the presence of alcohol excreted through the skin.

Electronic Monitoring Client Demographics			
	FY 2020-2021	FY 2021-2022	FY 2022-2023
Gender			
Male	904	980	745
Female	68	67	58
Age			
18-20	7	9	10
21-25	124	120	86
26-30	194	169	112
31-35	166	165	145
36-40	157	179	137
41+	324	405	312
Unknown			1
Race/Ethnicity			
Caucasian	523	586	462
African American	282	289	215
Hispanic	107	101	74
Asian American/Pacific Islander	7	10	10
Native American/Alaskan Native	47	51	33
Other/Unknown	6	10	9

Transitional Housing

Short-term housing, also known as transitional housing, is provided to high-risk clients across the state. Transitional housing offers two general levels of service and support to parole clients: housing with programming and housing without programming. Some facilities serve as sober living facilities while others make substance use programming available. DPS works with a range of housing providers as determined by the needs of the client. DPS also supports moderate and high-risk clients with up to 90 days of payment coverage for time spent in transitional housing.

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 DPS. DPS has the authority to use risk assessments and evaluations to determine the conditions

of community supervision that are to be imposed to best ensure public safety.⁸ These conditions can include but are not limited to drug and alcohol testing, electronic monitoring, restrictions on employment and leisure activities, reporting requirements, residential and specified location restrictions, requirements to submit to clinical treatment, and any other conditions imposed to reduce the risk of recidivism.⁹

Lifetime Sex Offender Demographics				
	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	FY 2021-2022	FY 2022-2023
Gender				
Male	63	82	97	101
Female	1	1	1	2
Age				
18-20	0	1	0	0
21-25	1	2	3	3
26-30	6	7	7	6
31-35	11	12	14	12
36-40	11	9	10	14
41+	35	52	64	65
Unknown				3
Race/Ethnicity				
Caucasian	50	60	60	66
African American	6	9	7	7
Hispanic	3	9	9	7
Asian American/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Native American/Alaskan Native	3	3	3	3
Other/Unknown	2	2	19	20

Interstate Compact

The Interstate Compact provides statutory authority for regulating the transfer of parole supervision across state boundaries. The Compact allows for clients to live and be supervised on parole as a resident of a different state than the state where the client 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 Client Demographics			
	FY 2020-2021	FY 2021-2022	FY 2022-2023
Gender			
Male	244	220	202
Female	52	34	34

⁸ Neb. Rev. Stat. 83-174.03

⁹ Ibid

Age			
18-20	0	0	0
21-25	20	17	14
26-30	46	31	31
31-35	50	37	38
36-40	53	46	36
41+	127	123	116
Unknown			1
Race/Ethnicity			
Caucasian	225	188	173
African American	50	47	44
Hispanic	2	0	0
Asian American/Pacific Islander	2	3	4
Native American/Alaskan Native	16	13	11
Other/Unknown	1	3	4

Custodial Sanctions

Custodial sanctions are defined as confinement in a correctional facility or contract facility therefore for violating a condition of parole.¹⁰ DPS has a matrix of prosocial responses for compliance and positive behaviors and graduated administrative and custodial sanctions for use as responses to differing levels of violations of an individual’s terms of parole. The Board of Parole Rules stipulate 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

Custodial Sanctions			
	FY 2020-2021	FY 2021-2022	FY 2022-2023
Gender			
Male	117	101	91
Female	12	14	11
Age			
18-20	0	1	2
21-25	23	15	8
26-30	31	18	16
31-35	21	25	17
36-40	15	17	21
41+	39	39	38
Race/Ethnicity			
Caucasian	73	63	49

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

¹¹ Ibid. §6-101

African American	41	38	42
Hispanic	8	7	5
Asian American/Pacific Islander	2	1	0
Native American/Alaskan Native	4	6	4
Other/Unknown	1	0	2

Parole Discharge Results

Nebraska and interstate clients can either discharge successfully or unsuccessfully from their term of parole supervision. To successfully discharge parole, a client must reach the end of their current sentence (parole term) without being revoked, or in the case of an interstate client without absconding or being retaken by the state in which they were originally sentenced.¹² Clients may also qualify as having an “other” form of discharge if their parole is rescinded, transferred, or if the discharge status is identified as other by the Department of Corrections.

Discharge Type	FY 2020-2021	FY 2021-2022	FY 2022-2023
Successful (Interstate and Nebraska Clients)	765	652	588
Abscond (Interstate Clients Only)	29	13	6
Returned to Sending State (Interstate Clients Only)	35	22	17
Revocation (Nebraska Clients Only)	394	365	352
Other (Interstate and Nebraska Clients)	13	21	22
Total Discharges	1236	1073	985

Section IV: 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 using 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.¹³ 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

¹² Nebraska clients may be paroled multiple times, so it is possible to have multiple discharge entries for the same client (as such it is possible to be revoked in the same fiscal year as a successful discharge).

¹³ NDCS Transformation, p. 2 (www.corrections.nebraska.gov/pdf/datasheets/2016/Datasheet%202016%202nd%20Qtr.pdf)

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 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.

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, and 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 like 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	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	Custody Status
Community A (Work Detail)	406	363	359	Community A (Work Detail)
Community B (Work Release)	193	222	227	Community B (Work Release)
Facility Total	599	585	586	Facility Total

Community Corrections Center - Omaha

Custody Status	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	Custody Status
Community A (Work Detail)	141	142	127	Community A (Work Detail)
Community B (Work Release)	32	35	52	Community B (Work Release)
Facility Total	173	177	179	Facility Total

Corrections Demographics, All Programs

Community Corrections Center-Lincoln

Demographics	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	Demographics
Facility Totals				
CCC-L	599	585	589	CCC-L
Gender				
Female	115	88	93	Female
Male	484	497	496	Male
Age				
18-20	4	3	11	18-20
21-25	50	67	58	21-25
26-30	103	83	91	26-30
31-35	108	98	95	31-35
36-40	109	101	119	36-40
41+	225	233	215	41+
Race/Ethnicity				
Caucasian	367	343	341	Caucasian
African American	123	124	137	African American
Hispanic	62	80	66	Hispanic
Asian American/Pacific Islander	7	5	8	Asian American/Pacific Islander
Native American/Alaskan Native	32	29	29	Native American/Alaskan Native
Other	7	3	8	Other
Unknown	1	1	0	Unknown
Marital Status				
Single	352	351	358	Single
Married	121	127	124	Married
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	115	103	95	Separated/Divorced/Widowed
Unknown	11	4	12	Unknown
Educational Status				
8th Grade or Less	7	18	16	8th Grade or Less

9th through 11th Grade	126	114	156	9th through 11th Grade
12th Grade or GED	383	305	371	12th Grade or GED
Vocational/Some College	0	0	0	Vocational/Some College
College or Above	0	1	0	College or Above
Unknown	83	147	46	Unknown
Demographics	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	Demographics
Facility Totals				
CCC-L	599	585	589	CCC-L
Gender				
Female	115	88	93	Female
Male	484	497	496	Male
Age				
18-20	4	3	11	18-20

Community Corrections Center-Omaha

Demographics	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	Demographics
Facility Totals				
CCC-O	173	177	179	CCC-O
Gender				
Female	0	0	0	Female
Male	173	177	179	Male
Age				
18-20	4	4	2	18-20
21-25	17	19	6	21-25
26-30	24	16	25	26-30
31-35	28	31	31	31-35
36-40	32	32	35	36-40
41+	68	75	80	41+
Race/Ethnicity				
Caucasian	98	110	116	Caucasian
African American	43	44	39	African American
Hispanic	16	16	16	Hispanic
Asian American/Pacific Islander	3	2	1	Asian American/Pacific Islander
Native American/Alaskan Native	10	5	5	Native American/Alaskan Native
Other	3	0	2	Other
Unknown	0	0	0	Unknown
Marital Status				
Single	118	111	118	Single
Married	35	46	37	Married
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	19	20	24	Separated/Divorced/Widowed
Unknown	1	0	0	Unknown
Educational Status				
8th Grade or Less	5	4	2	8th Grade or Less
9th through 11th Grade	41	43	47	9th through 11th Grade
12th Grade or GED	118	118	117	12th Grade or GED
Vocational/Some College	0	0	0	Vocational/Some College
College or Above	0	0	0	College or Above
Unknown	9	12	13	Unknown
Demographics	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	Demographics
Facility Totals				
CCC-O	173	177	179	CCC-O
Gender				
Female	0	0	0	Female
Male	173	177	179	Male
Age				
18-20	4	4	2	18-20

Work Ethic Camp

The Work Ethic Camp (WEC) is 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 Reconnection 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 2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
Adult Basic Education (ABE)	1	1	3	2
Adult Secondary Education (ASE)	7	6	12	8
English as a Second Language (ESL)	0	0	0	0
GED	0	0	0	0
High School	0	2	0	1
Post-Secondary	10	1	2	4
Facility Total	18	10	17	15

Community Corrections Center – Omaha

Program	FY 2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
Adult Basic Education (ABE)	0	0	0	0
Adult Secondary Education (ASE)	7	6	3	2
English as a Second Language (ESL)	0	0	0	0
GED	1	1	0	0
High School	0	2	3	1
Post-Secondary	2	1	1	4
Facility Total	10	10	7	7

Community Grand Total

Facility	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
CCC-L	0	0	0
CCC-O	6	3	2
Grand Total	20	24	22

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.¹⁴ 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 can work 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.

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.¹⁵ 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.

¹⁴ Neb. Rev. Stat. 83-186.01

¹⁵ Neb. Rev. Stat. §83-903.

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.

Other Community Corrections Programs

Substance Abuse Programming

Community Corrections Center - Lincoln

Program	FY 2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
Intensive Outpatient	105	138	179	165
Outpatient	104	103	117	139
Residential	104	106	97	60
Short-Term Residential	6	20	14	9
Facility Total	319	367	407	373

Community Corrections Center – Omaha

Program	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	Program
Intensive Outpatient	31	53	52	Intensive Outpatient
Outpatient	16	40	35	Outpatient
Residential	27	25	22	Residential
Short-Term Residential	4	5	6	Short-Term Residential
Facility Total	78	123	115	Facility Total

Community Grand Total

Facility	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
CCC-L	367	407	373
CCC-O	78	123	115
Grand Total	445	530	488

NDCS Discharge Results and Recidivism Rates

Facility Discharge Results

Community Corrections Center - Lincoln

Release Type	FY 2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
Mandatory Discharge	96	140	157	131
Discretionary Parole	400	390	331	296
Walk Away	18	27	19	16
Post-Release Supervision	293	207	157	178
Facility Total	807	764	664	621

Community Corrections Center – Omaha

Release Type	FY 2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
Mandatory Discharge	31	35	21	28
Discretionary Parole	131	140	124	98
Walk Away	5	8	7	13
Post-Release Supervision	50	48	38	35
Facility Total	217	231	190	174

Community Grand Total

Facility	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
CCC-L	764	664	621
CCC-O	231	190	174
Grand Total	995	854	795

Recidivism by Custody Level at Release

	Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Community	Total
FY 14-15					
Non-Recidivist	174	211	642	696	1723
Recidivist	66	94	252	241	653
Total	240	305	894	937	2376
FY 15-16					
Non-Recidivist	148	269	654	556	1627
Recidivist	72	134	267	232	705
Total	220	403	921	788	2332
FY 16-17					
Non-Recidivist	190	302	543	629	1664
Recidivist	71	162	262	233	728
Total	261	464	805	862	2392
FY 17-18					
Non-Recidivist	225	197	638	650	1710
Recidivist	77	111	266	246	700
Total	302	308	904	896	2410
FY 18-19					
Non-Recidivist	265	155	526	624	1570
Recidivist	126	98	232	210	666
Total	391	253	758	834	2236
FY 20					
Non-Recidivist	296	142	517	708	1663
Recidivist	122	92	233	242	689
Total	418	234	750	950	2352

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	Offense Type	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
Assaultive Act	Felony	102	157	160
	Misdemeanor	568	558	536
Burglary	Felony	50	51	44
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
Compliance	Felony	31	43	41
	Misdemeanor	322	420	424
Dangerous Drugs	Felony	558	582	520
	Misdemeanor	356	275	248
Family Offense	Felony	0	0	0
	Misdemeanor	5	5	4
Homicide	Felony	5	6	7
	Misdemeanor	24	27	27
Kidnapping	Felony	0	2	2
	Misdemeanor	3	3	3
Property & Fiscal	Felony	375	328	296
	Misdemeanor	405	370	343
Robbery	Felony	14	5	6
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
Sex Offense	Felony	9	9	10
	Misdemeanor	8	13	12
Traffic Offense	Felony	360	353	349
	Misdemeanor	5,413	5,201	5,033
Weapon Offense	Felony	61	64	58
	Misdemeanor	57	64	69
Unknown	Felony	376	250	252
	Misdemeanor	490	319	348
Total	Felony	1,941	1,850	1,745
	Misdemeanor	7,651	7,255	7,047

Post-Release Supervision Probation

Offense Category PRS	Offense Type	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
Assaultive Acts	Felony	153	427	439
	Misdemeanor	4	5	3

Burglary	Felony	8	4	2
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
Compliance	Felony	67	5	40
	Misdemeanor	2	46	3
Dangerous Drugs	Felony	324	202	200
	Misdemeanor	2	2	3
Family Offense	Felony	0	0	0
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
Homicide	Felony	4	4	1
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
Kidnapping	Felony	15	21	21
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
Property Fiscal	Felony	167	110	105
	Misdemeanor	6	4	2
Robbery	Felony	0	0	0
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
Sex Offense	Felony	97	91	105
	Misdemeanor	0	0	1
Traffic Offense	Felony	268	214	216
	Misdemeanor	4	5	0
Weapon Offense	Felony	74	63	67
	Misdemeanor	1	0	0
Unknown	Felony	493	196	195
	Misdemeanor	8	2	3
Total	Felony	1,670	1,378	1,391
	Misdemeanor	27	23	15

Specialized Substance Abuse Supervision Probation

Offense Category SSAS		FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
Assaultive Acts	Felony	29	52	50
	Misdemeanor	3	1	2
Burglary	Felony	27	28	23
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
Compliance	Felony	15	19	20
	Misdemeanor	2	0	3

Dangerous Drugs	Felony	348	345	340
	Misdemeanor	10	10	8
Family Offense	Felony	0	0	0
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
Homicide	Felony	0	0	0
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
Kidnapping	Felony	2	3	2
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
Property Fiscal	Felony	91	95	74
	Misdemeanor	2	4	4
Robbery	Felony	8	7	8
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
Sex Offense	Felony	3	2	4
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
Traffic Offense	Felony	93	81	72
	Misdemeanor	18	5	10
Weapon Offense	Felony	22	32	30
	Misdemeanor	0	1	0
Unknown	Felony	150	111	119
	Misdemeanor	5	5	5
Total	Felony	788	775	742
	Misdemeanor	40	26	32

Offense Category Reframe

Offense Category Reframe		FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
Assaultive Acts	Felony	16	22	28
	Misdemeanor	1	1	1
Burglary	Felony	19	17	18
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
Compliance	Felony	7	7	14
	Misdemeanor	1	1	0
Dangerous Drugs	Felony	154	158	147
	Misdemeanor	3	3	2
Family Offense	Felony	0	0	0
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
Homicide	Felony	0	0	0
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
Kidnapping	Felony	3	0	0
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
Property Fiscal	Felony	62	66	66
	Misdemeanor	3	4	2
Robbery	Felony	2	4	2
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0

Sex Offense	Felony	1	2	2
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
Traffic Offense	Felony	17	20	20
	Misdemeanor	4	1	3
Weapon Offense	Felony	17	20	19
	Misdemeanor	1	2	1
Unknown	Felony	82	66	67
	Misdemeanor	3	1	0
Total	Felony	380	382	383
	Misdemeanor	16	13	9

Offense Category TIP

Offense Category TIP	Offense Type	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
Assaultive Acts	Felony	0	0	0
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
Burglary	Felony	0	0	0
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
Compliance	Felony	0	0	0
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
Dangerous Drugs	Felony	1	3	2
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
Family Offense	Felony	0	0	0
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
Homicide	Felony	0	0	0
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
Kidnapping	Felony	0	0	0
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
Property Fiscal	Felony	1	1	1
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
Robbery	Felony	0	0	0
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
Sex Offense	Felony	0	0	0
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
Traffic Offense	Felony	0	0	0
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0

Weapon Offense	Felony	0	0	0
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
Unknown	Felony	0	0	0
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
Total	Felony	2	4	3
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0

Most Serious Offense Parole	Offense Type	FY 20-21	FY 2021-2022	FY 2022-2023
Arson	Felony	11	8	12
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
	Other	2	4	4
Assault	Felony	196	179	158
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
	Other	23	20	19
Burglary	Felony	207	180	158
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
	Other	12	14	13
Drugs	Felony	512	434	385
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
	Other	59	48	43
Fraud	Felony	44	36	25
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
	Other	10	10	5
Homicide	Felony	109	98	98
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
	Other	0	10	10
Morals	Felony	5	6	5
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
	Other	1	1	2
Motor Vehicle	Felony	125	114	93
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
	Other	11	13	12
Other	Felony	26	14	11
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
	Other	19	19	18
Restraint	Felony	17	11	9
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
	Other	1	1	1
Robbery	Felony	207	195	169
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
	Other	13	9	11
Sex Offenses	Felony	300	277	248
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
	Other	19	27	41
Theft	Felony	169	143	113
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
	Other	14	14	13
Weapons	Felony	276	280	281
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
	Other	9	5	5
Unknown	Unknown	0	0	0
Total	Felony	2204	1975	1765
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
	Other	193	195	187

Most Serious Offense Parole

Offense Breakout Parole	FY 2020-2021	FY 2021-2022	FY 2022-2023
Arson	13	12	16
Assault	219	199	177
Burglary	219	194	171
Drugs	571	482	428
Fraud	54	46	30
Homicide	109	108	108
Morals	6	7	7
Motor Vehicle	136	127	105
Other	45	33	29
Restraint	18	12	10
Robbery	220	204	180
Sex Offenses	319	304	289
Theft	183	157	126
Weapons	285	285	286
Total	2397	2170	1962

Most Serious Offense Types

Community Corrections Center – Lincoln

Offense Category	FY2021	FY2022	FY 2023
Arson	3	5	1
Assault	146	151	158
Burglary	29	20	15
Drugs	158	147	132
Fraud	2	3	4
Homicide	22	10	9
Morals	3	1	2
Motor Vehicle	40	50	56
Other	1	2	9
Restraint	3	1	0
Robbery	19	19	30
Sex Offenses	60	63	58
Theft	41	33	22
Weapons	83	80	93
Facility Total	599	585	589

Community Corrections Center - Omaha

Offense Category	FY2021	FY2022	FY 19-20
Arson	0	1	1
Assault	42	38	28
Burglary	6	5	4
Drugs	31	29	16
Fraud	0	2	3
Homicide	10	9	7
Morals	0	1	1
Motor Vehicle	11	9	13
Other	1	1	1
Restraint	0	0	2
Robbery	8	9	12
Sex Offenses	27	42	59
Theft	4	4	4
Weapons	31	177	179
Facility Total	171	177	179

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 –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