

# COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS DIVISION ANNUAL REPORT 2024

Submitted by:

*Bryan Tuma, Executive Director*

*Amy Gathje, Director of Community Services*

*Drew Bigham, Director of Operational Support and Research*

**Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice**

**NEBRASKA**

Good Life. Great Service.

---

**COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT  
AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE**



# Table of Contents

Introduction.....	1
Community Corrections Division Mission & History.....	3
Section I: Probation.....	5
Presentence Investigation and Assessments.....	5
Case Management, Supervision, Tools, Programs, and Services.....	8
Alternatives to Incarceration.....	12
Post-Release Supervision.....	26
Section II: Problem Solving Courts.....	29
Young Adult Drug Courts.....	34
DUI Courts.....	34
Drug Testing.....	36
Veteran’s Treatment Courts.....	37
Reentry Courts.....	37
Mental Health Courts.....	39
Risk Reduction.....	40
Section III: Parole.....	41
Programs and Supervision.....	45
Mental and Behavioral Health Services and Programming.....	45
Sex Offender Supervision.....	48
Interstate Compact.....	48
Section IV: Nebraska Department of Corrections.....	50
Work Release and Work Detail Programs.....	51
Work Ethic Camp.....	54
Educational Programs.....	55
Vocational, Life Skills, and Re-Entry.....	57
Discharge Results and Recidivism.....	58
Community Supervision.....	60
Glossary of Acronyms.....	67



## Introduction

The Community Corrections Division (Division) of the Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (Commission) is mandated to provide an annual report to the Legislature and Governor on the development and performance of community corrections facilities and programs in the state, in accordance with Nebraska Revised Statute §47-624. The Division is tasked with collecting data and analyzing the effectiveness of the programs and facilities used in the supervision and treatment of offenders, with a specific focus on reporting recidivism rates and outcome data for individuals 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 plays a pivotal role in the formulation of criminal justice and public safety policies for the State of Nebraska. Given that the agencies are staffed with administrators and employees not subject to the election process, an independent analysis of the effectiveness of programs and the use of taxpayer dollars is vital for transparency and accountability to the citizens of Nebraska.

The primary purpose of this report is to identify key factors related to the offender population on community supervision, evaluate the costs of programming, and assess the progress made in expanding community corrections facilities, programs, and services statewide. Additionally, the report aims to analyze the impact of community corrections programs, services, and facilities on the offender population, as well as the recidivism rates and outcome data for probationers, parolees, and problem-solving court clients participating in these programs. 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) to support operational costs and analysis related to the implementation and coordination of the uniform analysis of crime data<sup>1</sup>. This fund serves to assist agencies in creating and maintaining data collection systems. However, despite the fund's establishment in 2003 and the awarding of more than three million dollars to agencies, the Division continues to face obstacles in obtaining necessary data for this report due to challenges 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) to clarify the data being sought and the purpose for which it will be used.

The Division's responsibilities have continued to expand as a result of the Justice Reinvestment Initiative. The rules and regulations of the County Justice Reinvestment Grant Program have been drafted by Division staff and were enacted as law on December 26, 2016, as Title 74, Chapter 1 of the Nebraska Administrative Code<sup>2</sup>. The application for grant funds is available on the Crime Commission website, and the administration of the funds is the responsibility of the Division. Additionally, the Division's goals include developing standards for the use of community correctional facilities and programs and establishing a long-term plan for the UDF to yield better data reporting outcomes for this report. This report now incorporates data resulting from the changes made by LB 605 in 2015 under the Justice Reinvestment Initiative. The effects of these

---

<sup>1</sup> Neb. Rev. Stat. §47-632(1)

<sup>2</sup> Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-1426.01

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 oversee the implementation of a comprehensive community corrections strategy in Nebraska. This strategy aims to reduce the incarceration of targeted felony offenders while promoting the use of a continuum of community corrections facilities, programs, services, and supervision tools in order to ensure a consistent and rational statewide sentencing policy. Additionally, the division seeks to advance the use of evidence-based programming and treatment, encourage local level creativity to support alternatives to incarceration, and promote equity and fairness within Nebraska's criminal justice system.

The primary mandate of the division is to develop and implement statewide standards for community corrections facilities and programs. In collaboration with Probation and Parole, the division is tasked with studying and recommending improvements to existing community-based programs and services for offenders.

### **History**

In September 2001, then-Governor Mike Johanns established the Community Corrections Work Group with the objective of addressing the anticipated crisis in offender population without the necessity of building a new prison. The Working Group was tasked with formulating policies to effectively manage the prison population, uphold the principles of justice, minimize costs to taxpayers, and ensure the safety of the public. By December 2002, the group had developed a proposal that culminated in LB 46 (2003), a comprehensive legislative measure that created the Community Corrections Council and established a statutory framework to promote the use of community-based alternatives to incarceration. Funding for these services was to be provided through the collection of fees from offenders sentenced to probation and those released on parole.

The Council was comprised of 20 members, representing both public and private sectors. Membership included representatives from key organizations such as Probation, Parole, the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services (NDCS), law enforcement, the Judiciary (including the Supreme Court Administrator), the Legislature, substance abuse and behavioral health service providers, the Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, as well as criminal defense attorneys and county attorneys. This diverse representation fostered collaboration among members and across different branches of government.

The Council convened as necessary to address various issues pertaining to community corrections, develop relevant policies, and monitor and evaluate the programs funded through supervision fees and general fund allocations. It actively supported and promoted the implementation of several community-based programs aimed at diverting targeted offenders from incarceration and reducing recidivism rates. These initiatives included Reporting Centers, the Fee-For-Service Voucher Treatment Program, Specialized Substance Abuse Supervision (SSAS), and Problem-Solving Courts.

In 2011, LB 390 resulted in the dissolution of the Council, the reallocation of portions of its budget to the Supreme Court, and the transition of agency staff to the Community Corrections Division of the Commission.

The statutory framework for this report is established in Neb. Rev. Stat. 47-624(11), as amended in 2010, which mandates that the Division provide an annual report to the Legislature and the Governor regarding the development and performance of community corrections facilities and programs. The Division is responsible for researching and evaluating the existing community corrections facilities and programs within the state, as well as educating the courts, the Board of Parole, criminal justice stakeholders, and the general public about the availability, utilization, and benefits of these community-based alternatives. This annual report serves to fulfill that statutory obligation.



## **Section I: Probation**

Probation serves as an alternative to incarceration for many individuals convicted of various offenses in Nebraska. Its primary objective is to work with those who can be effectively supervised within the community. The overarching goal of probation is to enhance public safety by fostering sustainable behavioral change in probationers, thereby enabling them to become productive and law-abiding citizens.

Recognizing that the risk of reoffending varies among probationers, the approach to supervision is tailored accordingly. High-risk individuals receive a higher level of engagement and accountability from skilled officers through specialized programs, ensuring that their needs are adequately addressed.

The probation provided specialized programming throughout the state whenever feasible. The mission of probation encompasses delivering a comprehensive system of services and supervision as mandated by the courts, with the intention of rehabilitating offenders and promoting community safety. The three core goals of probation include:

1. Providing the courts with quality investigations and effective sentencing alternatives.
2. Reducing recidivism rates among both juvenile and adult offenders.
3. Ensuring the efficient and effective utilization of probation resources.

To fulfill these objectives, probation offers a range of programs, facilities, and tools aimed at supporting both juveniles and adults under supervision in their journey toward becoming productive citizens. Within Nebraska, probation operates under the Supreme Court, forming part of the Judicial Branch of government. Its primary functions consist of conducting pre-sentence investigations and managing probation cases.

With variations in Probation electronic tracking methods, there may be some discrepancies in the figures presented in this report compared to prior years. These discrepancies may arise from various factors, such as improvements in data extraction methods, the rectification of historical data corruption, and the omission of juvenile records from the 2016 annual report. The accuracy of the reported data is anticipated to improve as systems continue to evolve over time.

## **Pre-Sentence Investigations and Assessments**

### **Pre-Sentence Investigation**

A pre-sentence investigation (PSI) is a formal document requested by the court to aid judges in making informed decisions regarding adult offenders. This comprehensive report includes vital information such as the offender's prior criminal history, employment and educational background, patterns of drug or alcohol use, relationships with family and friends, known victim details, and the offender's overall attitude toward the offense. Additionally, the document incorporates data derived from risk assessment instruments designed to evaluate the offender's likelihood of recidivism and to highlight any positive attributes. Probation officers conduct

consultations with various individuals who may provide further insights into the offender, including family members, friends, employers, victims, and treatment providers.

While probation officers are responsible for compiling the PSI, it is important to note that a defendant may not necessarily receive probation as part of their sentencing. Should probation be a consideration, specific rehabilitative programs may be recommended to support the offender’s rehabilitation. The PSI is utilized across the statewide adult offender population, whereas pre-disposition investigations (PDI), which follow a similar process, are employed for juvenile cases.

	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24
Total Investigations	10,373	10,285	10,914

**Case Management and Supervision**

Judges may opt for probation as a substitute for incarceration for offenders. Probation is tailored for individuals who can be effectively supervised within the community. The primary objective of probation is to uphold community safety by fostering lasting behavioral changes in probationers, facilitating their transition into law-abiding and productive members of society, and preventing future criminal activity. The degree of supervision for each probationer is contingent upon their risk level and assessment scores. High-risk probationers receive intensive supervision and case management from proficient and seasoned officers. In Nebraska, probation officers routinely engage with probationers, both within office settings and in the community, with the extent of engagement directly linked to the assessed risk level.

The Nebraska Probation Application for Community Safety (NPACS) serves as the case management system utilized by Probation. Over the course of several years, the Division has engaged in a contractual partnership with Probation Administration to oversee the administration of UDF funds. These funds are instrumental in supporting the development, expansion, and ongoing maintenance of the NPACS system.

**Risk Assessment Instruments**

Assessments play a crucial role in the investigation of adult offenders, aiding in the evaluation of their likelihood to reoffend and identifying their current or potential need for services. Nebraska Probation incorporates a range of general and specialized assessments as part of these investigations. These assessments encompass 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 serves as an assessment tool utilized to gauge an offender's propensity for recidivism by addressing eight distinct domains that signify the primary criminogenic risk factors. These domains encompass criminal history, education and employment, family background, leisure and recreational activities, social connections, substance abuse, pro-criminal attitudes and orientation,

and antisocial patterns. The probation department employs the LS/CMI for individuals flagged as higher risk during the initial screening process, typically stemming from felony offenses, domestic violence, or sexually based offenses. This assessment aids in pinpointing individual needs based on identified recidivism risks. Subsequently, probation officers leverage this data to ascertain tailored responsivity needs for effective case management, treatment planning, and service provision for the offender.

## **NAPS**

The Nebraska Adult Probation Screen (NAPS) serves as an assessment tool for individuals initially considered to be at a lower risk of reoffending. A high NAPS score indicates the need for further assessment, in which case the LS/CMI will also be utilized. The Nebraska Adult Probation Screen – Risk (NAPS-R) is employed in County Court criminal and driving under the influence (DUI) cases to determine an appropriate assessment instrument, as well as to assess the risk of recidivism and suitability for probation supervision. This instrument is an objective, numerically scored, gender-specific tool designed and validated based on Nebraska's 2004-2009 male and female populations.

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

The Nebraska Adult Probation Screen – Needs (NAPS-N) is a specific assessment tool for individuals involved in driving under the influence (DUI) and/or misdemeanor criminal offenses. It is designed to determine the supervision level and criminogenic needs of an individual in conjunction with the Nebraska Adult Probation Screen – Risk.

Similarly, 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 utilizes 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 tool that evaluates aggressiveness, resistance, and stress management abilities, encompassing scales for truthfulness, alcohol and drug use, aggressiveness, resistance, and stress coping abilities. Similarly, the DRI, recognized as the top DUI/DWI offender risk test by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, parallels the SAQ and measures truthfulness, alcohol and drug use, DSM-5-Substance Use Disorder, driver risk, and stress management scales.

Moreover, Probation employs Nebraska-specific assessments, such as the Simple Screening Instrument (SSI) and the Standardized Risk and Reporting Format (SRARF). These tools play a crucial role in evaluation through the Standardized Model for the Delivery of Substance Use Services, which will be further elaborated upon.

## **Domestic Violence and Sexual Offenses Assessments**

Specialized assessment tools are utilized to facilitate the identification of needs and the evaluation of re-offense risk among domestic violence and sexual offenders. The Domestic Violence Offender Matrix (DV Matrix) was tailored for implementation in Nebraska based on research conducted by the Domestic Abuse Intervention Project and the Department of Probation in Duluth, Minnesota. Originating in the early 1980s, the Duluth Model is dedicated to effecting social change to eradicate violence against women<sup>3</sup>. The tool employed by Nebraska Probation comprises a 13-item risk scale rooted in the pattern of violent and controlling behaviors demonstrated by the defendant, aiding in the determination of the suitability of specialized community supervision for individuals convicted of domestic violence offenses.

The Vermont Assessment of Sex Offender Risk (VASOR) is a specific assessment tool designed for sex-related offenses. It is crafted to gauge the risk posed by adult male sex offenders aged 18 and above<sup>4</sup>. The VASOR evaluates risk through the use of two distinct scales: a 13-item risk scale and a 6-item violence scale. These scales are intended to evaluate the likelihood of sexual re-offense and the nature of an individual's history of violence and severity of offenses. The combination of these variables - re-offense risk and violence - is considered pivotal in determining an individual's overall risk level<sup>5</sup>. In Nebraska, this assessment tool is deployed to ascertain the appropriateness of community supervision for individuals convicted of sexual offenses.

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

The second responsibility of Probation involves the supervision of individuals placed on probation as an alternative to incarceration by a judge. The Community-Based Programs and Field Services Division is tasked with developing and implementing all adult programs and services offered to the courts for probationers. This encompasses specialized domestic violence, sex offender, and behavioral health programming. The specialized services include programs available at the Reporting Centers, programs and services funded through the Voucher Program, the Rural Improvement for Schooling and Employment (RISE) program, and the Standardized Model for Delivery of Substance Use Services.

### **Intensive Supervision**

Intensive Supervision is the classification for probationers deemed to have the highest risk of reoffending or posing the greatest risk to the community. These cases are categorized under the Community Based Intervention (CBI) designation, which encompasses various subcategories.

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

<sup>3</sup> See [www.theduluthmodel.org](http://www.theduluthmodel.org)

<sup>4</sup> Vermont Assessment of Sex Offender Risk-2 Manual, McGrath and Hoke, Research Edition 2001, [www.csom.org/pubs/vasor.pdf](http://www.csom.org/pubs/vasor.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> Ibid, p. 5

		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.

The CBI includes a range of specialized programs designed to effectively cater to high-risk offenders. Probation officers responsible for managing offenders categorized as high risk typically handle a caseload of only 24 to 50 probationers. These officers undergo specialized training and are among the most skilled and experienced professionals within the agency.

### CBI/ISP Probation Demographics

Offender Demographics CBI – Intensive Supervision	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24 <sup>6</sup>
<b>Gender</b>			
Female	1,688	1,692	
Male	5,026	5,088	
Totals	6,714	6,780	
<b>Age</b>			
Under 18	28	26	
18-20	548	511	
21-25	1,141	1,087	
26-30	1,192	1,175	
31-35	1,097	1,134	
36-40	940	1,019	
41+	1,768	1,828	
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
American Indian/Alaskan Native	227	228	
Asian or Pacific Islander	75	71	
African American	986	1,027	
Other	866	889	
White	4,650	4,565	
Hispanic Origin	1,066	1,110	
Not of Hispanic Origin	5,648	5,670	
<b>Marital Status</b>			
Single	4,371	4,411	
Married	934	937	

<sup>6</sup> Nebraska Probation did not supply data for the fiscal year 2023-2024.

Separated/Divorced/Widowed	1,183	1,217	
Unknown	226	215	
Education Level at Entry			
8 <sup>th</sup> Grade or Less	455	511	
9 <sup>th</sup> through 11 <sup>th</sup> Grade	1,702	1,646	
12 <sup>th</sup> Grade or GED	3,559	3,607	
Vocational/Some College	719	733	
College or Above	277	280	
Unknown	2	3	

### Community Based Resources

The term "Community Based Resources" (CBR) designates probationers assessed as posing a moderate to low risk of reoffending. These individuals necessitate fewer resources for management and supervision within the community due to their lower risk levels. Officers overseeing this caseload typically handle 100 or more probationers and direct their clients to services tailored to their specific needs.

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 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24 <sup>7</sup>
Gender			
Male	6,093	5,855	
Female	2,780	2,719	
Total	8,873	8,574	
Age			
Under 18	25	22	
18-20	731	704	
21-25	1,556	1,418	

<sup>7</sup> Nebraska Probation did not supply data for the fiscal year 2023-2024.



26-30	1,562	1,440	
31-35	1,248	1,247	
36-40	1,102	1,105	
41+	2,649	2,638	
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
American Indian or Alaskan Native	257	241	
Asian or Pacific Islander	115	118	
African American	801	785	
Other	1,265	1,365	
White	6,435	6,065	
Hispanic Origin	1,649	1,699	
Not of Hispanic Origin	7,224	6,875	
<b>Marital Status</b>			
Single	5,402	5,307	
Married	1,707	1,617	
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	1,431	1,336	
Unknown	333	314	
<b>Education Level at Entry</b>			
8 <sup>th</sup> Grade or Less	548	559	
9 <sup>th</sup> through 11 <sup>th</sup> Grade	1,232	1,144	
12 <sup>th</sup> Grade or GED	4,691	4,646	
Vocational/Some College	1,494	1,403	
College or Above	906	821	
Unknown	2	1	

**OTHER**

Probationers in this category are classified as neither high risk nor low risk. These cases are active, requiring some degree of case management; however, they typically involve minimal engagement from the assigned probation officer. Caseloads for this type of offender are usually substantial, with the officer's primary responsibility being to monitor their status and take appropriate actions as needed.

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)**

The Adult Alternatives to Incarceration (AI) probation framework provides a structured supervision approach for individuals identified as being at high risk of reoffending. Participants in this program are monitored by specialized probation officers within focused programs and may also engage with problem-solving courts. Many of these individuals are either on probation or serving a split sentence for specific offenses, making them the primary focus for supervision resources within the Nebraska Probation System.

The effectiveness of this supervision level is maximized when it incorporates a high-intensity approach alongside appropriate cognitive behavioral interventions, treatment services, and rigorous monitoring.

Probation officers utilize flexible operational hours, conduct fieldwork, and maintain close partnerships with community organizations to facilitate treatment and cognitive programming. They leverage all relevant interventions tailored to the assessed risk level, taking into account the specific program to which the probationer belongs, as well as any underlying criminogenic behaviors as prescribed by the court.

The officer-to-individual ratio is maintained at 1 officer for every 24 individuals within the AI populations, including those in Problem Solving Courts.

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

Post-Release Supervision (PRS)--With certain limited exceptions, felonies committed on or after August 30, 2015, necessitate a term of post-release supervision probation. PRS probation is mandated whenever a court assigns a term of incarceration, regardless of its duration, for any Class III or Class IIIA felony. The enactment of LB 686 in 2019 modified the minimum PRS term for Class IV felonies to nine months; the maximum PRS terms are now established as up to 12 months for Class IV felonies, 18 months for Class IIIA felonies, and up to 24 months for Class III felonies.

<b>AI Demographics</b>	<b>FY 21/22</b>	<b>FY 22/23</b>	<b>FY 23/24</b>
Female	2,048	2,031	1,945
Male	5,790	5,845	5,779



Total	7,838	7,876	7,724
Age			
Under 18	37	36	40
18-20	667	621	593
21-25	1,317	1,260	1,136
26-30	1,422	1,373	1,329
31-35	1,281	1,322	1,293
36-40	1,088	1,170	1,208
41+	2,026	2,094	2,125
Race/Ethnicity			
American Indian/Alaska Native	292	285	258
Asian or Pacific Islander	85	85	88
African American	1,213	1,248	1,156
Other	977	1,025	1,017
Caucasian	5,361	5,233	5,205
Hispanic Origin	1,224	1,284	1,319
Not of Hispanic Origin	6,614	6,592	6,405
Marital Status			
Single	5,139	5,185	4,611
Married	1,049	1,043	1,216
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	1,364	1,395	1,638
Unknown	286	253	259
Education Level at Entry			
8 <sup>th</sup> Grade or Less	561	619	645
9 <sup>th</sup> – 11 <sup>th</sup> Grade	2,090	2,024	1,953
12 <sup>th</sup> Grade or GED	4,084	4,113	4,059
Vocational/Some College	803	814	761
College or Above	296	299	300
Unknown	4	7	6

### Reframe

Reframe is a structured behavioral intervention targeted at high-risk individuals who do not exhibit significant issues related to alcohol or substance use. The primary emphasis for participants in the Reframe program is to address the criminal thought processes and behaviors that contribute to their legal challenges. Participants receive comprehensive treatment services, which may include mental health support, interventions for domestic violence, and sex offender rehabilitation. Specific therapeutic approaches such as Dialectical Behavioral Therapy (DBT) are utilized, alongside relevant Reporting Center services and regular random drug testing.

Furthermore, individuals who meet established financial criteria may qualify for financial assistance to help them access necessary services related to substance use, mental health, or other qualifying needs.

Reframe Demographics	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24 <sup>8</sup>
Female	118	107	
Male	257	264	
Total	375	371	
Age			
Under 18	4	3	
18-20	48	50	
21-25	67	63	
26-30	80	73	
31-35	51	59	
36-40	47	45	
41+	78	78	
Race/Ethnicity			
American Indian/Alaska Native	15	16	
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	7	
African American	11	105	
Other	36	37	
Caucasian	210	206	
Hispanic Origin	48	52	
Not of Hispanic Origin	327	319	
Marital Status			
Single	267	268	
Married	41	34	
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	45	50	
Unknown	22	19	
Education Level at Entry			
8 <sup>th</sup> Grade or Less	37	32	
9 <sup>th</sup> – 11 <sup>th</sup> Grade	138	146	
12 <sup>th</sup> Grade or GED	173	162	
Vocational/Some College	22	25	
College or Above	3	5	
Unknown	2	1	

<sup>8</sup> Nebraska Probation did not supply data for the fiscal year 2023-2024.

**Transitional Intervention Program (TIP)**

The TIP program is specifically designed for probationers classified as high-risk, who exhibit significant criminogenic needs across all assessed areas. Probation officers focus on addressing the criminal thinking patterns of these individuals. Participants in the TIP program are typically monitored through electronic monitoring (EM) with global positioning satellite (GPS) technology, as well as weekly home visits. Furthermore, they receive cognitive behavioral intervention services, Reporting Center Services, and are subject to random and frequent chemical testing to ensure compliance and support rehabilitation efforts.

TIP Demographics	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24 <sup>9</sup>
<b>Gender</b>			
Female	2	3	
Male	2	0	
Total	4	3	
<b>Age</b>			
Under 18	0	0	
18-20	0	0	
21-25	0	0	
26-30	1	1	
31-35	1	1	
36-40	2	0	
41+	0	1	
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0	
African American	1	1	
Other	0	0	
Caucasian	3	2	
Hispanic Origin	0	0	
Not of Hispanic Origin	4	3	
<b>Marital Status</b>			
Single	3	3	
Married	0	0	
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	0	0	
Unknown	0	0	
<b>Education Level at Entry</b>			
8 <sup>th</sup> Grade or Less	2	3	
9 <sup>th</sup> – 11 <sup>th</sup> Grade	2	0	
12 <sup>th</sup> Grade or GED	0	0	

<sup>9</sup> Nebraska Probation did not supply data for the fiscal year 2023-2024.

Vocational/Some College	0	0	
College or Above	0	0	
Unknown	0	0	

**Specialized Substance Abuse Supervision (SSAS)**

Established in 2006 in response to the challenges posed by prison overcrowding, the Substance Abuse Alternative to Sentencing (SSAS) program is designed to address the needs of high-risk substance abuse offenders. Administered by the probation department, SSAS provides a viable alternative to traditional sentencing by integrating intensive supervision with targeted substance abuse treatment, thereby facilitating effective criminal control. The program specifically aims to meet the treatment and supervision needs of individuals with chronic substance use issues who are at an elevated risk of recidivism. Dedicated and highly trained probation officers collaborate with these offenders, many of whom exhibit anti-social and pro-criminal tendencies. The primary focus of the SSAS program is on felony drug offenders struggling with substance use disorders. To ensure proper placement, the probation department employs comprehensive risk assessment tools to identify candidates who would benefit most from the program.

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 assessed on an individual basis, enabling the customization of treatment plans, including the duration of intervention. This tailored approach ensures the most effective support for offenders in their recovery journey, helping them to maintain sobriety and reintegrate as productive, law-abiding members of society.

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.

The SSAS program is supported by programming fees collected from probationers. There are currently 14 SSAS sites strategically positioned throughout the state, collaborating closely with the reporting centers.

These sites provide services to offenders in the following counties: Adams, Buffalo, Dakota, Dawson, Dodge, Douglas, Gage, Hall, Lancaster, Madison, Otoe, Platte, Sarpy, and Scottsbluff. It is noteworthy that all Nebraska judicial districts are represented, with the exception of District 8.

**SSAS Demographics**

Offender Demographics SSAS	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24 <sup>10</sup>
<b>Gender</b>			
Female	240	229	
Male	505	493	
<b>Total SASS Individuals</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>722</b>	
<b>Age</b>			
Under 18	5	7	
18-20	71	60	
21-25	109	110	
26-30	149	124	
31-35	132	128	
36-40	99	106	
41+	180	187	
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
American Indian or Alaskan Native	50	41	
Asian or Pacific Islander	7	7	
African American	115	115	
Other	75	99	
White	498	460	
Hispanic Origin	110	122	
Not of Hispanic Origin	635	600	
<b>Marital Status</b>			
Single	498	503	
Married	74	72	
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	136	128	
Unknown	37	19	
<b>Education Level at Entry</b>			
8 <sup>th</sup> Grade or Less	67	73	
9 <sup>th</sup> Through 11 <sup>th</sup> Grade	248	232	
12 <sup>th</sup> Grade or GED	352	344	
Vocational/Some College	62	56	
College or Above	16	14	
Unknown	0	3	

<sup>10</sup> Nebraska Probation did not supply data for the fiscal year 2023-2024.

## Reporting and Service Centers

The successful implementation of the Nebraska State Probation's Reporting Center model has led to the allocation of funding for the expansion of reporting centers to seventeen locations across the state. In the fiscal year 2020-21, these centers facilitated over 58,000 visits for individuals seeking access to programming and support groups. Each participant who successfully completes their reporting center obligations without reoffending contributes to enhancing community safety and plays a vital role in alleviating the financial burdens associated with incarceration and prison overcrowding.

In light of these efforts, the Nebraska Legislature has entrusted the Administrative Office of the Courts and Probation (AOCP) with the responsibility of expanding community correction alternatives statewide. This initiative is designed to reduce prison overcrowding while maintaining a strong commitment to community safety through offender rehabilitation and accountability.

Service Centers--Established in 2011, Probation Service Centers aim to support Judicial Districts that do not have a reporting center. These centers are designed to assist individuals in meeting court-mandated obligations, addressing high-risk needs, and completing necessary programming or other sanctions. While the service centers serve a similar population as reporting centers, they offer a more limited range of clinical and rehabilitative services. Currently, five service centers are operational across Nebraska, supporting communities including O'Neill, Seward, York, Fairbury, Blair, and Broken Bow. Funding for these centers is sourced from general and cash funds allocated to the Community Corrections program.

Probation Teleservices--Both reporting and service centers have the capability to deliver programming through Probation Teleservices. By utilizing advanced audio and visual technology, these services help mitigate geographical barriers that may limit access to critical resources, including evaluations and counseling. This approach enables Probation to address the challenges posed by rural areas and ensures that programs and services remain accessible to those in need.

## Reporting Center Programming

	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
Unique Individuals Served	6,995	6,139	7,161
Programming Referred	8,055	10,056	15,067

Program	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
Anger Management	251	266	670
Crime Victim Empathy	1,047	1,053	2,703
Employment Services	340	329	1,124
Money Management	160	145	486
Parenting	183	188	440
Relapse Group	842	852	1,892
Life Skills	931	1,014	2,210

Trauma Group	341	288	826
--------------	-----	-----	-----

**Nebraska Reporting Center Programming Costs**

Fiscal Year	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
Reporting Center Programming Dollars	\$1,896,625	\$1,913,465	\$2,167,727

**Electronic Monitoring**

Electronic Monitoring (EM) refers to a range of surveillance methods designed to monitor the location, movement, and behavior of offenders under 24-hour community supervision. This approach is particularly effective for individuals identified as having a high risk of reoffending who may benefit from a stabilization period. EM is employed by both probation and parole authorities for those deemed to require an elevated level of supervision.

Probation and parole utilize various forms of EM. Notably, the Satellite Tracking of People system, specifically the VeriTracks electronic monitoring platform, facilitates this supervision. Active global positioning provides real-time tracking of offenders, while passive EM programs allow officers to review an offender's historical movements.

EM serves as a critical supervision tool, especially for lifetime sex offenders. Parolees with a history of sexual offenses are specifically monitored through this system. Additionally, candidates for EM may include parolees with connections to gang activities, those who have previously violated parole conditions, or instances where a victim requests monitoring of the parolee.

The implementation of EM can function as a graduated sanction, enabling offenders to remain within the community while receiving increased oversight. Furthermore, it may also be presented as an incentive, offering increased free time to promote compliance with supervision expectations.

**Electronic Monitoring-Adult Probation and Problem-Solving Courts**

Electronic Monitoring	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
Number Served	54	48	44

**Continuous Alcohol Monitoring**

Continuous Alcohol Monitoring (CAM) is an electronic monitoring initiative designed to assess an individual's perspiration for the presence of alcohol released through the skin. This program serves as a supervisory tool for Probation, particularly for clients participating in substance use treatment who have a documented history of alcohol-related incidents, continue to consume alcohol despite adverse consequences, and exhibit resistance to ceasing its use.

The primary objective of the CAM program is to assist the courts, Parole Board, and Probation in the effective application of CAM technology within the supervision strategies for offenders



struggling with substance abuse issues in community settings. The intent is to facilitate a significant period of abstinence that can drive meaningful behavioral change. Ideally, the use of CAM would be coupled with a substance abuse evaluation and/or treatment.

CAM provides round-the-clock monitoring of alcohol consumption through the use of an ankle bracelet, ensuring continuous oversight. While the device is capable of promptly detecting alcohol use, the monitoring company typically requires 24 to 36 hours to communicate this information to agency personnel.

This program is available statewide and is open to any adult offender, as determined by the courts, Parole Board, or Problem Solving Courts, who is mandated to abstain from alcohol as a condition of their supervision. It particularly targets those engaged in chemical dependency treatment who have demonstrated difficulties in refraining from alcohol use while under supervision.

The population monitored by CAM primarily consists of individuals with a history of alcohol abuse, prior alcohol violations while on parole, or multiple DUI offenses. Notably, probationers are responsible for the financial aspects associated with CAM, which are assessed based on a sliding fee scale. Funding for probationers is sourced from both general and cash funds within the Community Corrections Program.

**Continuous Alcohol Monitoring Probation and Problem Solving Courts**

Continuous Alcohol Monitoring	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
Number Served	606	442	610

**Drug (Substance Use) Testing**

Drug abuse is a significant contributor to criminal behavior and juvenile delinquency. To address this issue, drug testing is utilized to identify offenders who may be struggling with substance use or abuse. This identification enables the provision of targeted treatment for drug addiction, facilitating rehabilitation and helping individuals reintegrate as productive members of society.

Substance use testing is conducted as mandated by the court for probationers who exhibit a documented history of substance use or display behaviors indicative of prohibited or illegal substance use while under supervision. The primary objective of substance use testing is to evaluate specific criminogenic risks and needs, allowing for the implementation of appropriate interventions that promote pro-social behavior and enhance community safety.

When applicable, probationers are assessed a monthly fee of \$5.00 to cover the costs associated with substance use testing. This initiative is supported by the Drug Testing Cash Fund.

**Number of Drug Tests by Classification**

Fiscal Year	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
Classification	# of Drug Tests	# of Drug Tests	# of Drug Tests
Alternatives to Incarceration/ ISP	178,095	187,928	190,168



PRS	31,199	37,248	40,010
Medium/Low	100,249	107,899	122,833
Other	31,231	40,292	44,402
Unclassified	925	1,002	960
Total	352,875	374,369	398,373

### **Domestic Violence and Sex Offender Programming**

Specialized programming is implemented to support offenders in high-risk categories. In addition to utilizing specialized assessment tools, probation officers assigned to these offenders have received comprehensive training to deliver the level of supervision required.

The approach to supervising offenders with domestic violence charges emphasizes accountability while prioritizing victim safety. Collaboration among community partners, victim advocates, and service providers ensures that offenders are held accountable for their actions and have access to the necessary services to facilitate behavioral change and diminish the likelihood of future domestic violence incidents. Officers work closely with victim advocacy programs to address the needs of victims effectively.

For sexual offenders, accountability and access to services aimed at preventing re-offense are also critical. Probation officers are responsible for the supervision of these individuals and partner with service providers to reduce recidivism and enhance community safety.

### **Financial Assistance Programs**

Established in 2006, the Rehabilitative Services and Financial Assistance Program aims to remove financial barriers faced by high-risk adults seeking evaluation and treatment services. The Nebraska Legislature has allocated funds to the Probation system to provide essential financial assistance for individuals who may otherwise lack access to necessary behavioral health supports and services. Initially focused on substance use disorders, the financial assistance program expanded in 2014 to encompass mental health evaluations, co-occurring disorders, and specialized services for sex offenses. The addition of gambling treatment occurred in 2015.

It is important to note that this financial assistance program is not intended to diminish the importance of accountability and financial responsibility. Instead, it serves as a vital resource for individuals experiencing financial hardships. Participants are expected to contribute to their financial obligations according to the AOCP’s sliding fee scale, with assistance available only after all other financial resources have been exhausted.

In accordance with Supreme Court Rule, all individuals receiving services must do so through a Registered Service Provider. These services are provided either in-person or remotely via a teleservices network.

The Adult Fee-for-Service Financial Assistance is supported by a combination of general and cash funds allocated from the Community Corrections program.

The Transitional Living Financial Assistance initiative aims to improve the success rates of individuals engaged in Probation, Post-Release Supervision, and problem-solving courts. The

Transitional Living program offers short-term, stable housing for individuals at high risk of re-offending, thereby enhancing community safety. By placing individuals in a supportive environment, the program facilitates a focus on treatment and employment, promoting successful reintegration into the community and fostering self-sufficiency. This approach also enhances oversight of those under court-ordered supervision.

The Transitional Living Financial Assistance is funded through a blend of 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 \$45 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 \$90 per day for 12 weeks (84 days)

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

Level of Care	Amount FY 21/22	Amount FY 22/23	Amount FY 23/24
Substance Use Evaluation	\$246,518	\$231,431	\$270,578
Short-Term Residential	\$1,414,075	\$508,453	\$1,066,688
Intensive Outpatient	\$835,689	\$689,134	\$709,845
Outpatient Counseling	\$925,767	\$680,969	\$134,279
Co-Occurring Evaluation	\$155,232	\$169,431	\$187,000
Co-Occurring Short Term Residential	\$24,316	\$71,199	\$22,046
Pretreatment – Reporting Center	\$204,193	\$208,501	\$219,063
Relapse Group – Reporting Center	\$314,022	\$297,973	\$340,058
Mental Health Evaluation/Assessment	\$35,671	\$14,706	\$21,388
Mental Health Outpatient Treatment	\$193,471	\$132,883	\$315,124

Adults who Sexually Harm Assessment and Treatment	\$285,233	\$372,768	\$318,969
Reporting Center Mental Health Contracts	\$1,308,512	\$1,427,218	\$1,684,578
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,942,699</b>	<b>\$4,804,666</b>	<b>\$5,289,625</b>

**Transitional Living Housing Assistance**

	Amount FY 21/22	Amount FY 22/23	Amount FY 23/24
Assistance by Fiscal year	\$5,112,615	\$5,193,893	\$5,087,042

**Electronic Reporting System**

The Electronic Reporting System (ERS) serves as an essential tool for managing extensive caseloads of individuals identified as having the lowest risk of recidivism. Participants in the ERS are required to report monthly via a telephone system, providing timely updates on any pertinent changes to their personal information.

Individuals under supervision through the ERS must adhere to their probation orders, undergo substance use testing as mandated, fulfill financial obligations, and engage in any programming as directed by the Court.

The ERS maintains comprehensive records of case notes and contact histories. A recent enhancement to the system has effectively doubled the number of notifications sent to individuals who may be late in completing their reporting calls. This enhancement aims to promote compliance with the monthly check-in requirement and includes an initial text message with the call-back number, followed by a standard automated phone call.

Furthermore, ERS staff can directly exchange text messages with individuals, facilitating timely reminders for important deadlines. Funding for the ERS is sourced from both the general and cash funds of the Community Corrections program.

**Electronic Reporting**

Electronic Reporting	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
Number Served	4,684	4,444	4,348

**Rural Improvement for Schooling and Employment Program (RISE)**

The RISE program, an initiative of AmeriCorps, was established by the Probation Department in 2007 to enhance opportunities for probationers residing in rural communities. This program is dedicated to improving community safety and reducing recidivism by emphasizing the educational and employment components of each offender's probation plan.

RISE offers supportive services to both adult and juvenile probationers in group settings, while also providing one-on-one sessions as needed across 32 counties within Nebraska's probation districts. Program Specialists implement a carefully designed curriculum that addresses specific

educational and employment skills. The curriculum includes various tracks tailored to meet the unique needs of each probationer.

Adult participants may select an employment track, which focuses on obtaining a GED and pursuing higher education, or a dual track, which provides comprehensive support in both educational and employment pursuits. Furthermore, the Navigator Program offers additional assistance to those identified as high-risk probationers.

For juveniles, the RISE juvenile school support track specifically addresses academic challenges, attendance issues, and behavioral concerns.

The Nebraska RISE program has garnered national recognition, with over 70% of its graduates demonstrating no reoffending or probation revocation within one year of graduation.

The RISE program is available to adults and juveniles under supervision throughout the state and is funded through state general fund appropriations, complemented by federal financial support.

### **Interstate Compact and Interdistrict Transfer**

The Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision was federally enacted in 2002, establishing a national governing body with rule-making authority and the capacity to enforce compliance. As a member of this Interstate Compact, the State of Nebraska is tasked with the formation of a State Council, which must include representatives from the legislative, judicial, and executive branches of government, as well as members from victim advocacy groups and compact administrators.

Nebraska maintains two distinct State Councils—one for adult offenders and one for juvenile offenders—each required to meet at least once annually. The primary purpose of these State Councils is to provide advocacy and oversight for compact activities within the state, including the selection of the state's Compact Commissioner.

In 2010, the compact office implemented internal statewide standards governing interdistrict transfers, which encompass all transfers of adult and juvenile probationers within Nebraska. This office oversees both interstate (out-of-state) and interdistrict (in-state) transfers for probationer relocation. The overarching aim of these efforts is to enhance public safety through strict adherence to transfer processes, while also serving as a valuable resource for training and support to facilitate 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 to address the connection between substance use and criminal behavior, including delinquency. This model aims to provide effective treatment for individuals affected by these issues. Behavioral health services are delivered to both adult and juvenile probationers through the adherence to the policies and practices established within the Standardized Model.

In accordance with Court Rule §6-1301, compliance with the Standardized Model is required for those evaluating and treating juveniles and adults as mandated by the courts of the State of Nebraska. This regulation also extends to judges presiding over non-probation-based programs or

services, such as the Problem-Solving Courts (PSC). The primary objective of the Standardized Model is to offer meaningful opportunities for client rehabilitation, which ultimately seeks to reduce recidivism, foster responsible citizenship, and enhance public safety.

By utilizing the Standardized Model alongside evidence-based programs and services, it is anticipated that all probation clients will receive consistent and equitable care and rehabilitation. Individuals on probation can expect to undergo uniform policies, procedures, and evaluations, with sanctions administered fairly and without bias.

Additionally, Probation employs Nebraska-specific assessments, namely the Simple Screening Instrument (SSI) and the Standardized Risk and Reporting Format (SRARF), as essential tools for conducting evaluations within the context of the Standardized Model for the Delivery of Substance Use Services.

**Administrative and Custodial Sanctions**

Sanctions are mechanisms utilized by probation officers in response to violations of probation terms established by the court. According to statutory definitions, an administrative sanction represents an additional requirement imposed upon a probationer by their probation officer, executed with the probationer's full knowledge and consent. These sanctions aim to ensure accountability for violations of probation conditions.

Administrative sanctions may encompass a range of additional requirements, such as counseling, written reprimands, increased supervision contacts, heightened substance abuse testing, referrals for substance abuse or mental health evaluations, and other specialized assessments. Additional measures may include the imposition of a curfew for up to 30 days, community service, travel restrictions, or modifications to court-imposed financial obligations to alleviate their impact on the probationer.

Custodial sanctions, on the other hand, represent a more stringent response for specific violations. These can include up to 30 days of confinement as the most serious consequence, with an alternative of up to 3 days in jail for less severe violations.

Both administrative and custodial sanctions are employed in instances of non-criminal behavior, including positive drug or alcohol tests, missed appointments, or failure to fulfill required financial obligations. These measures are designed to maintain the integrity of the probation system while supporting individuals in their rehabilitation efforts.

**Administrative and Custodial Sanctions**

Probation Sanctions	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
Administrative Sanctions	14,982	15,429	15,831
Custodial Sanctions	1,629	1,789	1,719

### Post-release Supervision (PRS)

Certain felonies committed on or after August 30, 2015, are subject to post-release supervision (PRS) probation, with specific exceptions. PRS probation is required whenever a court imposes a term of incarceration for Class III or IIIA felonies, irrespective of the duration of that term. The enactment of LB 686 in 2019 modified the minimum PRS term for Class IV felonies to nine months. The maximum PRS terms are as follows: up to 12 months for Class IV felonies, up to 18 months for Class IIIA felonies, and up to 24 months for Class III felonies.

	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
PRS Probationers	668	550	561

### Post-release Supervision Demographics

PRS Demographics	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
Gender			
Female	215	200	197
Male	1,073	1,095	1,060
Total PRS Individuals	1,288	1,295	1,257
Age			
Under 18	10	8	5
18-20	79	69	65
21-25	185	176	154
26-30	244	264	239
31-35	225	237	243
36-40	187	187	194
41+	358	354	357
Race/Ethnicity			
American Indian or Alaska Native	57	61	75
Asian or Pacific Islander	13	10	10
African American	234	237	231
Other	129	139	141
White	855	848	800
Hispanic Origin	169	187	187
Not of Hispanic Origin	1,119	1,108	1,079
Marital Status			
Single	828	854	835
Married	138	150	155
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	218	211	184
Unknown	104	80	83
Education Level at Entry			



8 <sup>th</sup> Grade or Less	139	129	124
9 <sup>th</sup> Through 11 <sup>th</sup> Grade	390	383	360
12 <sup>th</sup> Grade or GED	610	637	642
Vocational/Some College	111	114	93
College or Above	33	28	35
Unknown	5	4	3

### Post-Release Supervision (PRS) Plans

Post-release supervision plans are collaboratively developed by Probation Administration, the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services (NDCS), Parole Administration, and, when necessary, county jails. These comprehensive plans outline the programs completed, evaluations conducted, misconduct reports, classification studies, institutional assessments, and services provided to individuals who have been incarcerated or are under Parole supervision. Additionally, the plans assess the reduction of risk associated with completed programs and document any observable behavior changes.

Included within the plans are various elements essential to the supervision of the individual upon release. These elements encompass housing arrangements, employment opportunities, medication management, health care plans, child support (if applicable), available positive supports, and considerations regarding victim status and safety. Prior to an inmate's discharge from NDCS custody to their term of Post-Release Supervision, these plans are submitted to the sentencing court by Probation Administration.

Before an inmate is discharged from NDCS into Post-Release Supervision (PRS), Probation staff provide a revised Post-Release Supervision Plan to the sentencing court. This revised plan contains a community needs and services assessment that details specific strategies for housing, employment, medication management, healthcare, child support (if ordered), available positive supports, and victim safety plans.

Legislation related to the Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI) has modified several Nebraska statutes to establish post-release supervision for specific Class III, IIIA, and IV felony offenses committed on or after the effective date of August 30, 2015. The first individual eligible for post-release supervision transitioned out of prison in early 2016, with the inaugural post-release supervision plan being implemented on February 18, 2016.

### Post-Release Supervision (PRS) Plans

	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
Total PRS Plans	668	550	561

### 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 21/22	41%	20%	14%	16%	3%	6%	1,301
FY 22/23	44%	24%	12%	12%	5%	3%	1,092
FY 23/24	42.1%	23.2%	11.8%	12.0%	6.9%	4.0%	994

### **Felony Revocations to Incarceration**

Individuals whose probation has been revoked may be subject to incarceration in the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services, a county jail, the imposition of fines, or the extension of probation, among other potential outcomes. This information specifically addresses cases involving revocation due to felony charges initiated in a District Court, resulting in a sentence of incarceration.

It is important to clarify that legal violations do not encompass minor traffic offenses or infractions, such as littering. Technical violations may include a range of non-compliance issues, from failure to pay fines and fees to missed or positive drug and alcohol tests, as well as failure to attend and complete mandated treatment programs.

There are various potential outcomes following the revocation of probation. These may include revocation to a correctional facility, a county jail, the assessment of fines, or the possibility of additional probation. This discussion is focused on individuals whose probation has been revoked based on felony charges leading to incarceration.

Individuals facing revocation due to new legal violations are categorized accordingly, excluding minor traffic offenses or infractions. Technical violations can vary widely and include all forms of non-compliance by probationers, such as not fulfilling financial obligations, failing to adhere to substance use testing protocols, not attending or completing treatment programs, or absconding from supervision, among other concerns.

Law Violation	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
Prison	125	111	175
County Jail	200	157	128
Total	325	268	303
Percent to Prison	38%	41%	58%

Technical Violations	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
Prison	107	89	84
County Jail	248	147	146
Total	355	236	230
Percent to Prison	30%	38%	37%



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

**Traditional Probation**

Fiscal Year	Average 1 <sup>st</sup> LSCMI Score	Average Last LSCMI Score	Change in LSCMI Score	Percent Change
FY 21/22	25.50	21.10	-4.40	-17.20%
FY 22/23	25.80	20.50	-5.20	-20.30%
FY 23/24	28.10	23.10	-4.90	-17.60%

The analysis focused on probationers who entered the system with a high or very high LSCMI score. We calculated the average initial LSCMI score for the discharge cohort. In addition, we assessed the average final LSCMI score for these individuals just prior to their discharge from probation. This approach ensures a comprehensive understanding of their assessment scores throughout their time in the system.

**Post-Release Supervision**

Fiscal Year	Average 1 <sup>st</sup> LSCMI Score	Average Last LSCMI Score	Change in LSCMI Score	Percent Change
FY 21/22	27.90	25.40	-2.50	-9.10%
FY 22/23	27.50	24.50	-3.00	-10.90%
FY 23/24	25.50	20.10	-5.40	-21.20%

**Section II: Problem-Solving Courts**

Problem-Solving Courts (PSCs) were first established in the United States in the 1990s as a means to address the distinct needs and challenges faced by offenders that traditional court systems often overlook. PSCs are designed to foster outcomes that benefit not only the offenders but also the victims and society as a whole. This initiative represents an innovative approach to tackling issues such as drug addiction, mental health disorders, and domestic violence. Although the majority of PSC models are still relatively recent, states are beginning to witness positive effects on the lives of both offenders and victims, and in some instances, there are notable savings in incarceration costs. PSCs typically concentrate on the following key areas:

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.

Problem-solving courts (PSCs) play a pivotal role in transforming how the judicial system addresses crimes associated with social challenges such as substance use and mental health disorders. Among the various models of PSCs, drug courts are particularly prominent, but there are also specialized courts focused on domestic violence, mental health, re-entry, and veterans' issues.

In 2012, the Nebraska Problem-Solving Court Leadership Group initiated a strategic plan aimed at identifying the essential goals and policies necessary for the effective operation of Nebraska's PSCs. A critical component of this initiative was the establishment of statewide standards, which facilitated the expansion of court capacities while ensuring best practices and quality assurance measures. These proposed standards for Adult Drug Courts and DUI Courts were collaboratively developed by various stakeholders across the state and received approval from the Nebraska Supreme Court in June 2015. All state PSCs are required to adhere to these standards.

In 2016, the Nebraska Legislature passed LB 919, which recognized that untreated substance use disorders and mental health issues can contribute to an increase in criminal behavior. This legislation aimed to broaden the scope of specialized courts in Nebraska, incorporating veterans' treatment courts, mental health courts, DUI courts, re-entry courts, and other PSC programs. Recently, the Nebraska Supreme Court's Problem-Solving Court Committee achieved approval of Best Practice Standards for Veterans Treatment Courts and is currently developing standards for mental health and re-entry courts. The first Veterans Treatment Court in Nebraska was launched in Douglas County in November 2016, followed by the establishment of a second court in Lancaster County in April 2017.

Research has demonstrated that problem-solving courts are effective in reducing substance use and recidivism rates among nonviolent offenders with substance abuse histories. Nationally, approximately 75% of graduates from drug court programs remain arrest-free for at least two years following completion (Finigan, M., Carey, S. M., & Cox, A., 2007).

Nebraska's PSCs function as post-plea or post-adjudicatory intensive supervision programs, specifically designed to address the needs of high-risk individuals. The establishment of these courts necessitates approval from the Nebraska Supreme Court. All Nebraska PSCs are overseen by the Nebraska Supreme Court Committee on Problem-Solving Courts, which includes representatives from the judiciary, probation, law enforcement, and both legal and treatment sectors. These courts operate within the district, county, or juvenile jurisdictions across all 12 Nebraska Judicial Districts.

Most PSCs in Nebraska operate under the Administrative Office of the Courts and Probation (AOCP), with the exception of the Adult Drug Courts in Douglas and Lancaster Counties, as well as the Central Nebraska Adult Drug Court serving the 9th and 10th Judicial/Probation Districts. Family Treatment Courts typically function within both judicial systems and the Department of Health and Human Services.

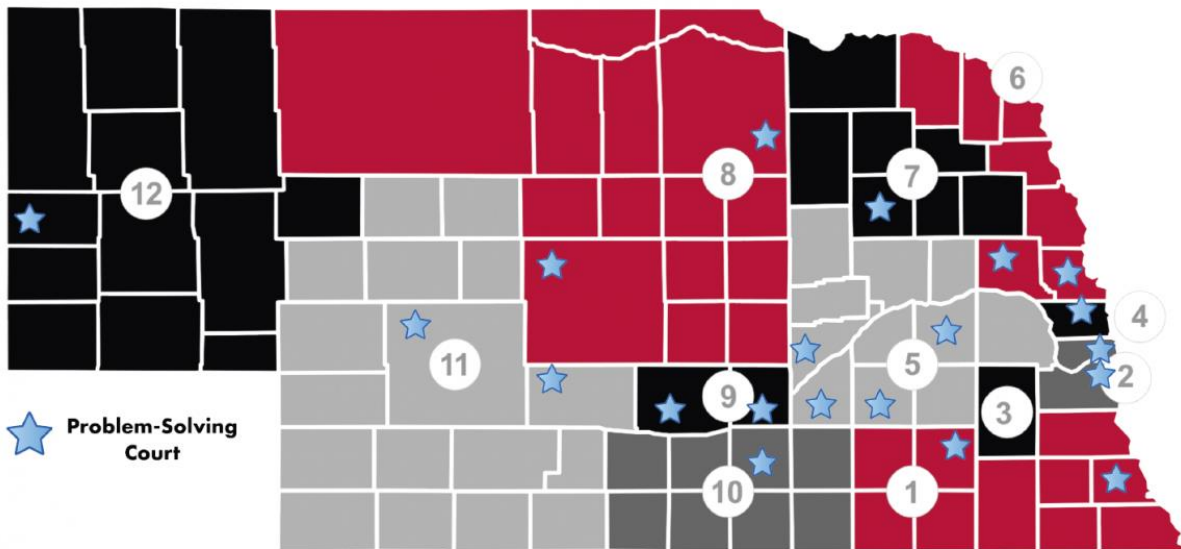
In Nebraska, PSCs employ a collaborative team approach, involving judges, prosecutors, defense counsel, coordinators, community supervision officers, law enforcement personnel, and treatment providers to create customized programs for each participant. Adherence to treatment protocols and court orders is closely monitored via regular drug and alcohol testing, vigilant community supervision, and consistent interactions with judges during non-adversarial court review hearings. Enhanced monitoring of participants is conducted through home and field visits.

In alignment with evidence-based practices, all participants in PSCs undergo thorough screenings and assessments to evaluate substance use, risk of reoffending, mental health issues, trauma history, and related symptoms. Nationally, over 25% of drug court participants report experiencing significant traumatic events, including life-threatening accidents or instances of physical or sexual abuse (Cissner et al., 2013; Green & Rempel, 2012).

The Nebraska Supreme Court Committee on Problem-Solving Courts has recognized the necessity of implementing statewide standards to enhance capacity and ensure adherence to best practices and quality assurance. Consequently, 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 throughout the state and have received approval from the Nebraska Supreme Court. All Nebraska PSCs are committed to following these approved Best Practice Standards.

Funding for Problem-Solving Courts is derived from the general fund allocated for such initiatives. On average, the cost of supervising a participant in a PSC is approximately \$12.13 per day. Adult PSCs in Nebraska encompass 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 initiative that provides a sentencing alternative for young adults, specifically those up to the age of 26, who have been charged with felony offenses. This program encompasses essential elements such as community supervision, substance use treatment, mental health support, educational opportunities, employment assistance, and regular drug testing. Spanning an 18 to 24 month period, the primary objective of this program is to stabilize the lives of participants by equipping them with valuable tools for success, thereby contributing to a reduction in recidivism rates.

Young Adult Court Demographics	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
Gender			
Female	18	29	38
Male	87	85	89
Total	105	114	127
Age			
Under 18	0	0	1
18-20	49	57	69
21-25	56	56	57
26-30	0	1	0
Race/Ethnicity			
American Indian/Alaskan Native	4	3	5
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	1	4
African American	32	44	46
Other	22	21	19
White	46	45	53
Unknown			
Hispanic Origin	25	31	27
Not of Hispanic Origin	80	83	100

### Adult Drug Courts and DUI Courts

Nebraska's Adult Drug Courts use a specialized team approach within the existing court framework. These courts aim to reduce recidivism and substance use among individuals at high risk of reoffending who have substance use disorders. The primary goal is to enhance public safety and improve the likelihood of successful rehabilitation for participants.

To achieve this, the courts employ validated risk and need assessments, provide early and personalized behavioral health treatment, conduct frequent and random substance use testing, and utilize a system of incentives and sanctions. Other rehabilitative and supportive services are also offered. Participants receive intense community supervision and interact with a judge during non-adversarial court hearings to ensure compliance with treatment and other court-ordered requirements.

There are presently 21 Adult Drug Treatment Courts operating in Nebraska. These courts serve the following counties: Gage; Saline; Jefferson; Fillmore; Thayer; Otoe; Johnson; Nemaha; Pawnee; Richardson; Sarpy; Cass; Lancaster; Douglas; Merrick; Hamilton; York; Butler; Saunders; Colfax; Platte; 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 Courts**

Adult Drug Courts	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
Gender			
Female	478	470	539
Male	701	734	876
Unknown			
Total	1,179	1,204	1,415
Race			
American Indian/Alaskan Native	36	38	43
Asian or Pacific Islander	5	5	14
African American	90	123	152
Other	105	108	134
White	943	930	1,072
Ethnicity			
Hispanic Origin	141	163	205
Not of Hispanic Origin	1,038	1,041	1,210
Unknown			
Age			
Under 18	1	0	1
18-20	81	74	103
21-25	241	249	258
26-30	229	234	272
31-35	226	223	263
36-40	167	180	200
41+	234	244	318



## Family Drug Courts

Family Drug Courts are specialized dockets within the juvenile and family court system that focus on specific cases of abuse, neglect, and dependency, where parental substance abuse is a significant factor. These courts bring together judges, attorneys, child protection services, and treatment specialists to work collaboratively towards the shared goal of providing safe, nurturing, and permanent homes for children. In doing so, Family Drug Courts offer parents the essential support and resources needed to promote recovery from substance use. This approach assists parents in regaining control of their lives while encouraging sustained abstinence from drugs and alcohol. Additionally, these courts aim to enhance the likelihood of family reunification within established legal timeframes. Currently, there are four Family Drug Courts operating within the state, serving Douglas, Lancaster, Sarpy, and Hall Counties.

## Drug Testing

Nebraska Problem Solving Courts	FY 21/22 Participants	21/22 Drug Tests	FY 22/23 Participants	22/23 Drug Tests	FY 23/24 Participants	23/24 Drug Tests
Adult Drug and DUI Courts	1,208	76,251	1,264	89,756	1,504	99,460
Young Adult Court	105	2,507	114	2,660	127	3,628
Reentry Courts	41	1,710	46	1,683	64	2,353
Veteran's Treatment Courts	74	3,939	86	3,865	119	7,006
Mental Health Court	20	1,131	33	2,312	38	1,977
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>85,538</b>	<b>1,543</b>	<b>100,276</b>	<b>1,852</b>	<b>114,424</b>

## Veteran's Treatment Courts

In 2016, the Legislature authorized the establishment of Veteran's Treatment Courts through Legislative Bill 919. The inaugural court was launched in Douglas County in November 2016, followed by a second court in Lancaster County in April 2017. These specialized courts are designed to effectively reduce recidivism among high-risk and high-need veterans by implementing a comprehensive and coordinated approach. This includes early intervention, appropriate treatment, intensive supervision, and consistent judicial oversight. The multidisciplinary team responsible for executing this initiative is comprised of judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, coordinators, community supervision officers, law enforcement officials, treatment providers, and representatives from the Veteran's Health Administration, among others. Each veteran participating in the court is provided with a personalized program that addresses their specific needs. Compliance with treatment protocols and court orders is ensured through regular drug and alcohol testing, diligent community supervision, and judicial engagement during non-adversarial court review hearings. Furthermore, volunteer Veteran Mentors are available to offer

guidance and serve as role models, assisting participants in overcoming readjustment challenges and facilitating their reintegration into civilian life.

### **Veteran’s Treatment Court Demographics**

Demographics	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
<b>Gender</b>			
Female	4	7	7
Male	70	79	112
Total	74	86	119
<b>Race</b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native	2	2	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0	0
African American	16	18	26
Other	3	4	6
Caucasian	53	62	86
<b>Ethnicity</b>			
Hispanic Origin	2	3	5
Not of Hispanic Origin	72	83	114
<b>Age</b>			
18-20	0	0	0
21-25	3	2	5
26-30	8	13	17
31-35	14	16	21
36-40	12	14	23
41+	37	41	53

### **Reentry Courts**

In April 2016, the Nebraska Legislature enacted a law that broadened the definition of Problem-Solving Courts to include Reentry Courts. Guidance from the Nebraska Supreme Court’s Problem-Solving Court Committee led a group of stakeholders in Nebraska to develop the Nebraska Reentry Court Best Practice Standards, which received approval from the Nebraska Supreme Court on June 20, 2017. Subsequently, the Supreme Court authorized the establishment of Nebraska’s first Reentry Court in the 9th Judicial District on August 23, 2017, followed by a second Reentry Court in the 2nd Judicial District on January 3, 2018.

Nebraska Reentry Courts are specifically designed for individuals at high risk of reoffending and with significant needs as they transition back into society after incarceration under Post-Release Supervision. In alignment with other problem-solving courts, Reentry Courts employ a collaborative team approach. This team comprises a judge, prosecutor, defense counsel, coordinator, community supervision officer, law enforcement personnel, treatment providers, and other essential members, all working together to create tailored programs for each participant. The



overarching aim of the court is to safeguard public safety while effectively reducing recidivism. Through intensive community supervision and meaningful interactions with a judge during non-adversarial court hearings, the courts ensure adherence to treatment plans and other mandated conditions.

**Reentry Court Demographics**

Demographics	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
<b>Gender</b>			
Female	7	5	10
Male	34	41	54
Total	41	46	64
<b>Race</b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	1	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0	0
African American	2	2	6
Other	7	8	13
Caucasian	31	35	42
<b>Ethnicity</b>			
Hispanic Origin	10	10	16
Not of Hispanic Origin	31	36	48
<b>Age</b>			
18-20	0	1	3
21-25	12	9	15
26-30	10	12	13
31-35	8	7	6
36-40	4	6	14
41+	7	11	13

**Mental Health Courts**

In April 2016, the Nebraska Legislature passed, and the Governor signed, LB919, which expanded the definitions of problem-solving courts to encompass Mental Health Courts. Subsequently, the Nebraska Supreme Court Committee on Problem-Solving Courts appointed a Mental Health Court Subcommittee tasked with developing implementation plans and establishing best-practice standards for these courts. On April 22, 2020, the Nebraska Supreme Court formally approved the Nebraska Mental Health Court Best Practice Standards. On August 6, 2020, Governor Ricketts signed into law LB1008, providing the necessary appropriations for the establishment of Nebraska’s inaugural Mental Health Court.

On December 23, 2020, the Nebraska Supreme Court approved the Sarpy County Wellness Court as the state’s first pilot mental health court. The primary objective of this court is to stabilize, assist, and mitigate the risk of future offenses for individuals with mental illness who have become

involved in the criminal justice system. This is achieved through a comprehensive approach that includes supervision, treatment, and access to community resources. The Sarpy County Wellness Court welcomed its first participant into the program in February 2021.

### **Mental Health Court Demographics**

Demographics	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
<b>Gender</b>			
Female	8	2	19
Male	12	31	19
Total	20	33	38
<b>Race</b>			
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0	0
African American	2	4	6
Other	0	2	3
Caucasian	7	17	28
<b>Ethnicity</b>			
Hispanic Origin	1	2	3
Not of Hispanic Origin	19	31	35
<b>Age</b>			
18-20	2	3	4
21-25	5	7	8
26-30	5	9	9
31-35	0	3	4
36-40	4	4	5
41+	4	7	8

### **DUI Treatment Court**

On March 24, 2021, the Lancaster County DUI Court received approval as a Pilot Court from the Nebraska Supreme Court, and it welcomed its first participant on July 6, 2021.

This court operates as a post-plea, presentence program specifically designed for individuals charged with a felony third offense, aggravated felony DUI, or a felony fourth offense DUI. The Pilot DUI Court aims to serve individuals who exhibit indicators of substance use disorders and who are at a significant risk of reoffending or failing to complete less intensive interventions, such as standard probation or pretrial supervision.

To ensure effective treatment, clinical assessments are performed to identify the appropriate behavioral health interventions for each participant. Additionally, validated risk and needs assessments are utilized to determine the necessary programming and services to address specific criminogenic needs. Participants are subject to frequent and random chemical testing, receive

rigorous community supervision, and engage with a judge in non-adversarial court hearings to verify their compliance with court-ordered treatment and terms.

### DUI Treatment Court Demographics

Demographics	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
Gender			
Female	7	8	16
Male	26	52	73
Total	33	60	89
Race			
American Indian or Alaska Native	2	2	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	2	4
African American	10	10	14
Other	4	5	6
Caucasian	17	41	61
Ethnicity			
Hispanic Origin	5	8	10
Not of Hispanic Origin	28	52	79
Age			
Under 18	0	0	0
18-20	0	0	0
21-25	1	2	6
26-30	7	14	21
31-35	11	16	19
36-40	6	10	15
41+	8	18	28

### Risk Reduction

Nebraska’s Problem-Solving Courts (PSC) specifically target defendants who exhibit indicators of substance use and/or mental health disorders, and who are considered to be at a substantial risk of reoffending or failing to complete less intensive interventions such as standard probation or pretrial supervision. These individuals are categorized as high-risk and high-need.

The LS/CMI (Level of Service/Case Management Inventory) assessment is utilized to identify criminogenic risk factors that significantly influence an offender’s probability of continued criminal behavior. The key areas of risk and need include Criminal History, Education/Employment, Family/Marital Relationships, Leisure/Recreation, Companions, Alcohol/Drug Issues, Pro-Criminal Attitude/Orientation, and Anti-Social Patterns.

The accompanying chart illustrates the risk levels assigned to adult participants at the time of entry, based on the LS/CMI assessment, in comparison to their risk levels at the time of discharge. The

goal of Nebraska's Problem-Solving Courts is to mitigate participants' risk of reoffending, which is quantitatively measured through their risk assessment scores. This information has been provided by the Administrative Office of Probation's Case Management System.

Fiscal Year	LSCMI Score at entrance	LSCMI score at discharge	Difference in Scores	% Change	Number of participants
FY 21/22	23.62	12.97	-10.65	-45.08	228
FY 22/23	23.47	13.69	-9.77	-41.65	230
FY 23/24	23.42	13.17	-10.25	-43.76	263

### Discharges and Revocations Adult Courts

Discharges	Successful Completion	Unsuccessful Completion	Revoked New Crime	Revoked Technical Violation	Revoked Other or Not Specified	Other	Total Number
FY 21/22	72%	9%	7%	8%	2%	2%	9,045
FY 22/23	72%	9%	7%	8%	2%	2%	8,864
FY 23/24	71.9%	9.9%	6.8%	7.3%	2.5%	1.6%	8,965

### 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	Total Number
FY 21/22	41%	20%	14%	16%	3%	6%	1,301
FY 22/23	44%	24%	12%	12%	5%	3%	1,092
FY 23/24	42.1%	23.2%	11.8%	12.0%	6.9%	4.0%	994

## Section III: Parole

Parole in Nebraska was established in 1893, with the Governor holding exclusive authority to grant parole to individuals. In 1968, a constitutional amendment led to the formation of the Nebraska Board of Parole, as outlined in Article IV, Section 13 of the State Constitution. Comprising five members, the Parole Board convenes daily to review inmate cases and assess the readiness of offenders for reintegration into society on parole. Each member is appointed or reappointed by the Governor for a six-year term, subject to confirmation by the Legislature.

Currently, the Chair of the Parole Board is Rosalyn Cotton, with Layne Gissler serving as Vice Chair. The board also includes members Mark Langan, Habib Olomi, and Bob Twiss. The Adult Parole Administration, originally established by the Legislature in 1969, managed client oversight for the Parole Board until 2016. In 2015, Legislative Bill 598 initiated a transition of the Adult Parole Administration from the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services (NDCS) to the Parole Board, which became effective on July 1, 2016. This division is now recognized as the Division of Parole Supervision (DPS), headed by Julie Micek as the Director of Supervision and

Services, with Ken Quinn serving as the Assistant Director for Field Services, and Nicole Miller acting as Legal Counsel.

Parole serves as a mechanism for releasing inmates into the community under supervision prior to the completion of their full sentence. Supervision is provided by parole officers, who oversee the activities of parole clients while facilitating their transition back into society and ensuring public safety. Responsibilities of parole officers include monitoring clients' travel, residence, employment, social interactions, financial obligations, and compliance with laws and specific conditions of parole. The primary objective of the parole officer is to support each client in achieving a successful completion of their parole supervision and becoming a responsible member of the community. To further its objectives, the DPS implements various programs and operates nine regional offices throughout the state, located in Beatrice, Grand Island, Hastings, Kearney, Lincoln, Norfolk, North Platte, Omaha, and Scottsbluff. Additionally, the DPS and its parole officers are responsible for lifetime supervision of sex offenders, as mandated by judges as part of their sentencing.

Parole Client Demographics			
	FY 2021-2022	FY 2022-2023	FY 2023-2024
Offender Total Count	2170	1962	2040
Gender			
Male	1931	1751	1826
Female	239	211	214
Age			
18-20	15	7	16
21-25	202	184	149
26-30	308	251	276
31-35	338	333	345
36-40	361	338	329
41+	946	848	925
Unknown	-	1	-
Race/Ethnicity			
Caucasian	1259	1134	1171
African American	524	468	475
Hispanic	242	222	256
Asian American/Pacific Islander	25	23	21
Native American/Alaskan Native	101	91	87
Other	19	24	30
Marital Status			
Single	1164	1076	1124
Married	409	357	399

Separated/Divorced/Widowed	324	276	273
Unknown	273	253	244
Education Level at Entry <sup>11</sup>			
8th Grade or Less			
9th through 11th Grade			
12th Grade or GED			
Vocational/Some College			
College or Above			
Unknown			

Parole Client Offense Types (Most Serious Offense)				
Category	Type	FY 2021-2022	FY 2022-2023	FY 2023-2024
Arson	FEL	8	12	12
	MISD			
	UNK	4	4	4
Assault	FEL	179	158	153
	MISD			
	UNK	20	19	18
Burglary	FEL	180	158	151
	MISD			
	UNK	14	13	15
Drugs	FEL	434	385	399
	MISD			
	UNK	48	43	38
Fraud	FEL	36	25	25
	MISD			
	UNK	10	5	7
Homicide	FEL	98	98	94
	MISD			
	UNK	10	10	8
Morals	FEL	6	5	6
	MISD			
	UNK	1	2	2
Motor Vehicle	FEL	114	93	106
	MISD			
	UNK	13	12	18
Other	FEL	14	11	16
	MISD			
	UNK	19	18	9

<sup>11</sup> Nebraska Parole was unable to obtain this information from the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services.

Restraint	FEL	11	9	13
	MISD			
	UNK	1	1	2
Robbery	FEL	195	169	149
	MISD			
	UNK	9	11	10
Sex Offenses	FEL	277	248	265
	MISD			
	UNK	27	41	42
Theft	FEL	143	113	107
	MISD			
	UNK	14	13	14
Weapons	FEL	280	281	349
	MISD			
	UNK	5	5	6
Unknown	FEL		2	1
	MISD			
	UNK			1
Total	FEL	1975	1765	1846
	MISD			
	UNK	195	187	194



## Programs and Supervision

### Cognitive-Behavioral Programming

DPS offers a range of programs that focus on cognitive-behavioral interventions aimed at facilitating positive changes in clients' attitudes and behaviors. Below is a comprehensive list of the programs currently available, each specifically designed to address the unique criminogenic needs of our clients:

- 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 2021-2022	FY 2022-2023	FY 2023-2024
Gender			
Male	24	11	17
Female	2	1	0
Age			
18-20	0	0	0
21-25	0	0	1
26-30	5	1	1
31-35	8	4	5
36-40	4	4	5
41+	9	3	4

Race/Ethnicity			
Caucasian	15	6	11
African American	6	4	3
Hispanic	1	2	2
Asian American/Pacific Islander	1	0	0
Native American/Alaskan Native	2	0	1
Other/Unknown	1	0	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 may be subject to drug testing as part of a comprehensive program aimed at individuals identified as being at high risk for alcohol or substance use. Testing may be conducted for specific reasons, such as suspected use, or through random selection. DPS collaborates with Abbott and PharmChem to implement these substance use assessments effectively.

Drug Testing (Intensive List): Parole Funded			
	FY 2021-2022	FY 2022-2023	FY 2023-2024
Gender			
Male	1049	571	112
Female	127	72	1001
Age			
18-20	8	4	9
21-25	114	75	92
26-30	202	104	169
31-35	204	120	193
36-40	217	123	207
41+	431	217	443
Race/Ethnicity			
Caucasian	675	376	9
African American	275	156	266
Hispanic	130	63	633
Asian American/Pacific Islander	14	7	139
Native American/Alaskan Native	67	35	51
Other/Unknown	15	6	12

## 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 2021-2022	FY 2022-2023	FY 2023-2024
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	980	745	574
Female	67	58	55
<b>Age</b>			
18-20	9	10	8
21-25	120	86	52
26-30	169	112	95
31-35	165	145	108
36-40	179	137	108
41+	405	312	258
Unknown		1	
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
Caucasian	586	462	359
African American	289	215	165
Hispanic	101	74	72
Asian American/Pacific Islander	10	10	5
Native American/Alaskan Native	51	33	19
Other/Unknown	10	9	9

## Transitional Housing

Short-term housing, often referred to as transitional housing, is provided to high-risk clients throughout the state. Transitional housing offers two main levels of service and support for parole clients: housing with programming and housing without programming. Some facilities function as sober living environments, while others provide substance use programming. The Department of Public Safety (DPS) collaborates with various housing providers based on the specific needs of each client. Additionally, DPS supports moderate and high-risk clients with payment coverage for up to 90 days for their stay in transitional housing.

### Lifetime Sex Offender Supervision

In 2006, legislation was enacted to establish specific criteria for the lifetime supervision of certain sex offenders. Under LB 1199, the responsibility for overseeing these offenders was delegated to the Department of Public Safety (DPS). The DPS is empowered to conduct risk assessments and evaluations to determine appropriate community supervision conditions that prioritize public safety. The conditions of supervision may encompass a range of measures, including but not limited to drug and alcohol testing, electronic monitoring, restrictions on employment and recreational activities, reporting requirements, residential restrictions, mandates for clinical treatment, and any additional conditions deemed necessary to mitigate the risk of recidivism.

Lifetime Sex Offender Demographics			
	FY 2021-2022	FY 2022-2023	FY 2023-2024
Gender			
Male	97	101	116
Female	1	2	2
Age			
18-20	0	0	0
21-25	3	3	2
26-30	7	6	6
31-35	14	12	11
36-40	10	14	17
41+	64	65	78
Unknown		3	4
Race/Ethnicity			
Caucasian	60	66	76
African American	7	7	9
Hispanic	9	7	8
Asian American/Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Native American/Alaskan Native	3	3	4
Other/Unknown	19	20	21

### Interstate Compact

The Interstate Compact offers legal authority for regulating the transfer of parole supervision across state lines. This Compact enables clients to live in and be supervised on parole in a different state from where they were sentenced. Nebraska has been a member of the Interstate Compact since 1937, and all 50 states in the U.S. are members.

Interstate Compact Client Demographics			
	FY 2021-2022	FY 2022-2023	FY 2023-2024
Gender			
Male	220	202	165
Female	34	34	31

Age			
18-20	0	0	0
21-25	17	14	5
26-30	31	31	24
31-35	37	38	32
36-40	46	36	24
41+	123	116	111
Unknown		1	
Race/Ethnicity			
Caucasian	188	173	148
African American	47	44	33
Hispanic	0	0	0
Asian American/Pacific Islander	3	4	2
Native American/Alaskan Native	13	11	8
Other/Unknown	3	4	5

### Custodial Sanctions

Custodial sanctions are defined as confinement in a correctional facility or a contracted facility as a consequence for violating conditions of parole. The Department of Public Safety (DPS) maintains a structured matrix of prosocial responses designed to promote compliance and recognize positive behaviors. This framework includes graduated administrative and custodial sanctions that correspond to varying levels of violations of an individual’s parole terms. According to the Board of Parole Rules, a custodial sanction of thirty days in a correctional facility or a contracted facility serves as the most stringent response to violations, applicable in lieu of a complete revocation of parole.

Custodial Sanctions			
	FY 2021-2022	FY 2022-2023	FY 2023-2024
Gender			
Male	101	91	72
Female	14	11	7
Age			
18-20	1	2	2
21-25	15	8	10
26-30	18	16	11
31-35	25	17	20
36-40	17	21	9
41+	39	38	27
Race/Ethnicity			
Caucasian	63	49	41

African American	38	42	30
Hispanic	7	5	5
Asian American/Pacific Islander	1	0	0
Native American/Alaskan Native	6	4	1
Other/Unknown	0	2	2

### Parole Discharge Results

Individuals in Nebraska and those from interstate jurisdictions may experience either successful or unsuccessful completions of their parole supervision. A successful discharge from parole occurs when a client completes their parole term without facing revocation. For interstate clients, this also entails not absconding or being retaken by the state of their original sentence. Clients may also be classified as having an "other" form of discharge if their parole is rescinded, transferred, or identified as such by the Department of Corrections. It is important to recognize that Nebraska clients may undergo multiple parole terms, resulting in the potential for several discharge entries. Consequently, it is possible for an individual to face revocation within the same fiscal year in which they achieve a successful discharge from parole.

Discharge Type	FY 2021-2022	FY 2022-2023	FY 2023-2024
Successful (Interstate and Nebraska Clients)	652	588	565
Abscond (Interstate Clients Only)	13	6	7
Returned to Sending State (Interstate Clients Only)	22	17	24
Revocation (Nebraska Clients Only)	365	352	297
Other (Interstate and Nebraska Clients)	21	22	22
<b>Total Discharges</b>	<b>1073</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>915</b>

## Section IV: Department of Corrections

The Nebraska Department of Correctional Services (NDCS) is an Executive Branch Agency dedicated to the responsible incarceration of individuals who have been sentenced to prison. The primary objective of NDCS is to enhance public safety, which encompasses maintaining security within correctional facilities as well as in the wider community. The agency's mission is succinctly encapsulated in the statement, "Keep People Safe." NDCS operates under the philosophy that safety in prisons is achieved through the implementation of effective interventions, incentives, and appropriate sanctions. To this end, risk and needs assessments are employed as vital tools in managing incarcerated individuals, ensuring that tailored interventions, incentives, and sanctions promote pro-social engagement and effectively address the factors that may lead to reoffending.

NDCS currently utilizes the Static Risk and Offender Needs Guide – Revised (STRONG-R), an evidence-based risk and needs assessment that integrates case management and supervision planning. This assessment framework allows NDCS to provide targeted programming aimed at mitigating antisocial behaviors and thought processes, addressing substance use disorders, and facilitating vocational and educational training. These initiatives are designed to support offenders in their successful reintegration into the community.

The efforts of the Justice Reinvestment Committee have been directed toward reducing the prison population within the state. This initiative is supported by significant legislative changes enacted through LB 605 (2015) and LB 1094 (2016), which aim to redirect non-violent offenders from incarceration to community correctional programs and services. The overarching goals of this initiative include decreasing the number of individuals incarcerated, reducing associated costs, and reinvesting those resources into evidence-based community programs that are proven to lower recidivism rates and enhance public safety.

### **Community Corrections Centers: Work Release and Work Detail Programs**

In October 1967, the Nebraska legislature enacted LB 569, establishing the work release program. This initiative permits a select group of inmates to engage in employment within the community while remaining housed in a correctional facility during non-working hours. A community residential program was introduced in Lincoln in 1971, and the current Community Corrections Center-Lincoln (CCC-L) was constructed from 1991 to 1993. The Community Corrections Center-Omaha (CCC-O) was completed in 1985.

To be eligible for community custody status and a transfer to a Community Corrections Center, inmates participate in a structured process that enables a gradual release. This process involves a systematic decrease in supervision and a corresponding increase in responsibility. Inmates who are nearing release on parole or scheduled for discharge are eligible for promotion to one of the two community corrections custody levels, based on a classification system.

Individuals assigned to Community A, known as Work Detail, undertake tasks within the facility or are involved in park and road crews, as well as other community service assignments. Participants in this category are provided with work attire, room and board, and receive a daily wage. Conversely, individuals categorized under Community B, or Work Release, are employed within the community, earning competitive wages and paying applicable taxes. Those on work release are responsible for their own clothing and personal items and are charged \$12.00 per day for room and board.

CCC-L has maintained accreditation from the American Correctional Association since 1981 and consists of four housing units designed to accommodate 79 women and 386 men. Available programs include work detail, work release, educational release, furloughs, community activity passes, adult basic education (ABE), GED preparation, and substance abuse programming. Additionally, medical and behavioral health services are offered, encompassing follow-up psychiatric care, crisis intervention, clinical and non-clinical programs, as well as access to mental health and substance abuse resources through community support organizations.

CCC-O typically serves an average daily population of 22 women and 149 men. Inmates approaching the conclusion of their sentences or awaiting parole hearings are generally selected for placement at this center. Programs available at CCC-O include Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, substance abuse counseling, community-based intensive outpatient programs, relapse prevention groups, aftercare groups, and GED academic education, which includes testing, assessment, and tutoring. Mental and behavioral health services at CCC-O mirror those provided at CCC-L.



In 2016, the legislature passed LB 956, which allocated over \$7 million for fiscal years 2015-2016 and 2016-2017, as well as an additional \$20.8 million for future construction projects at the Community Corrections Centers in Lincoln and Omaha. This funding is earmarked for the planning, design, construction, renovation, and repurposing of bed space, resulting in a net increase of 148 beds. Of this appropriation, \$1.8 million is designated to address capacity and programming needs within the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services (NDCS) while construction at CCC-L is underway. In September 2017, a temporary 100-bed unit was opened at CCC-L to accommodate ongoing needs.

### Community Corrections Center Custody Levels

#### Community Corrections Center – Lincoln

Custody Status	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
Community A (Work Detail)	363	359	361
Community B (Work Release)	222	227	222
Facility Total	585	586	583

#### Community Corrections Center - Omaha

Custody Status	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
Community A (Work Detail)	142	127	104
Community B (Work Release)	35	52	61
Facility Total	177	179	165

#### Community Corrections Center-Lincoln

Demographics	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
Gender			
Female	88	93	112
Male	497	496	471
Facility Total	585	589	583
Age			
18-20	3	11	8
21-25	67	58	49
26-30	83	91	73
31-35	98	95	104
36-40	101	119	108
41+	233	215	241
Facility Total	585	589	583
Race/Ethnicity			
Caucasian	343	341	327
African American	124	137	148

Hispanic	80	66	64
Asian American/Pacific Islander	5	8	8
Native American/Alaskan Native	29	29	27
Other	4	8	9
Unknown	4	8	9
Facility Total	585	589	583
Marital Status			
Single	351	358	348
Married	127	124	99
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	103	95	107
Unknown	4	12	29
Facility Total	585	589	583
Education Level at Entry			
8 <sup>th</sup> Grade or Less	18	16	23
9 <sup>th</sup> through 11 <sup>th</sup> Grade	114	156	204
12 <sup>th</sup> Grade or GED	305	371	293
Vocational/Some College	0	0	0
College or Above	1	0	0
Unknown	147	46	583
Facility Total	585	589	583

### Community Corrections Center-Omaha

Demographics	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
Gender			
Female	0	0	0
Male	177	179	165
Facility Total	177	179	165
Age			
18-20	4	2	1
21-25	19	6	19
26-30	16	25	14
31-35	31	31	34
36-40	32	35	22
41+	75	80	75
Facility Total	177	179	165
Race/Ethnicity			
Caucasian	110	116	80
African American	44	39	64
Hispanic	16	16	15
Asian American/Pacific Islander	2	1	2

Native American/Alaskan Native	5	5	4
Other/ Unknown	0	2	0
Facility Total	177	179	165
<b>Marital Status</b>			
Single	111	118	101
Married	46	37	41
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	20	24	21
Unknown	0	0	2
Facility Total	177	179	165
<b>Education Level at Entry</b>			
8 <sup>th</sup> Grade or Less	4	2	9
9 <sup>th</sup> through 11 <sup>th</sup> Grade	43	47	74
12 <sup>th</sup> Grade or GED	118	117	74
Vocational/Some College	0	0	0
College or Above	0	0	0
Unknown	12	13	8
Facility Total	177	179	165

### **Work Ethic Camp**

The Work Ethic Camp (WEC), located in McCook, was established to deliver evidence-based, integrated programming in collaboration with Probation and Parole, all within a structured treatment environment. Initially designed to accommodate felony offenders under intensive supervision probation, the facility transitioned in 2007 to exclusively house inmates from the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services (NDCS). The final probationer was discharged from WEC in July 2015, and the current population consists entirely of individuals sentenced to NDCS.

To qualify for placement at WEC, individuals must be classified at Minimum B custody. The facility provides essential medical and behavioral health services, ensuring that each resident benefits from a personalized program. This programming may include individual counseling, group counseling, cognitive behavioral approaches such as Moral Reconnection Therapy or Thinking for a Change, community service, work assignments, and educational opportunities including GED programs and Adult Basic Education (ABE). Additionally, vocational programs, recreational activities, anger awareness education, victim impact programming, parenting classes, the Transformation Project, and the Seven Habits on the Inside program are offered. Furthermore, specialized programming is available for inmates who demonstrate positive behavior and make significant progress in their treatment programs, allowing for the enhancement of their rehabilitation experience.

## Educational Programs

### Academic

The Nebraska Department of Correctional Services (NDCS) became a self-operating school district in January 2008, with the mission of providing educational services tailored to meet the diverse needs of inmates. The programs offered include a high school diploma accredited by the Nebraska Department of Education, as well as Adult Basic Education (ABE) and Adult Secondary Education (ASE) programs. These initiatives encompass literacy education and GED testing, enabling inmates to achieve a Nebraska High School diploma. Additional offerings include English as a Second Language (ESL), life skills courses, parenting education, pre-vocational and vocational training, and correspondence study. Instruction is delivered in both individualized and group formats, based on the specific needs of the inmate students and the content of each course. Inmates are encouraged to pursue educational release upon reaching the Community Corrections custody level.

Upon initial admission to adult facilities, all inmates provide relevant personal information regarding their educational background and complete the Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE) or the BEST Plus test for ESL students. Based on the results of the TABE, students are placed in appropriate coursework that aligns with their educational requirements. Juveniles admitted to the Nebraska Correctional Youth Facility (NCYF) are assigned to either the high school program or the ABE/ASE program, taking into account their age, length of sentence, evaluation of high school transcripts, and TABE test scores.

In all facilities, if a student possesses a diploma but does not achieve satisfactory scores on the TABE, they may be placed into literacy programming. If their objective is to pursue higher education, students will be enrolled in courses designed to enhance their preparedness for college and college entrance testing. The ABE/ASE program provides coursework in key subject areas, including reading, science, social studies, writing (language), and mathematics. Additionally, special education professionals are available to support students with unique learning needs.

### Successfully Completed Academic Programs

#### Community Corrections Center – Lincoln

Program	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
Adult Basic Education (ABE)	0	2	7
Adult Secondary Education (ASE)	3	8	8
English as a Second Language (ESL)	0	0	0
GED	0	0	0
High School	0	1	1
Post-Secondary*	22	21	12
Facility Total	25	32	28

**Community Corrections Center – Omaha**

Program	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
Adult Basic Education (ABE)	0	0	3
Adult Secondary Education (ASE)	3	2	3
English as a Second Language (ESL)	0	0	0
GED	0	0	0
High School	3	1	1
Post-Secondary*	39	69	20
Facility Total	45	72	27

**Community Grand Total**

	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
Community Grand Total*	70	104	55

\*NDCS has expanded post-secondary academic programs through recent work with collegiate partners. These numbers were updated for the previous two years based on using a new metric with expanded reporting capabilities that have allowed us to capture these numbers more accurately.

**Educational Release**

The Educational Release program offers inmates the opportunity to engage in educational pursuits that are not available within secure facilities. Eligible participants may enroll in community colleges, technical schools, as well as four-year colleges and universities. It is important to note that inmates are responsible for funding their education, in addition to managing living expenses incurred while residing at Community Corrections Centers.

**Parenting**

In 2013, the legislature established a pilot program designed to enhance the parenting skills of incarcerated individuals. This program employs family-based reentry planning, focusing on strategies for developing healthy relationships, securing stable housing, and obtaining employment. Its primary aims are to reduce recidivism and promote economic stability within families. Addressing issues of family stability and intergenerational poverty is particularly crucial for children with incarcerated parents.

The parenting program implemented by the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services (NDCS) provides inmates with guidance on effective parenting through structured classes and activities involving their children. The overarching objective is to equip inmate parents with the knowledge and motivation necessary to reintegrate into their communities and care for their children responsibly. This initiative seeks to lower recidivism rates and mitigate the impact of parental incarceration on children. Originally funded with \$250,000 from the state general fund, the program has demonstrated significant success and was formally established as a permanent initiative in 2015 through Legislative Bill 598.

## **Vocational, Life Skills, and Reentry Programs**

The Vocational and Life Skills Program was established in 2014 through Legislative Bill 907. The primary objective of this program is to allocate funds to organizations that build upon initiatives initiated within Nebraska Department of Correctional Services (NDCS) facilities, thereby facilitating the successful reintegration of incarcerated individuals into their communities. Grantees are required to demonstrate their capability to work effectively with this population, providing essential vocational and life skills training to enhance the likelihood of successful reentry into society. The NDCS anticipates that these programs will contribute to improved public safety, a reduction in recidivism rates, and the provision of meaningful training that connects participants to gainful employment. Participants who qualify for these programs can access services for up to 18 months following their release or discharge from supervision. The NDCS collaborates with the University of Nebraska at Omaha (UNO) to rigorously evaluate these programs and to track their outcomes effectively.

### **Reentry Program**

LB 907 (2014) established the Reentry Program, designed to create a standardized approach for individuals transitioning from correctional facilities or community supervision. The primary objectives of this program are to reduce recidivism, identify and assess individuals with mental health concerns, provide appropriate treatment options, enhance public safety, and facilitate a smoother transition for individuals reintegrating into the community. To effectively implement the Reentry Program, the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services (NDCS) employs a comprehensive case management strategy. This strategy addresses a wide range of needs, including substance abuse treatment, mental health support, housing assistance, employment opportunities, educational resources, mentoring, transportation, criminal thinking rehabilitation, vocational training, and parenting or family reunification.

NDCS collaborates with various agencies to fulfill its mission, including Nebraska Health and Human Services, the Department of Labor, faith-based prison ministries, and additional social service organizations such as Christian Heritage, the National Fatherhood Initiative, InsideOut Dads, and the Reentry Alliance of Nebraska. The goal of these partnerships is to provide comprehensive support to inmates as they reintegrate into society. In 2010, the Nebraska Legislature established the Reentry Cash Fund, intended to cover tuition, fees, and other costs associated with reentry and reintegration programs available to offenders at the Work Ethic Camp (WEC)

### **Other Community Corrections Programs**

#### **Substance Abuse Programming**

#### **Community Corrections Center - Lincoln**

Program	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
Intensive Outpatient	178	162	160
Outpatient	117	139	106
Residential	97	60	94
Short-Term Residential	14	9	2

Facility Total	406	370	362
----------------	-----	-----	-----

**Community Corrections Center – Omaha**

Program	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
Intensive Outpatient	53	52	47
Outpatient	40	35	51
Residential	25	22	14
Short-Term Residential	5	6	1
Facility Total	123	115	113

**Community Grand Total**

	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
Community Grand Total	529	485	475

\*Substance use programming completed at any point in incarceration and custody level

**NDCS Discharge Results and Recidivism Rates**

**Facility Discharge Results**

**Community Corrections Center - Lincoln**

Release Type	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
Mandatory Discharge	157	131	137
Discretionary Parole	331	295	384
Walk Away	19	16	5
Post-Release Supervision	157	178	170
Facility Total	664	621	696

**Community Corrections Center – Omaha**

Release Type	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
Mandatory Discharge	21	28	31
Discretionary Parole	124	98	140
Walk Away	7	13	2
Post-Release Supervision	38	35	23
Facility Total	190	174	196

**Community Grand Total**

	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
Community Grand Total	854	795	892



**Recidivism by Custody Level at Release**

	Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Community	Total
<b>FY 20/21</b>					
Non-Recidivist	265	155	526	624	1570
Recidivist	126	98	232	210	666
<b>Total</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>2236</b>
<b>FY 21/22</b>					
Non-Recidivist	296	142	517	708	1663
Recidivist	122	92	233	242	689
<b>Total</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>2352</b>
<b>FY 22/23 (FY21 Cohort)</b>					
Non-Recidivist	295	127	451	760	1633
Recidivist	110	95	190	226	621
<b>Total</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>2254</b>

## **Section IV: Community Supervision**

The following section presents a thorough overview of the community supervision offender population, utilizing data from the prior sections. This group includes the total number of individuals served during the fiscal year across Adult Probation, Problem Solving Courts, and Parole. This section will also detail the supervision programs collaboratively implemented by the aforementioned agencies to serve this population. Furthermore, a combined demographic analysis will be provided.

### **Community Supervision Serious Offender Population**

The following section provides a detailed overview of the community supervision offender population, drawing upon data from prior sections. This group represents the total number of individuals served during the fiscal year across Adult Probation, Problem-Solving Courts, and Parole. Furthermore, this section will outline the supervision programs that have been collaboratively implemented by these agencies to effectively serve this population. Additionally, a comprehensive demographic analysis will be presented.

**Offense Breakout Probation and Problem-Solving Courts**

Offense Category <b>CBR Probation</b>	Offense Type	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24 <sup>12</sup>
Assaultive Act	FEL	157	160	
	MISD	558	536	
Burglary	FEL	51	44	
	MISD	0	0	
Compliance	FEL	43	41	
	MISD	420	424	
Dangerous Drugs	FEL	582	520	
	MISD	275	248	
Family Offense	FEL	0	0	
	MISD	5	4	
Homicide	FEL	6	7	
	MISD	27	27	
Kidnapping	FEL	2	2	
	MISD	3	3	
Property & Fiscal	FEL	328	296	
	MISD	370	343	
Robbery	FEL	5	6	
	MISD	0	0	
Sex Offense	FEL	9	10	
	MISD	13	12	
Traffic Offense	FEL	353	349	
	MISD	5,201	5,033	
Weapon Offense	FEL	64	58	
	MISD	64	69	
Unknown	FEL	250	252	
	MISD	319	348	
Total	FEL	1,850	1,745	
	MISD	7,255	7,047	

**Post-Release Supervision Probation**

Offense Category <b>PRS Probation</b>	Offense Type	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
Assaultive Acts	FEL	427	439	427
	MISD	5	3	9
Burglary	FEL	4	2	2
	MISD	0	0	0
Compliance	FEL	5	40	50
	MISD	46	3	0
Dangerous Drugs	FEL	202	200	170

<sup>12</sup> Nebraska Probation did not supply data for the fiscal year 2023-2024.

	MISD	2	3	0
Family Offense	FEL	0	0	0
	MISD	0	0	0
Homicide	FEL	4	1	2
	MISD	0	0	0
Kidnapping	FEL	21	21	10
	MISD	0	0	0
Property Fiscal	FEL	110	105	95
	MISD	4	2	4
Robbery	FEL	0	0	0
	MISD	0	0	0
Sex Offense	FEL	91	105	95
	MISD	0	1	1
Traffic Offense	FEL	214	216	220
	MISD	5	0	6
Weapon Offense	FEL	63	67	68
	MISD	0	0	0
Unknown	FEL	196	195	193
	MISD	2	3	2
Total	FEL	1,378	1,391	1,332
	MISD	23	15	22

### Alternative to Incarceration

Offense Category Alternative to Incarceration	Offense Type	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
Assaultive Acts	FEL	415	448	458
	MISD	1,723	1,750	1,696
Burglary	FEL	60	84	79
	MISD	0	0	0
Compliance	FEL	75	84	85
	MISD	565	616	605
Dangerous Drugs	FEL	1,029	992	941
	MISD	433	391	346
Family Offense	FEL	0	0	0
	MISD	2	4	5
Homicide	FEL	2	3	3
	MISD	2	5	3
Kidnapping	FEL	12	13	13
	MISD	36	34	32
Property and Fiscal	FEL	338	320	319
	MISD	291	285	274
Robbery	FEL	22	19	15
	MISD	0	0	0

Sex Offense	FEL	213	199	183
	MISD	68	79	75
Traffic Offense	FEL	431	418	425
	MISD	1,474	1,452	1,493
Weapon Offense	FEL	121	136	134
	MISD	83	75	44
Unknown	FEL	506	532	549
	MISD	445	475	474
Total	FEL	3,224	3,248	3,208
	MISD	5,122	5,166	5,047

Most Serious Offense <b>Parole</b>	Offense Type	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24 <sup>13</sup>
Arson	FEL	8	12	
	MISD	0	0	
	Other	4	4	
Assault	FEL	179	158	
	MISD	0	0	
	Other	20	19	
Burglary	FEL	180	158	
	MISD	0	0	
	Other	14	13	
Drugs	FEL	434	385	
	MISD	0	0	
	Other	48	43	
Fraud	FEL	36	25	
	MISD	0	0	
	Other	10	5	
Homicide	FEL	98	98	
	MISD	0	0	
	Other	10	10	
Morals	FEL	6	5	
	MISD	0	0	
	Other	1	2	
Motor Vehicle	FEL	114	93	
	MISD	0	0	
	Other	13	12	
Other	FEL	14	11	
	MISD	0	0	
	Other	19	18	
Restraint	FEL	11	9	
	MISD	0	0	
	Other	1	1	
Robbery	FEL	195	169	
	MISD	0	0	
	Other	9	11	
Sex Offenses	FEL	277	248	
	MISD	0	0	
	Other	27	41	
Theft	FEL	143	113	
	MISD	0	0	
	Other	14	13	
Weapons	FEL	280	281	
	MISD	0	0	
	Other	5	5	
Unknown	UNK	0	0	

Total	FEL	1975	1765	
	MISD	0	0	
	Other	195	187	

**Most Serious Offense Parole**

**Offense Breakout Parole**

Offense Type	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24 <sup>14</sup>
Arson	12	16	
Assault	199	177	
Burglary	194	171	
Drugs	482	428	
Fraud	46	30	
Homicide	108	108	
Morals	7	7	
Motor Vehicle	127	105	
Other	33	29	
Restraint	12	10	
Robbery	204	180	
Sex Offenses	304	289	
Theft	157	126	
Weapons	285	286	
Total	2170	1962	

**Most Serious Offense Types**

**Community Corrections Center – Lincoln**

Offense Category	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
Arson	5	1	2
Assault	151	158	166
Burglary	20	15	20
Drugs	147	132	142
Fraud	3	4	4
Homicide	10	9	16
Morals	1	2	0
Motor Vehicle	50	56	45
Other	2	9	7
Restraint	1	0	1

<sup>13</sup> Nebraska Parole did not supply data for the fiscal year 2023-2024.

<sup>14</sup> Nebraska Parole did not supply data for the fiscal year 2023-2024.



Robbery	19	30	18
Sex Offenses	63	58	46
Theft	33	22	34
Weapons	80	93	82
Facility Total	585	589	583

**Community Corrections Center - Omaha**

<b>Offense Category</b>	<b>FY 21/22</b>	<b>FY 22/23</b>	<b>FY 23/24</b>
Arson	1	1	0
Assault	38	28	33
Burglary	5	4	3
Drugs	29	16	20
Fraud	2	3	0
Homicide	9	7	5
Morals	1	1	0
Motor Vehicle	9	13	12
Other	1	1	1
Restraint	0	2	0
Robbery	9	12	12
Sex Offenses	42	59	39
Theft	4	4	3
Weapons	27	28	37
Facility Total	177	179	165

## **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

FEL – Felony

GED – General Education Development

LS/CMI – Level of Service/Case Management Inventory

LSO – Lifetime Sex Offender

MISD – Misdemeanor

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  
UNK – Unknown  
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