

NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES  
WORK ETHIC CAMP  
LEGISLATIVE REPORT  
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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

PURPOSE.....	1
INTRODUCTION .....	1
REFERRALS, ADMISSIONS, AND DISCHARGES AT WEC .....	2
PROGRAMS AT WEC .....	5
Employment.....	5
Special Detail.....	7
Education .....	7
Substance Abuse Treatment.....	7
Cognitive Behavioral Non-Clinical Programming .....	8
Ancillary Programs .....	8
Incentive Program.....	9
Recreation / Religion .....	9
Visiting.....	10
INCARCERATED INDIVIDUAL DISCIPLINE ACTIVITY.....	10
RELEASE TO PAROLE, PROBATION OR COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS.....	11
COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION .....	11
IMPACT ON PRISON COST .....	11
ISSUES .....	12
SUMMARY .....	13

## PURPOSE

The Work Ethic Camp (WEC) was authorized by LB882, which was signed into law by then Governor Ben Nelson on June 10, 1997. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 83-4,147 requires that the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services (NDCS) provide an annual progress report to the Nebraska Legislature. WEC began accepting probation offenders on April 10, 2001. On July 9, 2007, WEC began accepting incarcerated individuals into the program due to the passage of LB83. Incarcerated individuals transferred to WEC under this law are paroled pending successful completion of the WEC program. On August 30, 2009, LB274 was passed, giving the Director of NDCS discretion to place incarcerated individuals at WEC. Incarcerated individuals transferred to WEC under this law are promoted to community custody upon successful completion of the WEC program.

## INTRODUCTION

The Work Ethic Camp was designed to reduce prison overcrowding and make prison bed space available for violent offenders. Originally designated as an incarceration work camp, NDCS changed the name in December of 1998 to more accurately reflect the programmatic emphasis of the facility. The mission of WEC is to provide an integrated program that combines evidence-based practices with treatment and educational opportunities. The overall goal is to reduce recidivism through behavior change and to assist incarcerated individuals with successful community reintegration, thereby, keeping people safe.

It is the philosophy of WEC that behaviors and attitudes that reflect positive work ethic and behavior can be learned and transferred to other areas of an individual's life. WEC provides incarcerated individuals with work experience, substance abuse treatment, education, cognitive restructuring, and life skills programs to enhance positive work ethic. Specifics regarding vocational, educational, and life skills offerings will be referenced later in the Programs section.

The type of population WEC houses has changed since its creation. Historically, WEC housed both males and females. In April 2012, it was determined that female inmates would no longer be transferred to WEC and would receive program offerings through other NDCS avenues. The last female housed at WEC was discharged in April 2013. WEC also historically housed both minimum security offenders in NDCS custody and those referred to WEC for a period of intensive supervision probation. However, the last probationer at WEC completed the program in July 2015. In 2019, LB340 aligned NDCS practices with state statute by removing statutory language about the use of WEC for female offenders and for those with a sentence of intensive supervision probation. Currently, WEC houses only males sentenced to NDCS custody at the discretion of the NDCS Director.

To be assigned to WEC an individual cannot have a history of sexual assaults or have certain Part I violent offenses on their records, and the offender must have been convicted as an adult of a felony offense. The facility does not accept referrals from juvenile courts or county courts in Nebraska.

WEC currently has 200 beds and houses incarcerated individuals classified as minimum custody. Prior to placement at WEC, individuals are screened utilizing the STRONG-R assessment tool. This tool identifies each person's criminogenic needs to ensure that each case plan targets their specific needs. Probation, parole, and NDCS have partnered to provide a seamless transition between each of these agencies. This partnership is critical to the success of this facility.

The length of stay varies depending on a person’s sentence structure and parole eligibility date. People who successfully complete WEC receive release on parole at their earliest parole eligibility date, release on their mandatory discharge date, or custody promotion to community corrections. Individuals who do not complete WEC’s program successfully may be transferred to other NDCS institutions with their parole status determined by the Nebraska Parole Board, be demoted in custody to the appropriate level, or both.

Case plans are developed for each individual based upon his identified needs. Incarcerated individuals do not have access to cash while at the facility and tobacco products are prohibited. Only approved visitors are allowed to visit and may visit once per week. Phone calls are restricted to one hour per day.

**REFERRALS, ADMISSIONS, AND DISCHARGES AT WEC**

One of the issues referenced in previous annual reports has been the underutilization of the WEC. As illustrated in Table 1.0, from the time the facility opened in 2001 until November 5, 2008, the facility was below capacity, which at that time was 100 individuals.

**Table 1.0 – Number of Offenders/Inmates at WEC, June 30<sup>th</sup>, Each Year Since 2001**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number (as of June 30<sup>th</sup>)</u>
2001	26
2002	72
2003	92
2004	75
2005	85
2006	73
2007	66
2008	68
2009	100
2010	174
2011	178
2012	148
2013	124
2014	186
2015	192
2016	182
2017	199
2018	175
2019	152
2020	196
2021	197
2022	177

As Table 1.0 indicates, legislative action and efforts by the department increased the number of inmates at WEC beginning in 2010. The increase in numbers after 2009 is due to the implementation of LB83, which allowed the placement of inmates at WEC, and LB274, which expanded the population base to over 180.

As indicated in Table 1.1, a total of 7,838 offenders/inmates have been admitted to WEC.

**Table 1.1 – Number of Admissions per Year to WEC  
from April 30, 2001 to September 30, 2022**

<b><u>Year</u></b>	<b><u>Number</u></b>	<b><u>Average Per Month</u></b>
2001	98	10.9
2002	209	17.4
2003	267	22.3
2004	244	20.3
2005	250	20.8
2006	225	18.8
2007	225	18.8
2008	237	19.8
2009	289	24.1
2010	439	36.6
2011	537	44.8
2012	475	39.6
2013	415	34.5
2014	496	41.3
2015	436	36.3
2016	527	43.9
2017	495	41.3
2018	417	34.8
2019	425	35.4
2020	453	37.8
2021	405	33.8
2022	274	30.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7838</b>	<b>30.5</b>

According to WEC’s records, 4,065 probation offenders have been referred to the facility for intake, but only 2,247 (55.3%) were actually admitted into the program. From July 2007 through September 2022, 5,591 inmates have been admitted to WEC.

**Table 1.2 – Number of Discharges per Year from WEC  
April 30, 2001 to September 30, 2022**

<b><u>Year</u></b>	<b><u>Number</u></b>	<b><u>Average Per Month</u></b>
2001	58	7.3
2002	174	14.5
2003	252	21.0
2004	261	21.8
2005	256	21.3
2006	222	18.5
2007	202	16.8
2008	212	17.7
2009	281	23.4
2010	414	34.5
2011	506	42.2
2012	499	41.6

2013	423	35.3
2014	455	37.9
2015	448	37.3
2016	528	44.0
2017	508	42.3
2018	398	33.2
2019	410	34.2
2020	462	38.5
2021	393	32.8
2022	271	30.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7633</b>	<b>29.7</b>

As illustrated in Table 1.2, of the 7,838 offenders/inmates admitted, a total of 7,633 have, to date, been discharged from the facility.

Table 1.3 details the number of successful discharges annually. During the time period under review, 81.3% or 6,204 offenders/inmates were successfully discharged from WEC.

**Table 1.3 – Number of Successful Discharges per Year from WEC**  
**From April 30, 2001 to September 30, 2022**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Average Per Month</b>
2001	41	5.1
2002	147	12.3
2003	205	17.1
2004	214	17.8
2005	220	18.3
2006	200	16.7
2007	171	14.3
2008	174	14.5
2009	231	19.3
2010	305	25.4
2011	395	32.9
2012	407	33.9
2013	336	28.0
2014	387	32.3
2015	358	29.8
2016	419	34.9
2017	410	34.2
2018	317	26.4
2019	348	29.0
2020	397	33.1
2021	296	24.7
2022	226	25.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6204</b>	<b>24.1</b>

As shown in Table 1.4, a total of 999 offenders/inmates were not successful during the time period under review. This represents 13.1% of the total number of discharges.

**Table 1.4 – Number of Unsuccessful Discharges per Year from WEC**  
**April 30, 2001 to September 30, 2022**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Average Per Month</u>
2001	17	2.1
2002	27	2.3
2003	47	3.9
2004	47	3.9
2005	36	3.0
2006	22	1.8
2007	31	2.6
2008	38	3.2
2009	50	4.2
2010	109	9.1
2011	111	9.3
2012	67	5.6
2013	41	3.4
2014	39	3.3
2015	61	5.1
2016	54	4.5
2017	46	3.8
2018	44	3.7
2019	33	2.8
2020	19	1.6
2021	43	4.8
2022	17	1.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>3.9</b>

**PROGRAMS AT WEC**

**Employment**

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 83-4,142 mandates that WEC provide regimented, structured, disciplined programming. Individuals are assigned to jobs at the facility or may apply to specific jobs and are paid for their work once per month, promoting independence and budgeting. They also receive feedback on their work performance each month from their job supervisors, which provides positive reinforcement for good work and/or suggestions for areas of improvement.

Programs available at WEC include supervised work crews, in which incarcerated individuals are taken to work at various government agencies throughout Southwest Nebraska. Those agencies and organizations include the Department of Transportation, Nebraska Game and Parks, county and city offices, and local schools. Incarcerated individuals working in these areas receive pay for their daily work. WEC has also expanded the service of its work crews to include non-profit organizations;

however, individuals must volunteer for these jobs and they do not receive pay for volunteer work. Many workers choose to participate in these rewarding volunteer opportunities. Examples of this type of work include loading and unloading trucks and sorting donated clothing to be distributed to other communities or shipped to other countries. The presence of WEC through its supervised work crews in Southwest Nebraska has significantly benefitted the workers as well as surrounding communities. People have the opportunity to reenter their home communities from WEC with a practiced routine work schedule, experience in teamwork, and a positive work ethic.

Table 1.5 summarizes offender/inmate labor at WEC since the facility opened.

**Table 1.5 – Total Offender/Inmate Labor Hours at WEC**  
**April 30, 2001 to September 30, 2022**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Number of Hours</u>
2001	12,484
2002	34,406
2003	44,050
2004	44,091
2005	37,696
2006	32,413
2007	27,039
2008	37,369
2009	32,455
2010	23,519
2011	13,163
2012	10,042
2013	10,294
2014	12,233
2015	18,232
2016	15,542
2017	15,929
2018	16,220
2019	17,521
2020	8,722
2021	13,973
2022	11,902
<b>TOTAL</b>	489,295

It should be noted that the total number of work hours in 2011 through 2022 were lower than in previous years. This is due to budget modifications, which reduced road crew corporal positions at WEC from eight to four. Additionally, total work hours do not include participation in non-profit organizations. During 2016, WEC was able to increase the road crew by two road crew corporal positions, bringing the number of team members to six. This has enabled the road crew worker program to provide more work opportunities to better serve and support surrounding communities. Due to the COVID-19 quarantine during 2020, road crews were not allowed to go out to work in the community. Hours for 2021 were updated from last year’s report to reflect the hours worked for the full calendar year.



Other work opportunities for incarcerated individuals at WEC include: maintenance, laundry/canteen, food service, porter positions, photographer, recreation, gardener, and barber. Food service staff complete the Serve-Safe Manager course and they routinely offer the Serve-Safe Food Handler certification for food service workers. Many people re-entering society secure their first jobs in the food service industry. The experience, training, and certification WEC provides can give them an edge over other applicants in the job market.

### **Special Detail**

The Special Detail Program provides the opportunity to work either on-site or off-site with intermittent, at least hourly supervision. Special detail positions available on-site are in the kitchen and warehouse/canteen. Off-site detail positions are managed by the Road Crew Team. For individuals to be eligible for the Special Detail Program, they must have minimal recent misconduct report history and have the support of their work supervisors based upon demonstrated work habits.

### **Education**

The Education Department is another key component at WEC. The adult basic education class assists those who are not high school graduates or who have deficits in educational abilities. Unless already established by another facility or agency, every person who enters the program undergoes testing to determine educational needs. Individuals who do not already have a diploma or GED, and are under 22 years of age, are required to attend adult basic education classes to work toward improving academic skills and earning their diplomas or GEDs. WEC has two full time teachers who provide educational instruction at WEC.

One of the goals of the Education Department is to help people earn their diplomas or GEDs, which enhances their employment potential upon reentry. For those who receive educational instruction at WEC, increasing educational competencies can improve their confidence, make them more employable, and help them to better understand contracts or other documents they sign. The Education Department can suggest options for continuing their education in the target communities.

### **Substance Abuse Treatment**

Each person is assessed and evaluated at the Reception and Treatment Center (RTC) for substance abuse treatment needs and appropriate level of care. Those with substance use treatment needs participate in treatment at WEC, which includes substance abuse education, individual and group counseling, and attendance at self-help groups, facilitated by local volunteers. Approximately 63 percent of the people at WEC have been identified as needing substance abuse treatment.

The substance abuse program at WEC is an outpatient or intensive outpatient program. People assessed as appropriate for substance abuse services are referred to the substance abuse program for regularly scheduled sessions. An individualized treatment plan is completed for everyone. The intensity of each person's treatment is based upon the level of need. These sessions, which include group, individual, and educational sessions, focus on the impact of substance use and abuse. The groups use a cognitive behavioral approach to substance use and abuse. Topics covered include the biomedical effects of drugs and alcohol on the body, general health risks, the effects of substance abuse on decision-making, the effects of substance abuse on interpersonal relationships, and how addiction impacts choices and behaviors.

## **Evidence-Based Cognitive Behavioral Non-Clinical Programming:**

WEC programming includes the following:

**Moral Reconciliation Therapy** is a cognitive behavioral treatment system that leads to enhanced moral reasoning, better decision-making, and more appropriate behavior. MRT is conducted in weekly groups, where clients present steps from their workbooks that have been completed as homework. Group facilitators use objective criteria to evaluate each participant's successful completion of the program's steps. There are 12 sessions in MRT, which are held once per week. MRT can generally be completed in 12 weeks.

**Thinking for a Change** is a cognitive behavioral curriculum developed by the National Institute of Corrections that concentrates on changing the criminogenic thinking of offenders. Thinking for a Change meets twice a week for twenty-five sessions and uses a combination of approaches to increase a person's awareness of self and others. Class participation, written assignments, and role playing reinforce skills that are taught and demonstrated by class facilitators. This deepened attentiveness to attitudes, beliefs, and thinking patterns is combined with explicit teaching of interpersonal skills relevant to offenders' present and future needs. Thinking for a Change can generally be completed in 12 weeks.

**7 Habits on the Inside** is a program modeled after the principles presented in the book, "The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People," by Dr. Stephen R. Covey, and is delivered in collaboration with the staff of the Franklin Covey Company. Franklin Covey's 10-12 week training course has been proven to be life-changing. Studies show that recidivism drops to as low as 8% and administrative violations drop by over 76% for graduates of the Seven Habits on the Inside. Once someone believes that they can choose their path in life, they begin to make changes before they are released which can lead to a successful parole and reintegration into society. Classes meet twice a week for approximately 12 weeks.

**Getting it Right** is an evidence-based program focused on reentry specific strategies to assist individuals preparing to leave the criminal justice system in the facilitation of successful transition and community reintegration. Program material consists of a five book Interactive Journaling Series that incorporates cognitive-behavioral therapy, the Transtheoretical Model of Behavior Change, Social Learning Theory, and Motivational Interviewing techniques. Participants meet once per week for approximately 17 weeks to complete the course.

### **Ancillary Programs**

**Inside Out Dads** connects incarcerated fathers to their families. The goal is to improve behavior while still incarcerated and to break the cycle of recidivism by developing pro-fathering attitudes, knowledge, and skills, along with strategies to prepare for release. Participants get the tools they need to become more involved, responsible, and committed in the lives of their children, providing increased motivation for them to get out and stay out. This class meets once a week for seven weeks.

**Within My Reach** is a skills-based program with critical, concrete tools that help participants control their own relationships in ways that will lead to more enriching, more satisfying interactions with the people who matter in their lives. Themes include: knowing yourself first, smart love, and making your own decisions. This group meets once a week for seven weeks.

**Beyond Anger** is a four-week curriculum which helps clients in institutional settings and community corrections address anger, reconciliation, and emotion management plus guidelines for daily living. Role playing and testimonials help clients explore spouse and family issues, forgiveness, and letting go of the past. The program stresses how to take action, deal with feelings, and make positive progress. Beyond Anger allows participants to identify sources of resentment and anger and develop strategies to move toward forgiveness and to reconcile and reestablish relationships or learn to move on when reconciliation is not possible. This class meets once per week for four weeks.

**Illegal to Legal** is a five-session course that encourages entrepreneurship and motivates participants to recognize the skills that they had used to commit their crimes and transfer those skills into a legitimate, money-earning career and legal lifestyle. Lessons each incorporate a video, workbook exercise, and a textbook to reinforce the provided information. Each lesson lasts approximately 75 minutes and participants meet once weekly.

**C-Tech** is a series of vocational courses taught in three distinct modules: Fiber Optics, Copper, and Telecommunications. Participants are taught interactively by use of instruction, PowerPoint presentation, textbooks, and worksheets, and they also utilize *Interactive Technology Boards* to verify that the work they prepared would function properly. This course meets once weekly for two 2-hour sessions on site, and is taught by two WEC staff members who are trained instructors. The maximum class size is limited to 10 participants. Those who pass the modules earn certification in those areas of skill. These course modules are excellent opportunities for participants to increase their vocational skills and employment options in the future.

**ABC OSHA (Associated Builders & Contractors)** classes provides 10 hours each of *General Industry* and *Construction* instruction on the rights and responsibilities in maintaining a safe workplace while working productively. This grant-funded class is taught at WEC in a classroom by a contracted instructor. Each 10-hour class is accomplished in one week, three afternoons in a row.

ABC Construction also offers additional courses. ABC's theory is that each person who enters the construction industry is on the path to earning a competitive salary, learning a new skill, and building America with their own hands. The courses (ABC Core Construction and ABC Construction Math) provide classroom and practical application in construction. Under supervision of the instructor, participants will use approved tool sets to create small projects to present for grading and feedback. These grant-funded classes are taught at WEC in a classroom by a contracted instructor. Each course is a two- hour class, meeting twice a week for six weeks. ABC Virtual Electric is a class where participants use virtual electric panels to learn basic electrical wiring. This class is taught twice a week for six weeks. Due to a lack of local instructors, these courses were not available in 2022.

### **MPCC Access to Work Force**

Mid Plains Community College (MPCC) has obtained a grant to offer four courses to support pursuit of gainful employment after reentry. These courses include First Aid/CPR, OSHA Four Hazard, Forklift Certification, Scissor Lift/Skid Loader, Basic AC/DC Electrical, and Essential Skills for the Workplace. Within the recent contract renewal, some of these same courses will still be offered, but the college has the option to also incorporate additional courses as identified and agreed with NDCS/WEC and as instructors become available.

### **Incentive Program**

One key goal at WEC is to create an environment that encourages positive change. Each individual at the facility has the opportunity to earn rewards for positive behavior. In the past, the program has focused on four categories: sanitation, citizenship, work/education, and behavior. Each person who meets the established criteria earns increasing rewards depending upon the level achieved. There are four levels available: bronze, silver, gold, and platinum. The Incentive Program at WEC is currently being revised to modify the target categories and the available rewards (to ensure they are meaningful and attainable).

### **Recreation**

In the spring of 2010, a full-time recreation specialist was added to WEC staff. The benefit of this position is to aid in the positive use of free time, physical exercise, and development of positive social interaction. This is accomplished through organized sporting activities, board games, tournaments, and special activities on certain holidays. The recreation specialist has actively scheduled and supervised recreational activities. Yard equipment can be checked out and used on a daily basis and a large shade shelter was added on the yard as well as a handball court. The recreation specialist position is open at the time of this report, as the previous person recently resigned.

Library is offered daily for those who enjoy reading. WEC also utilizes interlibrary loans to offer a greater variety of reading material.

**Religion**

The religious library is offered at the same time and place as the recreational library. The facility has worked with religious volunteers to meet the needs of the expanding religious affiliations represented in the population. Religious programs are provided for those who wish to participate. Religious study groups (conducted by incarcerated individuals) are offered for groups that have no community volunteer associated with those religions.

**Visiting**

Visiting is scheduled on Saturdays and Sundays (based on last names) with approved visitors. Individuals may apply for special, emergency, or extended visits based on criteria established in policies and procedures. Everyone is provided with the general rules and dress codes which they may mail to their visitors ahead of time. WEC recognizes the value in maintaining and repairing family relationships, and its benefit in a successful reentry to society. WEC staff recognizes the distance that some families must travel to visit and have made efforts to make the visit experience more family-friendly. There are toys and games available for different age groups. Craft activities are also available on occasion. WEC also offers virtual visits, which supplement in-person visitation opportunities. Visitors must reserve a visiting time ahead of time online.

**INCARCERATED INDIVIDUAL DISCIPLINE ACTIVITY**

There were 401 releases from WEC during fiscal year 2022 (July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022). Within that same time period, 64 incarcerated individuals were removed prior to successfully completing the program. Individuals at the WEC can be removed via three mechanisms. Individuals can be removed if determined to be a threat to themselves or others, or if they threaten to escape. The second mechanism is through serious or repeated violations of WEC rules. The third type of removal is by an individual’s request for protective custody. As a result, they will be returned to the Reception and Treatment Center (RTC) or other NDCS facility and will be reclassified to a higher custody level. For success in the program, individuals must also demonstrate adequate institutional adjustment.

Incarcerated individuals during fiscal year 2022 were removed for the following reasons:

<b><u>Reason for Removal</u></b>	<b><u>Number of Individuals</u></b>
Unsuccessful Discharges	18
Medical/Mental Health	30
Request Protective Custody	5
Other	10
(Programming needs, new criminal charges, safety issues)	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>64</b>

Removals from the program decreased over the last fiscal year by a total of 34.7%. At the same time, total admissions for the last fiscal year decreased by a total of 8.0%. WEC staff continue to develop ways to effectively deal with disruptive behavior.

**RELEASE TO PAROLE, PROBATION, OR PROMOTION TO NDCS**  
**COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS**

People who are transferred to WEC are assessed for their recommended clinical and non-clinical needs. Everyone is expected to work on their identified needs by taking the appropriate classes offered at WEC prior to their parole or transfer to other facilities. Individuals who have completed their recommended classes can be reclassified for transfer to community corrections if time allows, preceding their release dates.

**COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION**

Individuals successfully discharged from WEC are either released on parole (to be supervised in the community by a parole officer), released to post release supervision (to be supervised in the community by a probation officer), or transferred to another NDCS facility (usually, community corrections in Omaha or Lincoln). Conditions of parole are set by the parole board and conditions of probation are set by the courts. WEC staff prepare parole guideline reports for individuals who are under consideration for parole. A STRONG-R is completed on all incarcerated individuals at WEC, which establishes a level of risk as well as individual needs and assists in creating appropriate goals to reduce recidivism. Reentry staff work with them to plan for residence, employment, and other needs as they transition to life in the community. Navigation officers do the same for individuals who will be on probation. For individuals approaching a mandatory release date from WEC, reentry preparation and support become the focus. WEC staff and reentry specialists work with them to identify and address their needs and identify applicable resources within their target communities.

**IMPACT ON PRISON COST**

WEC cost approximately \$4.86 million to build, has 98.5 appropriated staff, and the facility operates on a \$8.4 million annual budget. The average daily population for WEC in fiscal year 2022 was 190.

The data in Table 1.6 shows the number of inmates sentenced to WEC per month during fiscal year 2022.

**Table 1.6 – WEC Admissions July 2021 to June 2022**

<b><u>Admission Month</u></b>	<b><u>Number</u></b>	<b><u>Admission Month</u></b>	<b><u>Number</u></b>
July 2021	33	January 2022	17
August 2021	0	February 2022	19
September 2021	16	March 2022	43
October 2021	47	April 2022	29
November 2021	20	May 2022	30
December 2021	49	June 2022	38
<b>TOTAL</b>			381

During the same time period, 401 offenders/inmates were released from WEC. As Table 1.7 shows, 84.0% or 337 inmates were released successfully.

**Table 1.7 – Work Ethic Camp Releases July 2021 to June 2022**

<b><u>Release Type</u></b>	<b><u>Number</u></b>	<b><u>Percent</u></b>
Successful	337	84.04
Program Failure	18	4.49
Medical/Mental Health	30	7.48
Request PC	5	1.25
Other	10	2.49
Deceased	1	0.25
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 1.7 also indicates 18 incarcerated individuals, or 4.49%, failed the program. 30 individuals (7.48%) left the program for medical/mental health reasons, 5 individuals (1.25%) requested protective custody, 10 individuals (2.49%) were removed from the program for other reasons, and one person became deceased (0.25%).

The concept behind the construction of WEC continues to pay dividends for Nebraska. Previously, when WEC still housed probation offenders, the judge had to make a finding that absent WEC, a probation offender would go to prison. Since WEC opened in 2001, WEC successfully diverted 2,247 probation offenders who would otherwise have gone to other prison facilities.

The opportunity to transition to a lower custody level and receive WEC programming helps provide more successful community reintegration and reduces recidivism. Opening bed space at other NDCS facilities and reducing the number of people returning to prison makes WEC an effective use of taxpayer dollars.

### **ISSUES**

The number of probation offenders admitted to WEC has decreased in the last decade. In FY 2011, probation offenders were 45.92% of admissions to WEC. In FY 2012, they were 34.44% of admissions. In FY 2013, probation offenders were 3.99% of admissions. In FY 2014, probation offenders were .82% of admissions. In FY 2015 probation offenders were .93% of admissions. Since FY 2016 there have been no probation offenders admitted.

WEC continually explores new avenues to expand vocational and recreation opportunities for its population. Increasing both types of opportunities contributes greatly to a person's occupational opportunities upon release and to more constructive use of free time while at WEC.

WEC is in its 20th year of operation. Through the use of preventive maintenance, equipment and fixtures remain in operation. However, the equipment and fixtures have reached their expected years of service. That is a situation which will continue to increase basic maintenance and/or replacement costs.

## **SUMMARY**

The makeup of WEC has changed. Due to the implementation of LB 83, LB 274, and LB 340, the original concept is evolving. The goal of WEC continues to be to reduce recidivism by providing quality programming.

WEC is a vital component in reintegrating offenders back into the community. It provides the structure and programs necessary for people to gain the tools to lead a law-abiding life and to establish and maintain steady and legal employment.