

NEBRASKA REENTRY CONTINUITY ADVISORY BOARD
REPORT TO THE NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE
OCTOBER 6, 2025
(2024, LB631, §19)

Executive Summary

The Reentry Continuity Advisory Board was established to strengthen Nebraska’s reentry system and improve outcomes for individuals returning to their communities after incarceration. Nebraska’s criminal justice system is complex, involving many agencies and stakeholders. To address these challenges, the Advisory Board works to ensure that agencies coordinate effectively so individuals reentering society have access to the resources and support necessary for long-term success.

A key focus of the Advisory Board is fostering collaboration across agencies. While Probation, the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services (NDCS), Community Supervision Services (formerly the Division of Parole, now under NDCS), and the Board of Parole each serve distinct functions, their roles are interconnected. Because many individuals served by these agencies share similar criminogenic needs, coordinated efforts are essential to provide effective services and improve outcomes for communities statewide.

Moving into its second year, the Advisory Board will continue to prioritize critical areas of reentry, including transitional housing and access to community-based support services that promote stability and reintegration. The Advisory Board will also advise NDCS on housing initiatives and on the development of consistent evaluation guidelines.

A final major effort of the Advisory Board is the creation of a standardized definition of “recidivism” across agencies. A shared definition will improve data collection and tracking, promote consistency across entities, and ultimately support better outcomes and more efficient service delivery.

I. Background

The Nebraska Reentry Continuity Advisory Board was created in 2024 with the passage of LB 631. The Reentry Continuity Advisory Board is charged with “improving continuity and collaboration among department, the board, probation administration, and any other relevant criminal justice entities and offer advice that will enhance the continuity of reentry services and reentry housing for individuals in the criminal justice system.”

LB631 establishes the structure of the Reentry Continuity Advisory Board to provide diverse levels of expertise and input from community stakeholders. The Reentry Continuity Advisory Board is made up of the following nine members:

- Doug Koebernick, Inspector General of the Nebraska Department of Correctional Service (position prescribed by LB631)

- Rob Jeffreys, Director of the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services (position prescribed by LB631)
- Gene Cotter, Probation Administrator (position prescribed by LB631; Replaced Deb Minardi upon her retirement in January 2025)
- Janee Pankuuk, Parole Board Chair (position prescribed by LB631; Replaced Rosalyn Cotton upon her retirement in July 2025)
- Shane Stuzman, Assistant Deputy Administrator of Adult Probation Services. Role: Reentry & Restorative Justice Experience (position appointed by Governor Pillen)
- Erica Raetz, Director of Reentry Services at RISE. Role: Victims' Rights Representative (position appointed by Governor Pillen)
- Jake Shaddy, Recovery Mentor at Different Approach Sober Living. Role: Formerly Incarcerated Individual (position appointed by Governor Pillen)
- Danielle Smith, Executive Director of St. Monica's Home. Role: Mental & Behavioral Health Expertise (position appointed by Governor Pillen)
- Ryan Spohn (RCAB Chair), Director of UNO's Nebraska Center for Justice Research. Role: Public Policy (position appointed by Governor Pillen)

The Reentry Continuity Advisory Board is required to submit a report to the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature beginning on October 1, 2025, and annually thereafter, detailing the progress, outcomes as well as the challenges related to reentry, parole and recidivism.

The Board held its inaugural meeting on December 16th, 2024 and is required to meet at least quarterly.

- The Reentry Continuity Advisory Board held a number of public meetings. A number of these included meetings at which invited entities presented. Meetings at which testimony was heard include the following:
- January 14th, 2024, Nebraska Department of Correctional Services Central Office
- February 11th, 2025- University of Nebraska Omaha- Barbara Weitz Community Engagement Center
- May 13th, 2025-University of Nebraska Omaha-Barbara Weitz Community Engagement Center
- June 10th, 2020, Nebraska Department of Correctional Services Central Office

The composition and duties of the board are outlined in *Nebraska Revised Statute 47-1117*, and summarized here:

A. Purpose

The Reentry Continuity Advisory Board exists to guide and strengthen Nebraska's reentry system so that people leaving incarceration can successfully reintegrate into society. Its work ensures policies and practices are well-informed, effective, and responsive to both public safety and the needs of reentering individuals.

The Advisory Board:

- Advises the Department, Board, and Probation Administration.
- Evaluates the effectiveness of reentry programs and housing.
- Identifies system strengths and areas for improvement.
- Serves as a bridge between government agencies, community groups, and the public.
- Advocates for reentering persons and promotes public safety through reintegration.

B. Duties (Sec. 4)

The Advisory Board shall:

- Conduct regular meetings (at least quarterly).
- Provide advice and assistance on reentry housing in Nebraska.
- Promote the interests of reentering persons and their families.
- Promote public safety through effective reintegration.
- Provide input on evaluating reentry housing facilities.
- Engage with neighborhood groups and stakeholders.
- Provide reports as requested by the Department and Board.
- Carry out other activities as requested.

C. Meetings (Sec. 5)

The Advisory Board shall convene at least quarterly. Members described in subdivisions (1)(b), (c), and (d) shall attend each meeting and share and present information relevant to the mission of the Advisory Board.

D. Access to Information (Sec. 6)

Agencies shall provide the Advisory Board with information related to its mission, including:

- Evidence-based risk assessments and programming.
- Participation in rehabilitation and education programs.
- Available treatment and programming (vocational training, substance abuse, CBT, mental health).
- Transitional and reentry housing use/needs.
- Service gaps.
- Recidivism data.
- Institutional conduct.
- Post-release/reentry planning and services.

E. Evaluation Role (Sec. 7)

The Advisory Board shall conduct periodic evaluations of reentry programs and collaborative efforts, examining:

- Whether agencies conduct comprehensive needs/risk assessments (education, housing, mental health, family support, etc.).
- Whether reentry planning is individualized and addresses criminogenic factors.
- Whether individuals have access to evidence-based interventions during and after incarceration.
- The level of collaboration and coordination among justice agencies, community groups, and stakeholders.

F. Performance Metrics (Sec. 8)

The Advisory Board shall assist in implementing and monitoring staff performance metrics:

- Shall ensure metrics align with best practices, stakeholder input, and evolving system priorities.
- Shall regularly review implementation and provide updated guidance.

II. Advisory Board Review

A. Introduction

In recent years, supporting successful reentry into society for formerly incarcerated individuals has become an important part of criminal legal reform efforts in Nebraska. Reform efforts have included:

- The creation of the Vocational and Life Skills (VLS) initiative and a “ban-the-box” rule for public employers (LB 907, 2014)
- Enacting a “justice reinvestment” bill that expanded use of probation for lower-level offenses, created broad post-release supervision, strengthened parole supervision, and invested in community-based treatment/services to reduce recidivism (LB 605, 2015)
- Enacting a “clean-up” corrections bill refining prior reforms, such as clarifying parole/probation provisions and directing agencies to coordinate on community corrections and graduated sanctions/rewards (LB 1094, 2016)
- Enacting the Occupational Board Reform Act, which required boards to review licensing barriers and created preliminary eligibility determinations for people with records seeking licenses (LB 299, 2018)
- Enacting an omnibus justice reform bill which: required at least one problem-solving court per judicial district (including reentry/veterans/mental health types), piloted virtual behavioral health access for court-involved people, added supports for community supervision, streamlined certain parole processes, created targeted housing responses for technical parole violations, and created accelerated/geriatric parole eligibility tracks (LB 50, 2023)
- Restoring voting rights immediately upon completion of a felony sentence (including parole/probation) by removing the two-year waiting period (LB 20, 2024)
- Establishing a statewide veterans diversion program allowing judges to divert eligible veterans charged with parole-eligible, nonviolent felonies into treatment (leveraging VA resources) instead of prosecution (LB 253, 2024)
- Enacting the Community Work Release and Reentry Centers Act; authorized contracting for community work-release/reentry centers, required reporting on reentry pilots and post-release supervision, prohibited excluding current/former probationers & parolees from grant programs, included governance/oversight changes around parole administration, and created the Reentry Continuity Advisory Board (LB 631, 2024)
- Joining the Council of State Government’s Reentry 2030 initiative in February, 2024, aimed at improving reentry success for people with criminal records

B. Data Presentations: Developing a Foundation for the Board’s Work

One of the goals of early meetings was education both internally and externally surrounding the state of reentry in Nebraska, especially as it related to the state's corrections and community corrections agencies. Data presentations were provided by the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services on corrections data, by the Nebraska Administrative Office of the Courts and Probation on Post-Release Supervision (PRS), by the Nebraska Center for Justice Research (NCJR) on the Vocational & Life-Skills Program, and by the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services on parole supervision and transitional living.

Summary of the NDCS presentation on corrections data: Dawn-Renee Smith and Greg Welch of the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services gave a presentation of corrections data to the Advisory Board on January 14, 2025. The presentation indicated that Nebraska's correctional facilities are currently overcrowded, holding over 1,600 more people than they were designed for. Also, the average length of sentences has increased over the past five years, with most incarcerated individuals serving sentences for drug-related offenses or assault.

To address the challenge of overpopulation and better prepare people to reenter their communities, the presenters highlighted NDCS's strong focus on rehabilitation. They outlined several programs offered within correctional facilities, from specialized treatment for mental health and substance abuse to educational programs ranging from GED preparation to college courses, as well as vocational job training. Data indicated that focusing on rehabilitation has had positive outcomes for individuals who participate, as the vast majority of those who complete reentry programs are successful after release, with a high percentage becoming employed within two months, which is a strong predictor of long-term reentry success.

Summary of the NCJR presentation on the Vocational and Life Skills initiative: Dr. Katelyn Towne and Dr. Ryan Spohn provided a data summary of the Vocational & Life-Skills initiative to the Advisory Board on February 11, 2025. This presentation provided program background, outlined programming offered, and detailed the Nebraska Center for Justice Research's (NCJR) role as an evaluator. The VLS initiative, administered by NDCS, funds community organizations to provide job training, life skills programs, education, and other reentry services to people who are incarcerated, formerly incarcerated, or under supervision. Currently, the VLS initiative works with 14 organizations across the state of Nebraska, including community colleges and nonprofit groups. To evaluate these programs, NCJR uses a data-driven, trauma informed, and culturally responsive approach to ensure the programs are both effective and fair. Since 2019, the VLS initiative has seen strong participation and completion rates, indicating clear progress toward its reentry goals.

Summary of the Nebraska Administrative Office of the Courts and Probation's presentation on Post-Release Supervision:

Hazel Delgado and Brandon Holding, researchers for the Nebraska Administrative Office of the Courts and Probation, provided a comprehensive overview and data summary of the PRS program to the Advisory Board on May 8th, 2025. One component of the presentation included a

comparison of the PRS program with traditional felony probation in Nebraska. The PRS program is tasked with supervising individuals who were convicted of lower-level felonies and who pose a medium to high risk of reoffending. The presentation indicated that the PRS program is effectively meeting the goals of reintegration and public safety, with generally better outcomes for its target population than traditional probation. For example, PRS participants had fewer punishments, short time in custody, and fewer revocations, especially for technical violations. The presenters suggested that the success of the PRS program is due to its focus on evidence-based interventions, as the program provides essential services such as life skills training, educational support, employment services, housing assistance, and behavioral health services, all of which target root causes offending.

Summary of the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services' Community Supervision Services presentation:

LaDonna Jones-Dunlap, Assistant Deputy Director of Community Supervision for the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services, presented at the June 10, 2025, Advisory Board meeting. She outlined how parole supervision at NDCS is working with a growing number of people being released from prison. The presentation indicated that those who are eligible for parole are managed based on their risk level. A primary goal of parole supervision is to help people remain in their communities and succeed in their reentry journeys. The presentation suggested that exploring alternative options to incarceration, when available, will be important moving forward, especially in response to technical violations. The presentation also highlighted that approximately 70% of individuals at NDCS typically obtain employment within 60 days of being released from custody. Transitional housing was discussed as well, indicating that there are over 50 transitional housing providers currently in the state of Nebraska. It was pointed out that housing stability is an important factor in providing a structured and supportive approach to reentry.

C. First-Year Focus and Highlights

During its first year, the Advisory Board concentrated on laying the foundation for its work. This began with establishing membership in coordination with the Governor's Office. Once members were confirmed and meetings initiated, the Board elected a chairperson and set its initial priorities.

By vote, the Board identified three primary areas of focus: 1) Strengthening collaboration and coordination among NDCS, Probation, other criminal justice agencies, and community-based organizations; 2) Assessing the use and need for transitional and reentry housing.; 3) Identifying gaps in services that affect successful reentry. This section elaborates on a number of areas which were addressed by the Advisory Board in year one.

Transitional Housing

A central responsibility of the Reentry Advisory Board is to provide guidance to the NDCS on issues related to reentry housing. Since Nebraska Probation already offers transitional housing services, the Board has identified an existing framework that NDCS can potentially build upon.

Throughout multiple meetings, the Board has discussed the strengths and weaknesses of current transitional housing models. A recurring theme has been the need for greater alignment and consistency between the services offered through probation and those offered through parole. Board members emphasized the importance of creating a seamless and coordinated approach across agencies.

The Board unanimously agreed that stable, secure, and safe housing is a cornerstone of successful reentry and is vital to public safety. In recognition of the critical role housing plays in reentry outcomes, the Advisory Board established a dedicated Subcommittee on Transitional Housing. Additional information about this subcommittee is provided later in the report.

Evaluation

Another key focus of the Reentry Advisory Board has been the development of a clear and effective process for evaluating reentry efforts across Nebraska. Board discussions have identified potential gaps in oversight, particularly in light of current resource limitations. These gaps, in part, led to the formation of the Advisory Board itself.

Board members noted that evaluation practices, both at the system and individual levels, could be strengthened. This includes incorporating evaluation at the front end, such as during contracting with service providers, as well as ongoing assessment of individuals under supervision. In the area of transitional housing specifically, the need for improved oversight and clear procedures was emphasized, especially considering the constraints of limited staffing and funding. While existing laws and regulations govern the physical conditions of transitional housing, a more comprehensive evaluation process is needed to ensure accountability and effectiveness among contracted providers.

The Advisory Board is also responsible for periodically evaluating how effectively NDCS (including Community Supervision Services, formerly the Division of Parole), the Parole Board, Probation, and other justice-related agencies collaborate. These evaluations should be grounded in a unified reentry framework that includes appropriate risk and needs assessments, access to treatment, education and employment services, and the identification of family or community support systems.

An important area of focus is the individualization of reentry plans. Evaluations should examine how well programming is tailored to each person's assessed high-need areas. Although individualized planning is a stated goal across corrections, probation, and parole, the Board emphasizes the importance of reinforcing this approach to better address the criminogenic needs of those served.

Finally, timely access to services must be a priority. Delays due to staffing shortages or other operational challenges can limit the effectiveness of reentry programs, and should be considered in any comprehensive evaluation strategy.

Risk-Need Assessment and Evidence-Based Programming

State agencies increasingly emphasize the use of evidence-based programs and interventions to support successful reentry. Research consistently demonstrates that evidence-based approaches are most effective in reducing recidivism and improving outcomes when measured against established benchmarks.¹

In addition, the use of validated risk and need assessments is critical to targeting resources appropriately. Currently, four different assessment tools are used at various stages of the system and for different purposes. This variation means that agencies may be using different instruments to address similar needs. Greater alignment in the selection and application of assessment tools would enhance consistency, reduce duplication, and create efficiencies across agencies, ultimately improving service delivery for individuals transitioning back into the community.

Participation in Rehabilitation, Training, and Education Programs

The provision of rehabilitative, training, and educational programs represents a significant strength across probation, NDCS, and the Board of Parole. The Parole Board places strong

¹ Andrews, D. A., Bonta, J., & Hoge, R. D. (1990). Classification for effective rehabilitation: Rediscovering psychology. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 17(1), 19–52. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0093854890017001004>

Butler, H. D., Solomon, S., & Spohn, R. (2018). Programming in restrictive housing: Considerations for improving outcome evaluations. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 45(8), 1174–1191. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0093854818780450>

Cullen, F. T., & Gendreau, P. (2001). From nothing works to what works: Changing professional ideology in the 21st century. *The Prison Journal*, 81(3), 313–338. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0032885501081003002>

Duwe, G., & Clark, V. (2015). Nothing will work unless you did: The predictors of postprison employment. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 42(8), 823–842. <https://doi-org.leo.lib.unomaha.edu/10.1177/0093854816689104>

Gendreau, P., Goggin, C., French, S. A., & Smith, P. (2006). Implementing the principles of effective intervention: Staff and organizational development strategies. In F. T. Cullen, J. P. Wright, & K. R. Blevins (Eds.), *Taking stock: The status of criminological theory* (pp. 419–446). Transaction Publishers.

Lowenkamp, C. T., & Latessa, E. J. (2005). Increasing the effectiveness of correctional programming through the risk principle: Identifying offenders for residential placement. *Criminology & Public Policy*, 4(4), 673–704. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1745-9133.2005.00021.x>

Mackenzie, D. L. (2000). Evidence-based corrections: Identifying what works. *Crime & Delinquency*, 46(4), 457–471. <https://doi-org.leo.lib.unomaha.edu/10.1177/0011128700046004>

Wilson, D. B., Bouffard, L. A., & Mackenzie, D. L. (2005). A quantitative review of structured, group-oriented, cognitive-behavioral programs for offenders. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 32(2), 172–204. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0093854804272889>

weight on program participation and completion when making release decisions, alongside other primary considerations such as public safety and the development of an appropriate long-term reentry plan. Evidence shows that improved educational outcomes increase the likelihood of long-term success in the community.²

NDCS offers a wide range of vocational training opportunities, both during incarceration and after release. The state's commitment is reflected in initiatives such as Reentry 2030, which emphasizes expanding community-based vocational opportunities for people leaving prison. Within facilities, programs include those offered through Cornhusker State Industries and the Commercial Driver's License program at the Omaha Correctional Center. In the community, the Vocational and Life Skills (VLS) program provides additional vocational training and support.

A key focus identified by the Board is ensuring that individuals secure employment within ninety days of release, whether on parole or probation. Reentry plans that prioritize both the acquisition of sustainable vocational skills and rapid employment are critical in addressing one of the most important factors in reducing recidivism.

Public Engagement

Most Advisory Board meetings included time for public comment, creating opportunities for meaningful dialogue not only among board members but also with community members and stakeholders. These discussions highlighted existing gaps in reentry services and provided insight into community priorities for the Board's work and for reentry efforts across Nebraska. By combining public input with the expertise of board members, the Advisory Board is better positioned to advance meaningful improvements in the state's reentry process.

Performance Metrics

The Advisory Board is also responsible for providing guidance to probation, parole, and NDCS on the development of staff performance metrics. These metrics should be carefully designed to reflect the distinct responsibilities of each agency and the populations they serve. Performance measures must align with agency missions and with the broader goals of the State of Nebraska: to enhance public safety while delivering evidence-based interventions and services that promote the best possible outcomes for individuals involved in the justice system. The creation and refinement of these metrics will remain an active topic of discussion in future Advisory Board meetings.

Data

Comprehensive data collection is essential to support data-informed practices that improve reentry outcomes. Researchers from probation and NDCS will work with the Advisory Board's

² Bozick, R., Steele, J., Davis, L., & Turner, S. (2018). Does providing inmates with education improve postrelease outcomes? A meta-analysis of correctional education programs in the United States. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, 14(4), 389-428. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11292-018-9334-6>

research subcommittee to review current practices in each agency and identify opportunities for greater consistency in data collection. For example, probation already tracks outcomes related to transitional housing, and NDCS will collaborate in analyzing these data and adapting frameworks that could be applied across both agencies.

A particular focus of the Advisory Board is the collection and analysis of data on transitional housing clients and their outcomes. Tracking outcomes by risk level across facilities is critical, as certain homes may be more effective for specific populations. This type of analysis could improve matching between individual needs and program strengths. While challenges exist, given the number of transitional homes across Nebraska and their varying services, partnerships with current and future providers can help align data collection methods. For instance, some homes may demonstrate stronger results for clients with substance use needs, while others may be more effective for individuals with different risk factors. Establishing consistent, cross-agency data tracking mechanisms will be key to strengthening these insights.

D. Subcommittees

Transitional Housing Subcommittee

The Advisory Board has been tasked with advising NDCS on the development of statewide standards for transitional housing. To advance this work, the Board created a Transitional Housing Subcommittee responsible for developing standards, establishing consistent data collection practices, and evaluating housing outcomes.

The subcommittee includes board members Jake Shaddy, who brings extensive experience with transitional housing in Nebraska; Erica Raetz of RISE; Shane Stutzman of Probation; and Doug Koebernick, Inspector General of NDCS. The primary goal of this group is to create clear standards and evaluation processes for transitional housing programs. The subcommittee will build on existing work led by Probation, using it as a foundation to inform broader statewide efforts. The Probation Service Definition for both Level 1 Transitional Living facilities and Level 2 Transitional Living facilities can be found at the end of the Appendix.

Research Subcommittee

Meetings have been held to begin forming a Research Subcommittee. The subcommittee's primary goal is to work closely with the Transitional Housing Subcommittee to define key data needs, identify who will be responsible for collection, determine methods of collection, and establish where and how the data will be stored. In addition, the subcommittee will explore strategies to improve data sharing and integration across agencies, with the aim of strengthening data-informed practices statewide.

E. Conclusion and Next-Steps

Next steps for the Advisory Board will focus on the title and mission: improve the continuity of the reentry process in Nebraska across all relevant agencies. The Advisory Board will continue to address identified gaps in services, communication, and data sharing.

Transitional Housing will continue to be a major focus as NDCS is tasked with developing a plan to solicit transitional housing providers by July 2026. All members at the table can play a significant role in developing standards for reentry housing within NDCS. An additional focus will be the development of consistent metrics for all transitional housing.

The Advisory Board will continue to enhance collaborations between key stakeholders in the criminal justice system in Nebraska, with the goal of producing more efficient service-delivery across agencies, as well as the broader goals of improving public safety and decreasing recidivism across the state.

Appendix

Data Presentations and

Transitional Living

Services Level Definitions

NDCS Data Presentation

NEBRASKA

DEPT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

Dawn-Renee Smith, Deputy Director
Greg Welch, Research Director

TRANSFORM Nebraska



Overview

- Population and Demographics
- Institutional Conduct
- Programming
- Post-Release/Reentry Planning Services
- Transitional/Reentry Housing
- Social Determinants of Health

Average Daily Population

Average Daily Population (ADP) by Facility					
Facility	ADP	Operational Capacity	% of Operational Capacity	Design Capacity	% of Design Capacity
CCC-L	583	575	101.4%	460	126.7%
CCC-O	176	113	155.5%	90	195.2%
NCCW	320	344	93.0%	275	116.3%
NCYF	65	95	68.0%	76	85.1%
NSP	1295	1023	126.6%	818	158.3%
OCC	769	495	155.3%	396	194.1%
RTC	1375	1105	124.4%	884	155.5%
TSCI	1044	1200	87.0%	960	108.8%
WEC	181	125	144.5%	100	180.7%
Total	5807	5075	114.4%	4059	143.1%

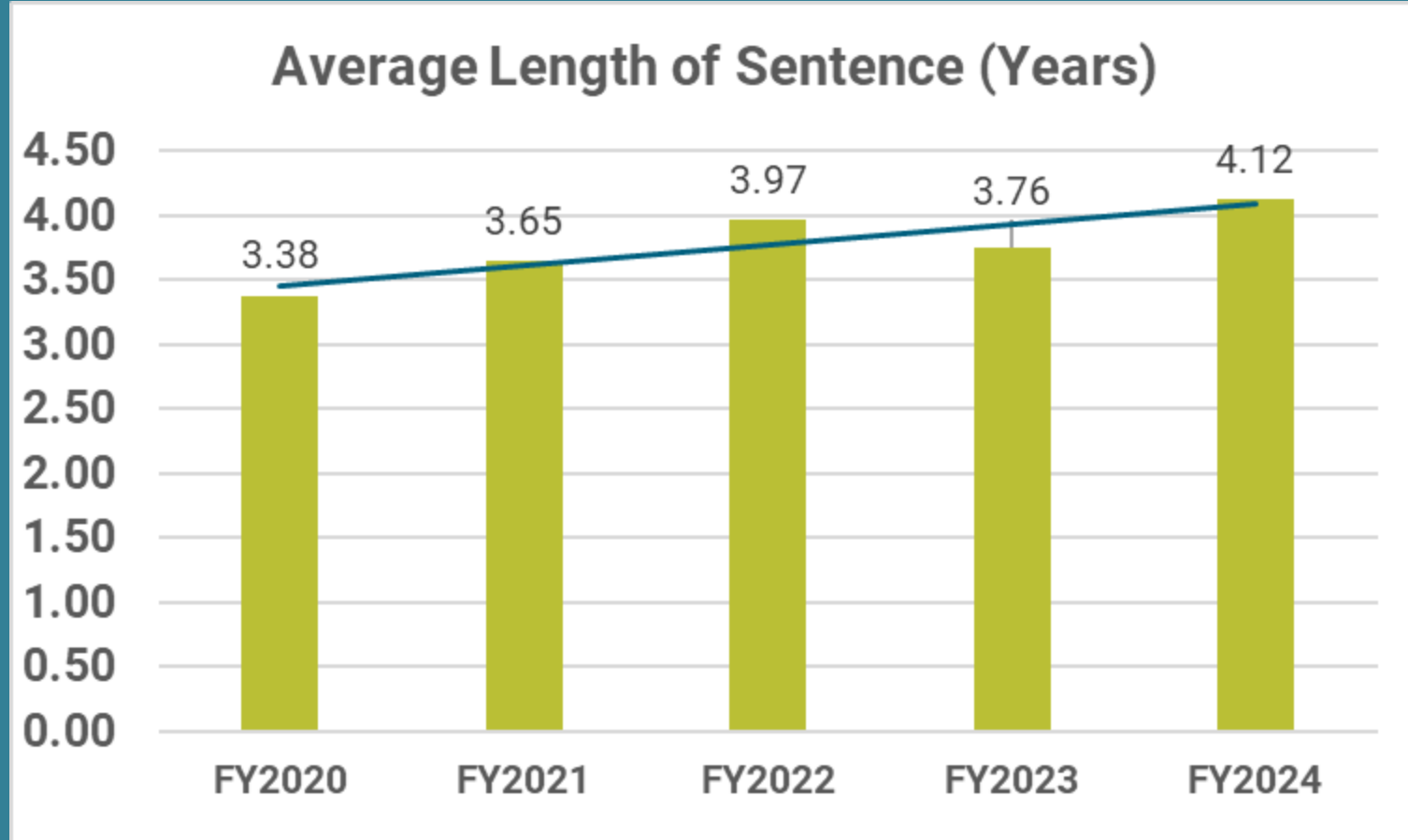
**As of FY25 Quarter 2 (October-December 2024)*

Current Population

Daily Population (Count) by Facility					
Facility	Count	Operational Capacity	% of Operational Capacity	Design Capacity	% of Design Capacity
CCC-L	584	575	101.6%	460	127.0%
CCC-O	175	113	154.9%	90	194.4%
NCCW	304	344	88.4%	275	110.5%
NCYF	67	95	70.5%	76	88.2%
NSP	1284	1023	125.5%	818	157.0%
OCC	770	495	155.6%	396	194.4%
RTC	1310	1105	118.6%	884	148.2%
TSCI	1038	1200	86.5%	960	108.1%
WEC	176	125	140.8%	100	176.0%
Total	5708	5075	112.5%	4059	140.6%

**As of 1/14/2025*

Average Length of Sentence



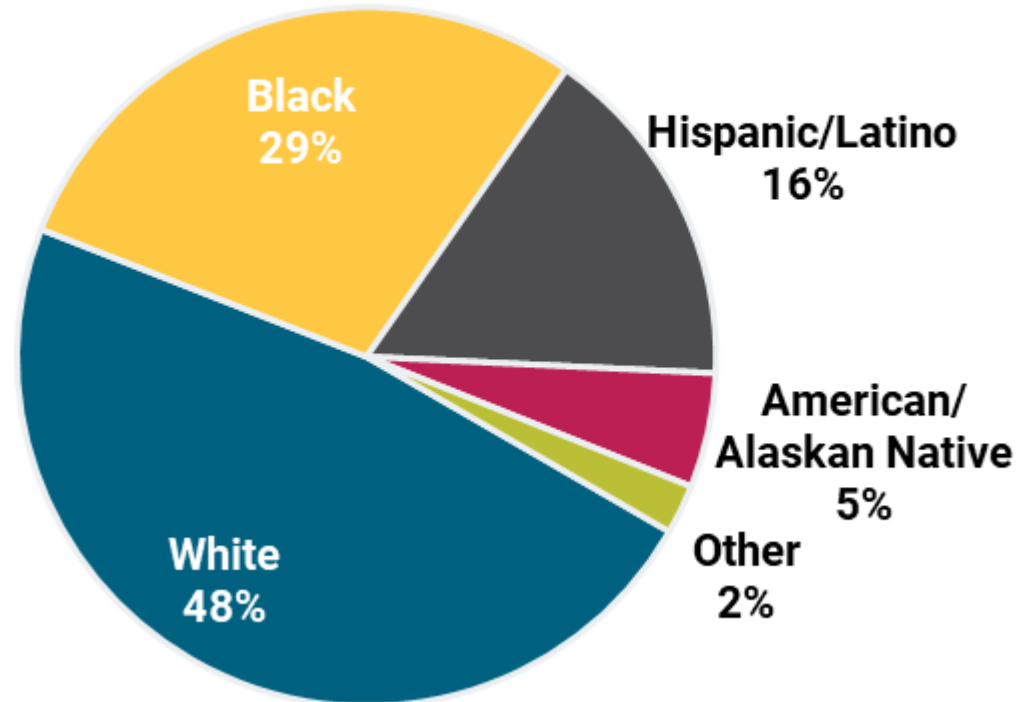
**As of FY24*

Race/Ethnicity

ADP by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	ADP	% Population
White	2765	47.61%
Black	1669	28.73%
Hispanic/Latino	934	16.08%
American/ Alaskan Native	308	5.29%
Asian	43	0.73%
Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	5	0.09%
Other	79	1.35%
Data unavailable	6	0.10%

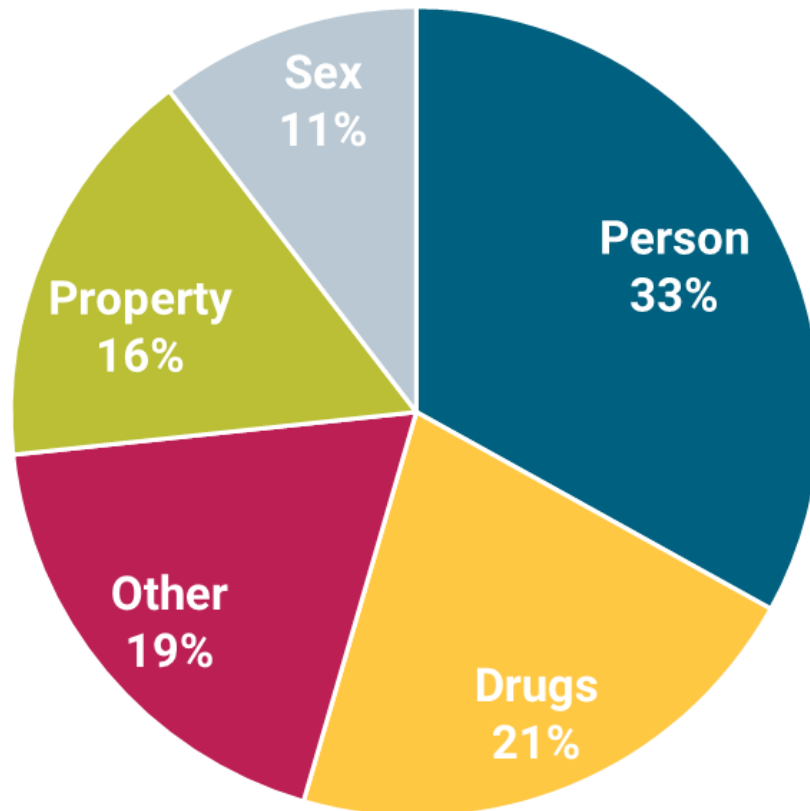
ADP by Race/Ethnicity



**As of FY25 Quarter 2 (October-December 2024)*

Most Serious Offense

Most Serious Offense at Admission
(FY2024)



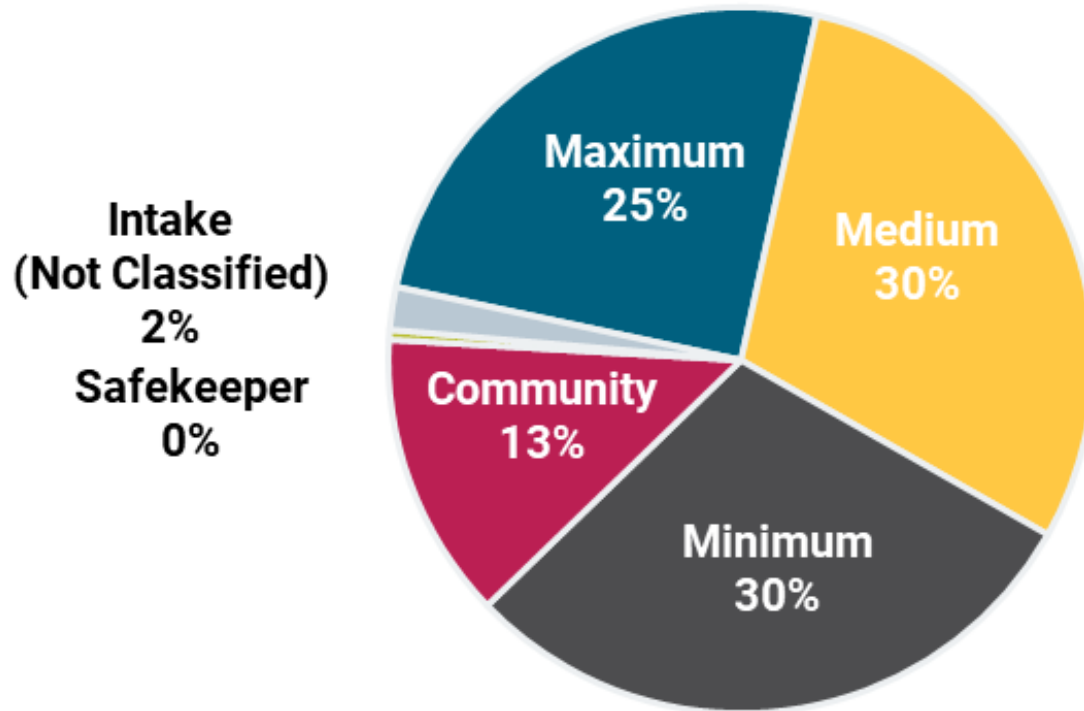
60%

of all NDCS
incarcerated
individuals have an
MSO of **Assault,
Homicide, Robbery,
or Sex Offenses.**

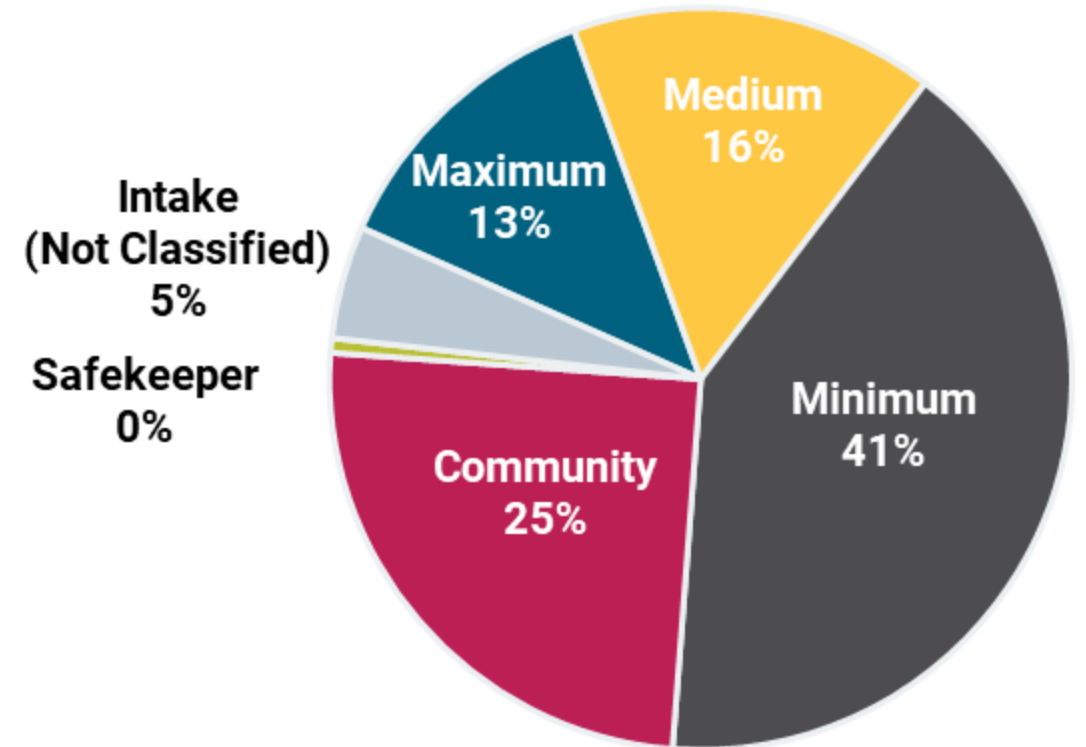
**As of FY24*

Custody Classification

ADP by Classification - Male



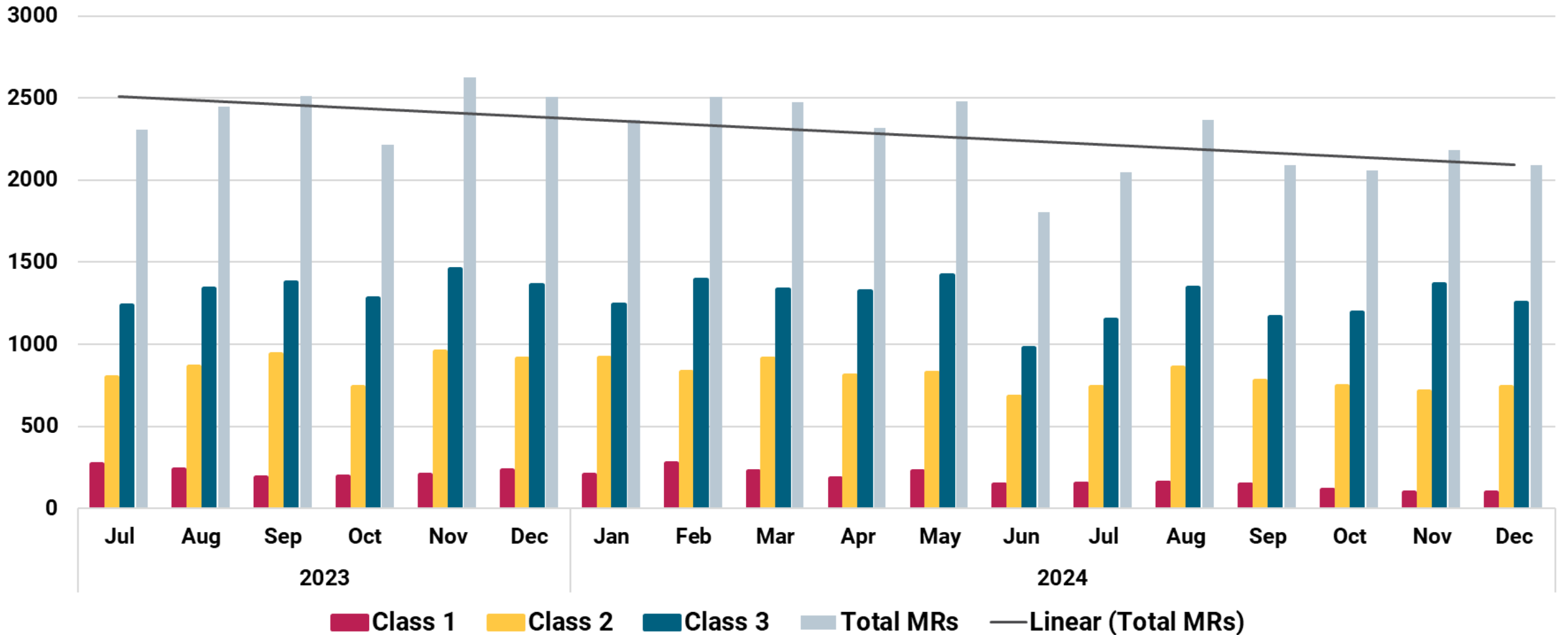
ADP by Classification - Female



**As of FY25 Quarter 2 (October-December 2024)*

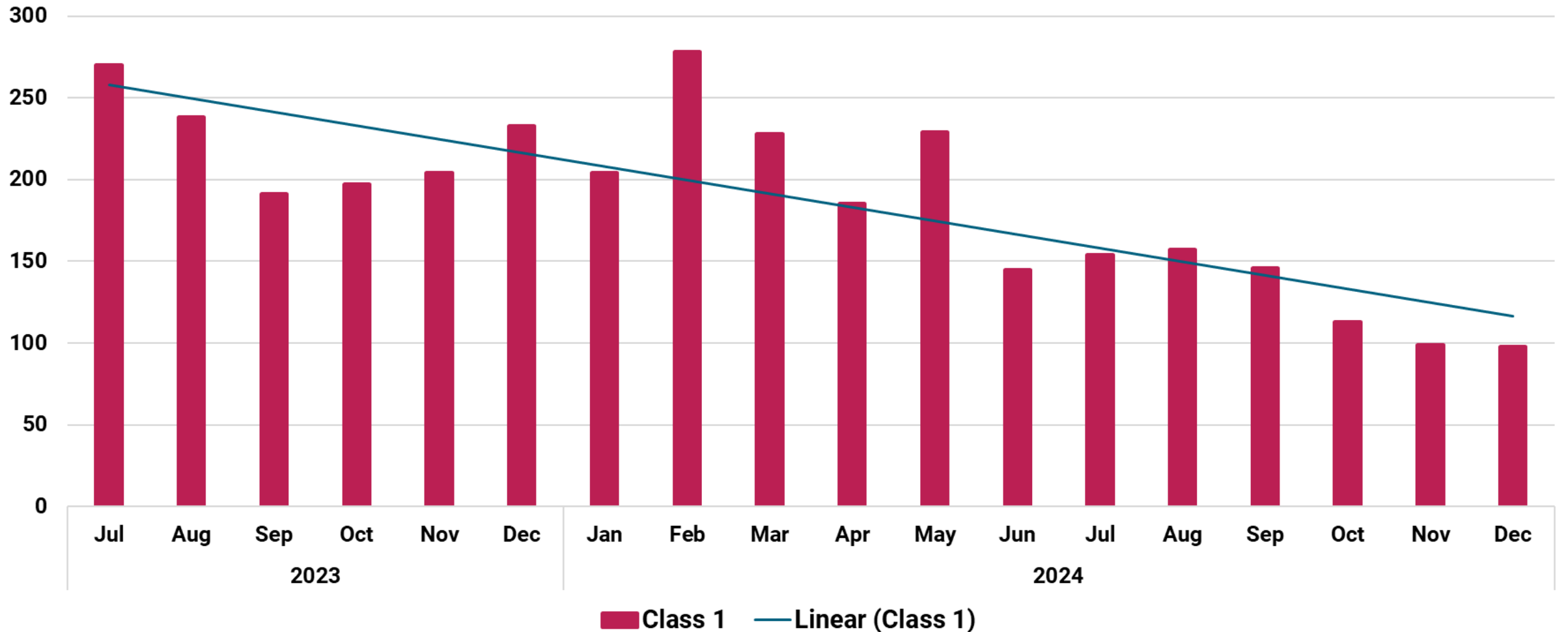
Institutional Conduct

Guilty Misconducts By Class



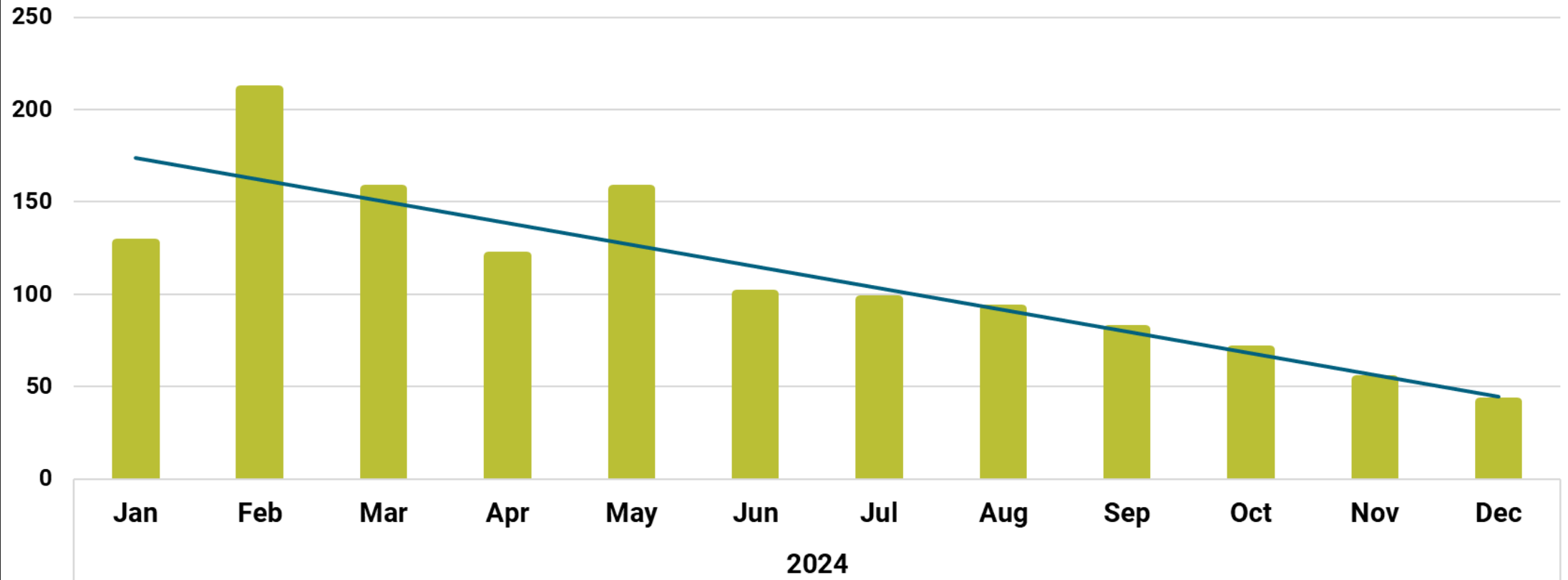
Institutional Conduct

Guilty Misconducts By Class



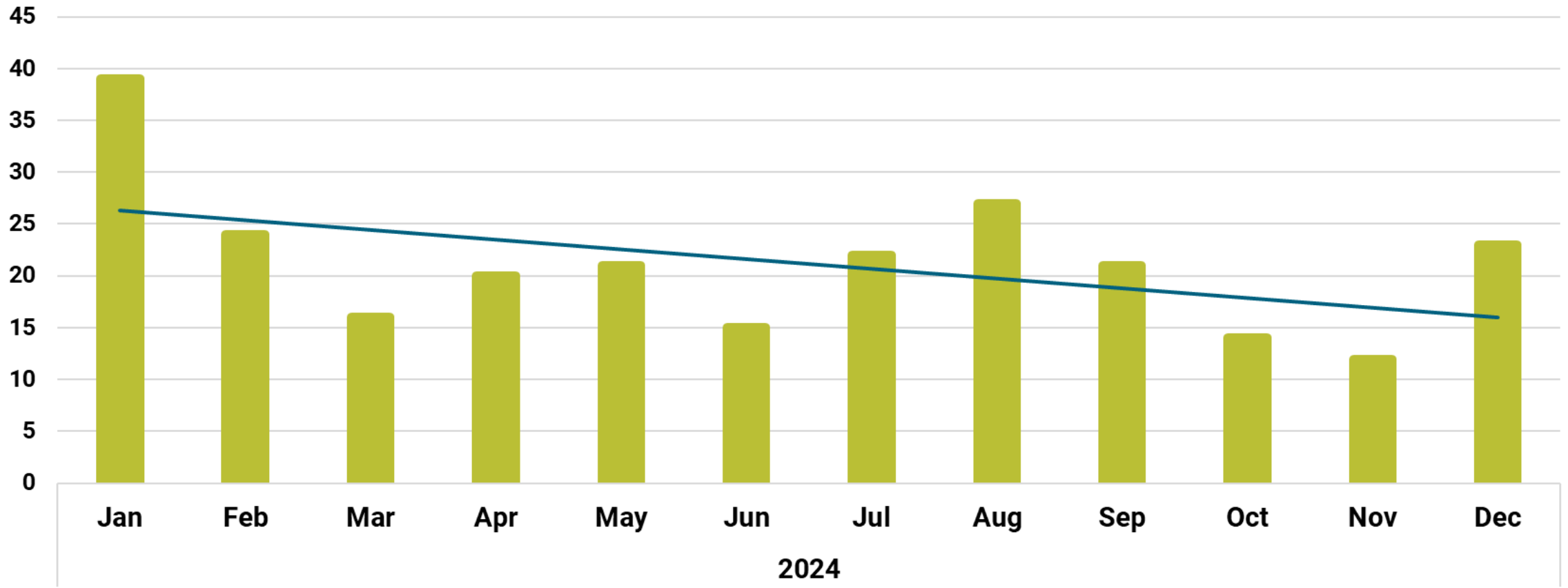
Institutional Conduct

MRs for Drug or Intoxicant Abuse

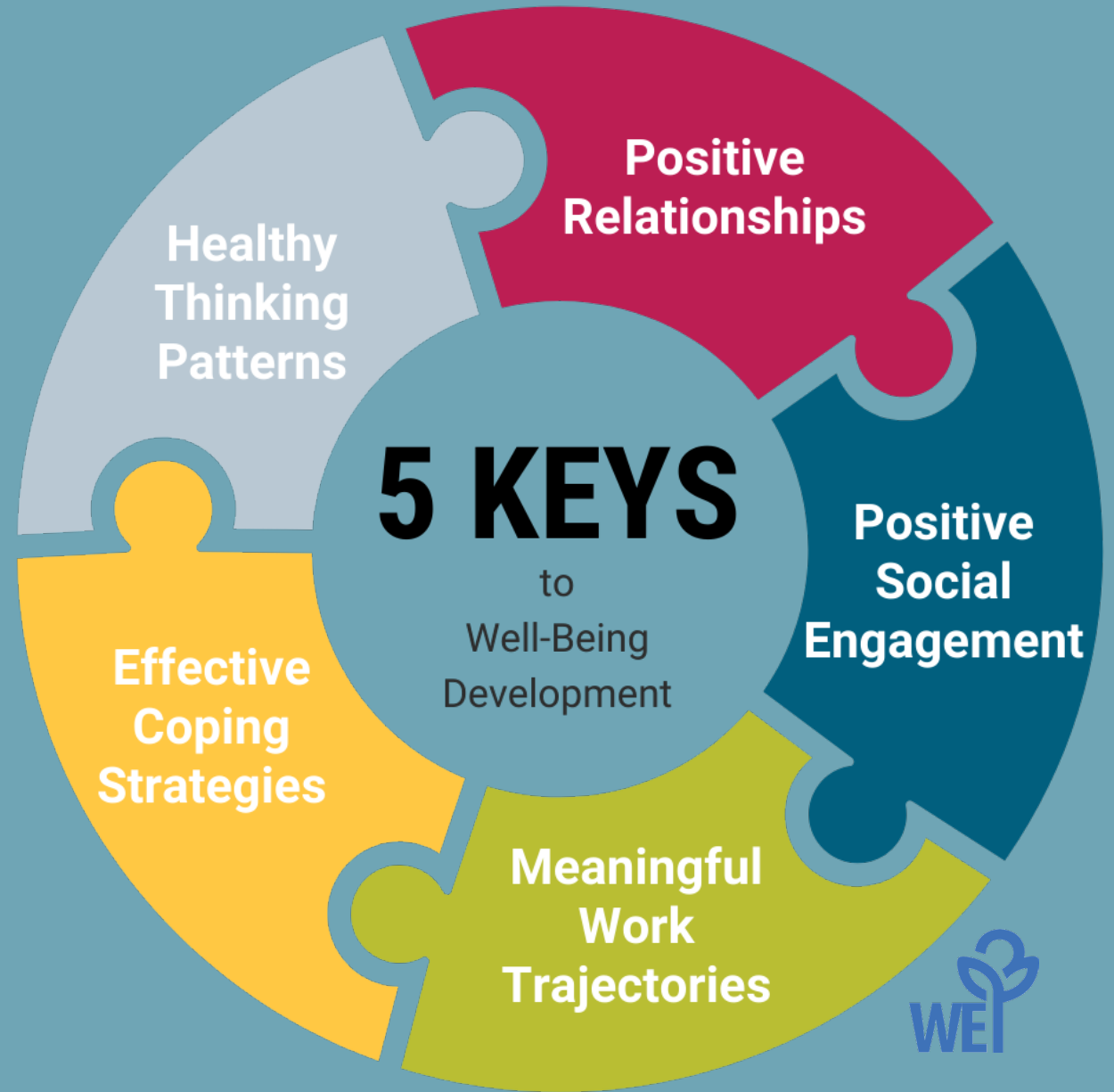


Institutional Conduct

MRs for Assault



5-Key Model for Reentry and Well-Being Development

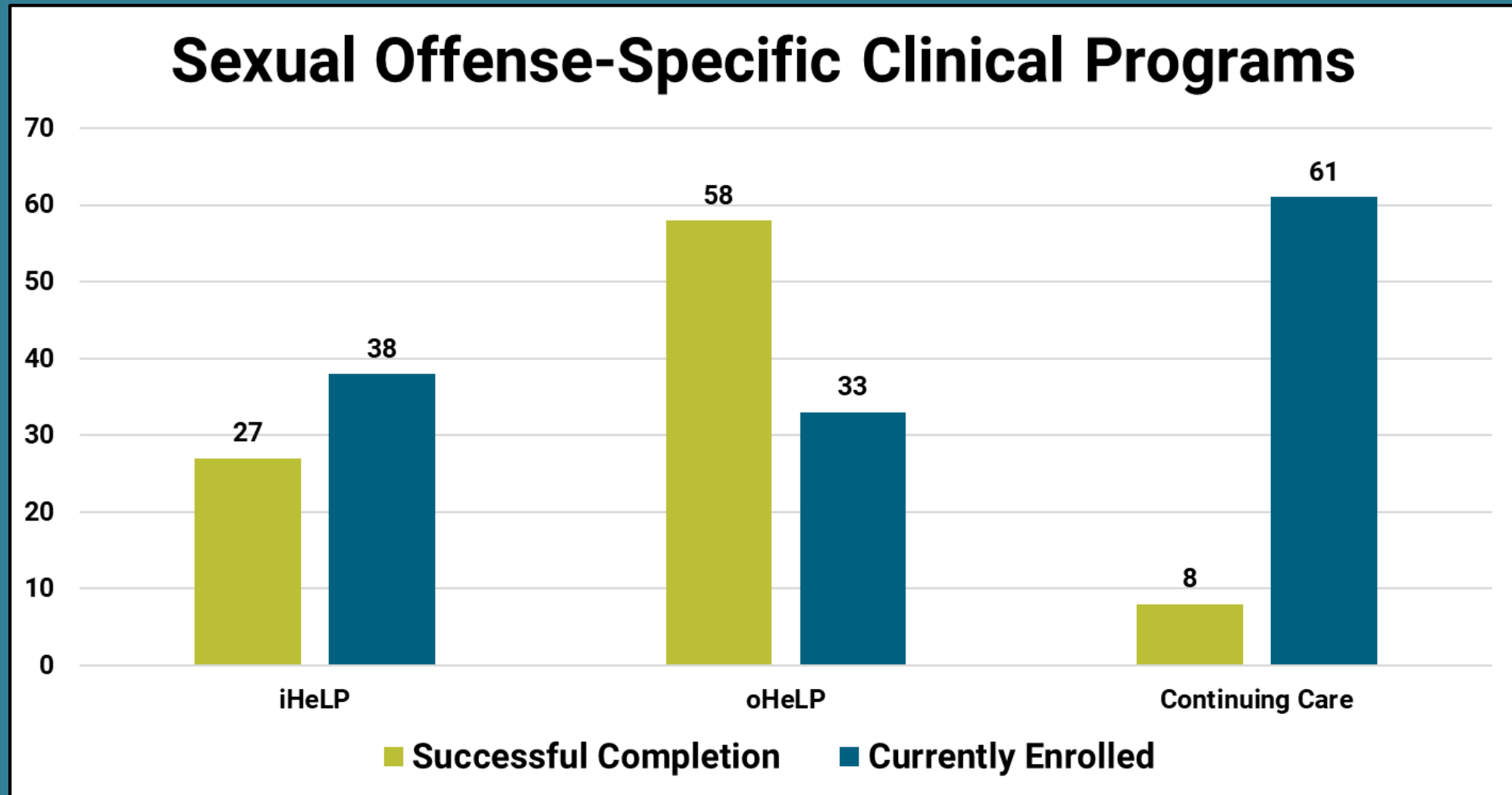


Mental Health

Primary Focus:

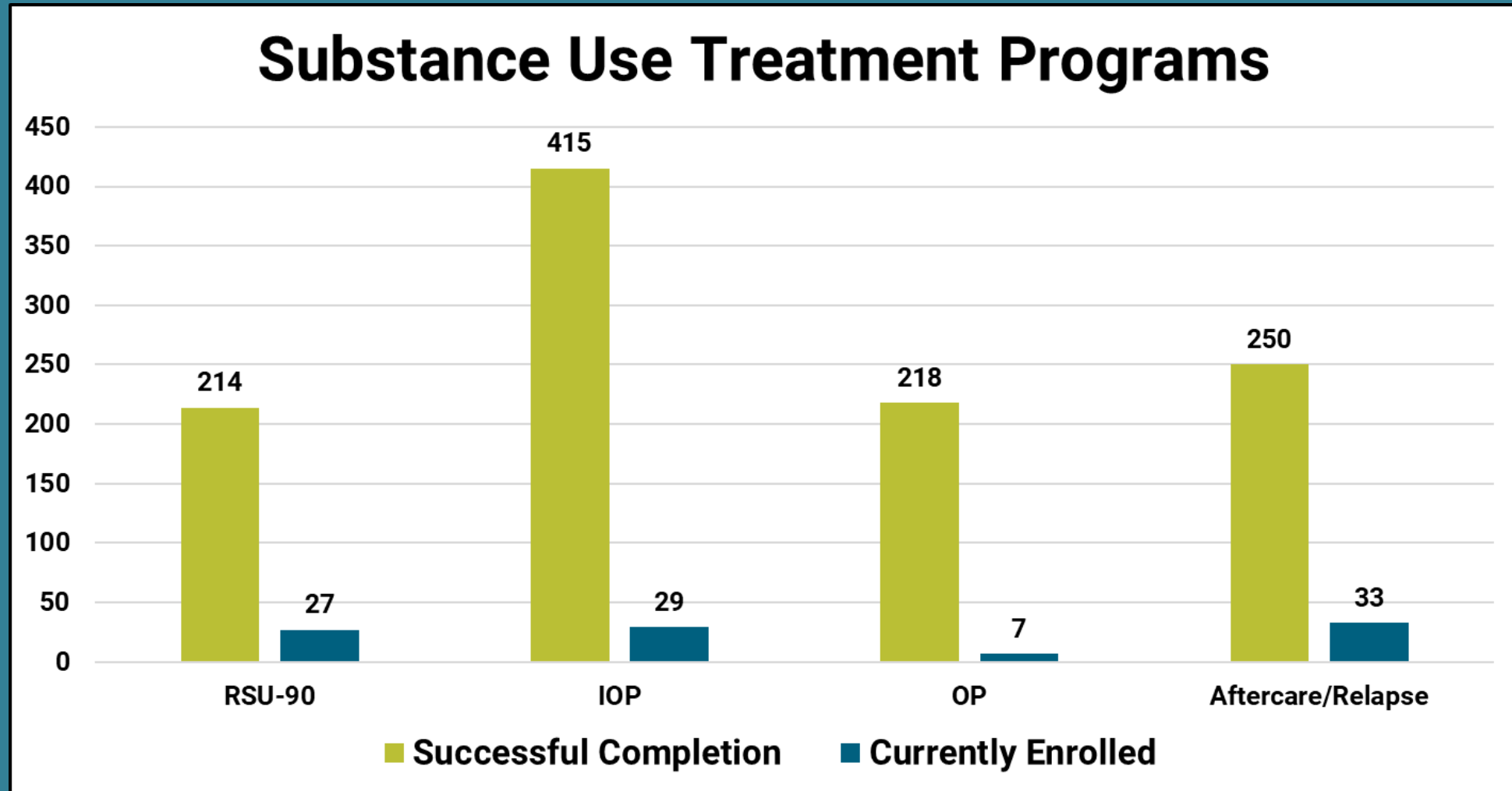
- Direct Care to individuals with a serious mental illness (SMI)
- Crisis intervention

Clinical Treatment



**Treatment Completed Dates 1/1/2024-12/31/2024; currently enrolled as of 1/14/2025*

Clinical Treatment

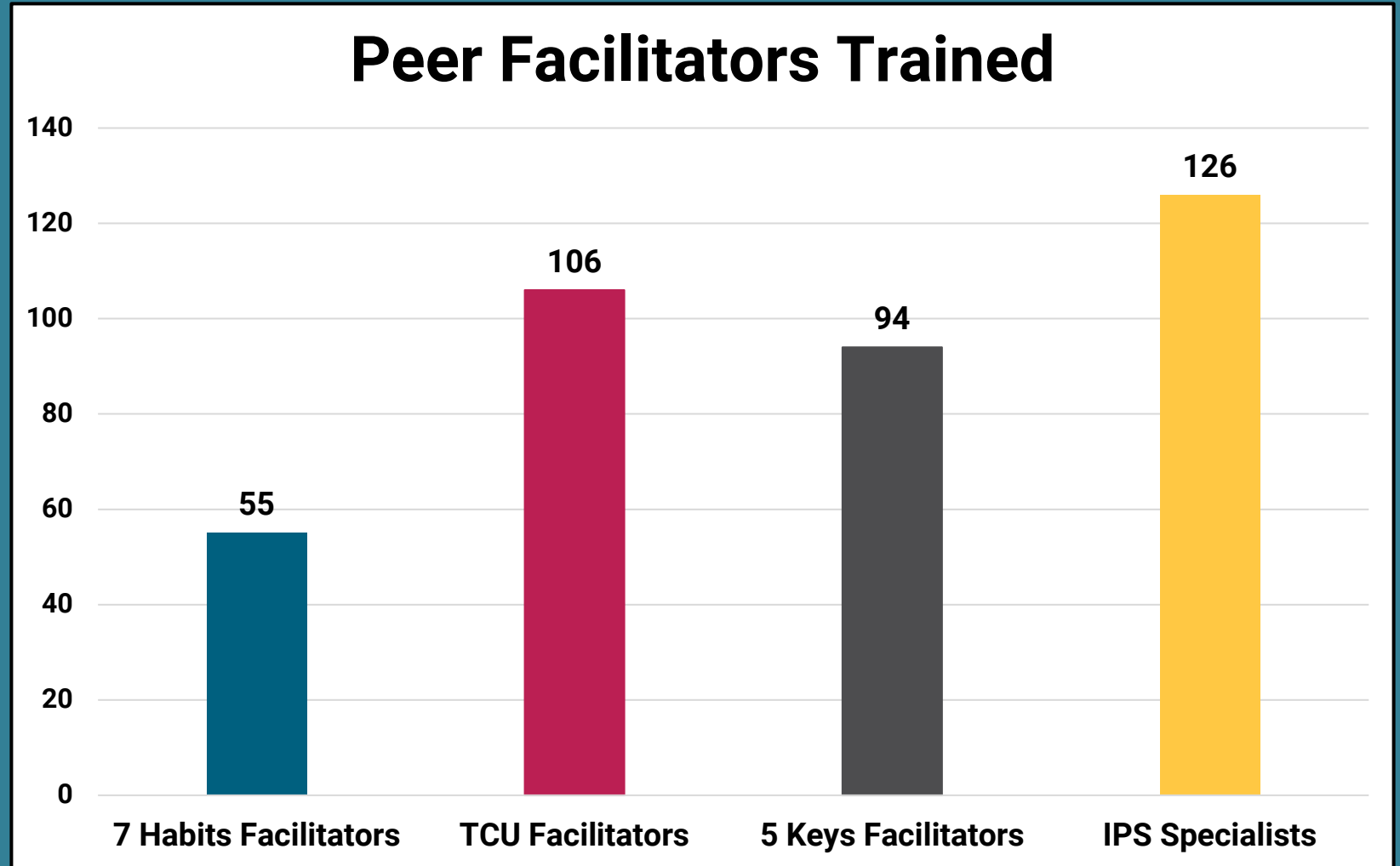


**Treatment Completed Dates 1/1/2024-12/31/2024; currently enrolled as of 1/14/2025*

Trained Peers

226

Total Peers
Trained



**All trained peer facilitators*

Getting Started

**5-Keys
Role Induction
& Focus Mapping**

1371

**Program End Dates 1/1/2024-12/31/2024*

Healthy Thinking Patterns	Total Completions	3486
	Ideas for Better Communication	1173
	Understanding and Reducing Angry Feelings	1224
	Unlocking Your Thinking	1089

1662

Effective Coping Strategies	Total Completions	324
	Power From Within	324

317

Positive Relationships	Total Completions	1258
	Building Social Networks	972
	Rewarding Relationships	286

1088

Positive Social Engagement	Total Completions	108
	Healthy Lifestyles	78
	Reentry Reality	30

95

**Program End Dates 1/1/2024-12/31/2024*

Meaningful Work Trajectories

Total Now, Next, Later Completions	301
NNL Cover Letters-Community	27
NNL Criminal Background Discussion-Community	6
NNL Education Beginning & Continuing-Community	23
NNL Employment Retention Inventory-Community	8
NNL Financial Well-being-Community	12
NNL Job Applications-Community	38
NNL Job Interview Workshop-Community	6
NNL Job Retention	4
NNL Job Search Methods-Elevator Pitches-Community	27
NNL Job Search Methods-Networking-Community	37
NNL Resume Workshop-Community	29
NNL Self-Awareness & Job Searching 1-Community	17
NNL Self-Awareness & Job Searching 2-Community	29
NNL Time Management-Community	9
NNL Understanding Resumes-Community	29

130

**Program End Dates 1/1/2024-12/31/2024*

Domestic Violence Programs

ACTV-NE

Nebraska State Penitentiary

Omaha Correctional Center

Reception and Treatment
Center

Tecumseh State Correctional
Institution

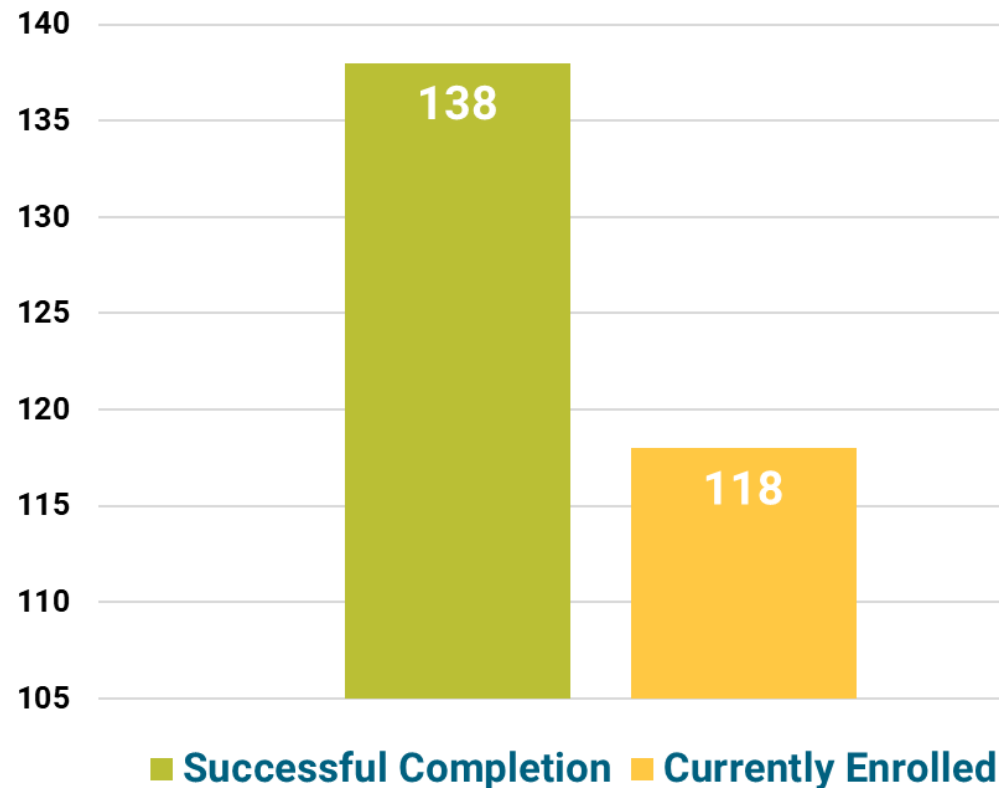
Work Ethic Camp

Choice Change Consequence

Community Corrections Center
– Lincoln

Community Corrections Center
– Omaha

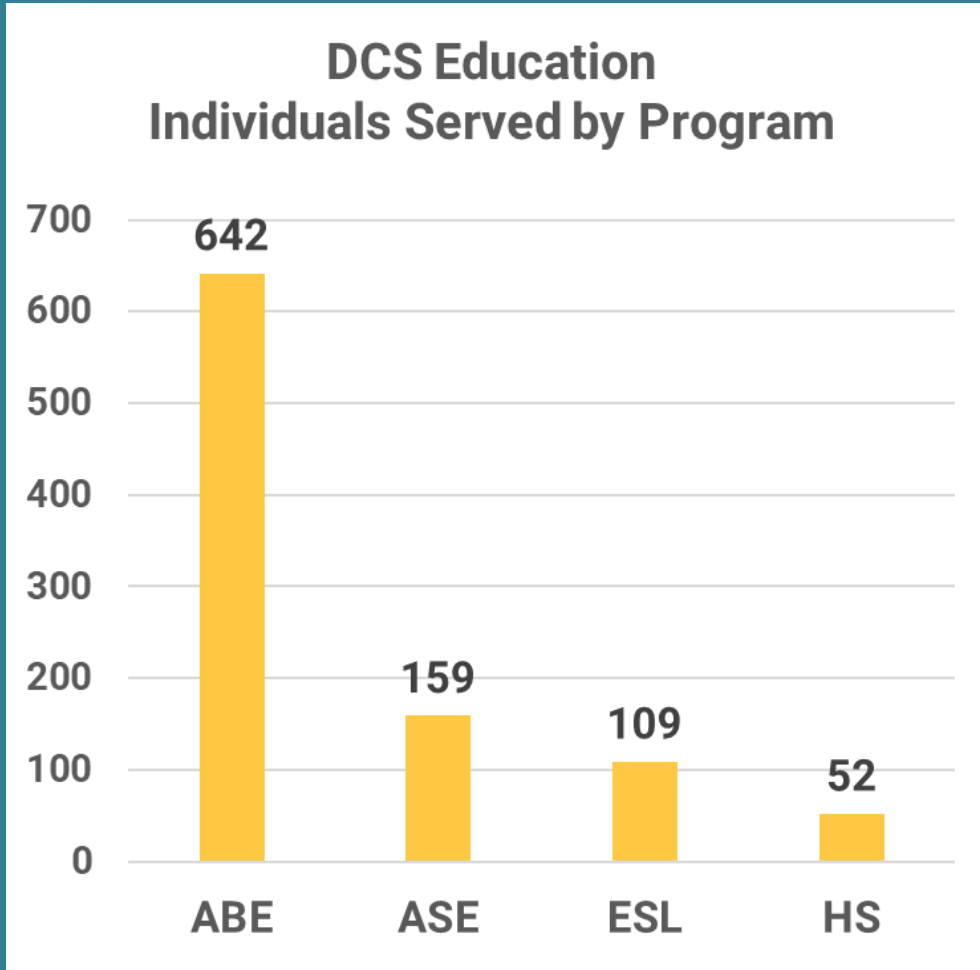
Domestic Violence Programs



94% of
individuals who
participate in
domestic violence
programming
successfully
complete their
program

**Program End Dates 1/1/2024-12/31/2024 ; currently enrolled as of 1/1/2025*

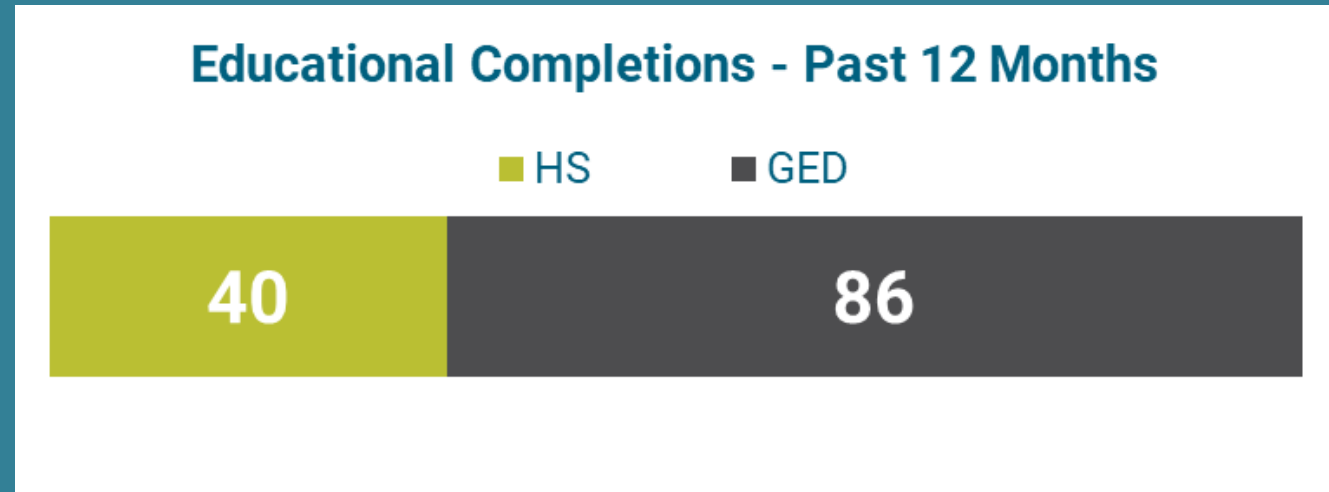
Education Programs



**Program Start/End Dates within range
1/1/2024-12/31/2024*

DCS Education

- Adult Basic Education (ABE)
- Adult Secondary Education (ASE)
- English as a Second Language (ESL)
- High School (HS)
- General Equivalency Diploma (GED)



Education Programs

College Courses Current Enrollment

Metro Community College - 155

Southeast Community College - 162

York University (VLS) - 15

University of Nebraska – Omaha - 39

Tablet Engagement

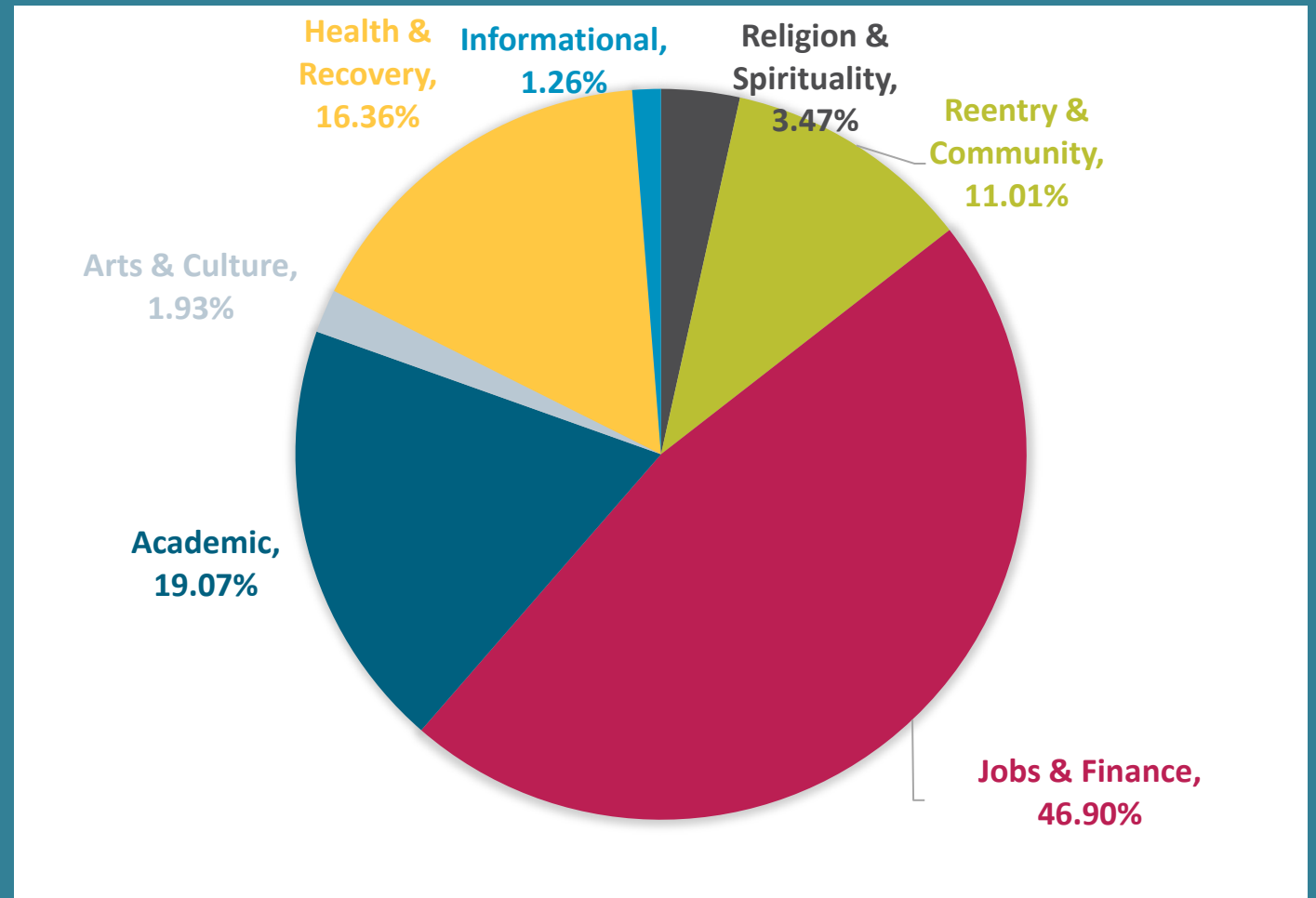


605K
Content Completed

20K
Courses Completed

6,595
Active Learners

241K
Total Learning Hours



**As of 12/31/24*

Industries Programs

CSI Shop	Facility
Commercial Laundry	NSP
	TSCI
Woodshop	NSP
	TSCI
Metal Shop	NSP
Print Shop	RTC
Sewing Shop	OCC
	NCCW
Furniture Shop	NSP
Soap Shop	NSP
Sign Shop	NSP
License Plate Shop	NSP
Braille Shop	NSP
Canteen	TSCI

Certification

Forklift

Welding

Private Venture

TEK

USDOL Apprenticeship

Linen Management

Braille Transcription

CNC Operator

Cabinet Maker

Chemical Operator

Furniture Finisher

Machine Operator

Laundry Machine Mechanic

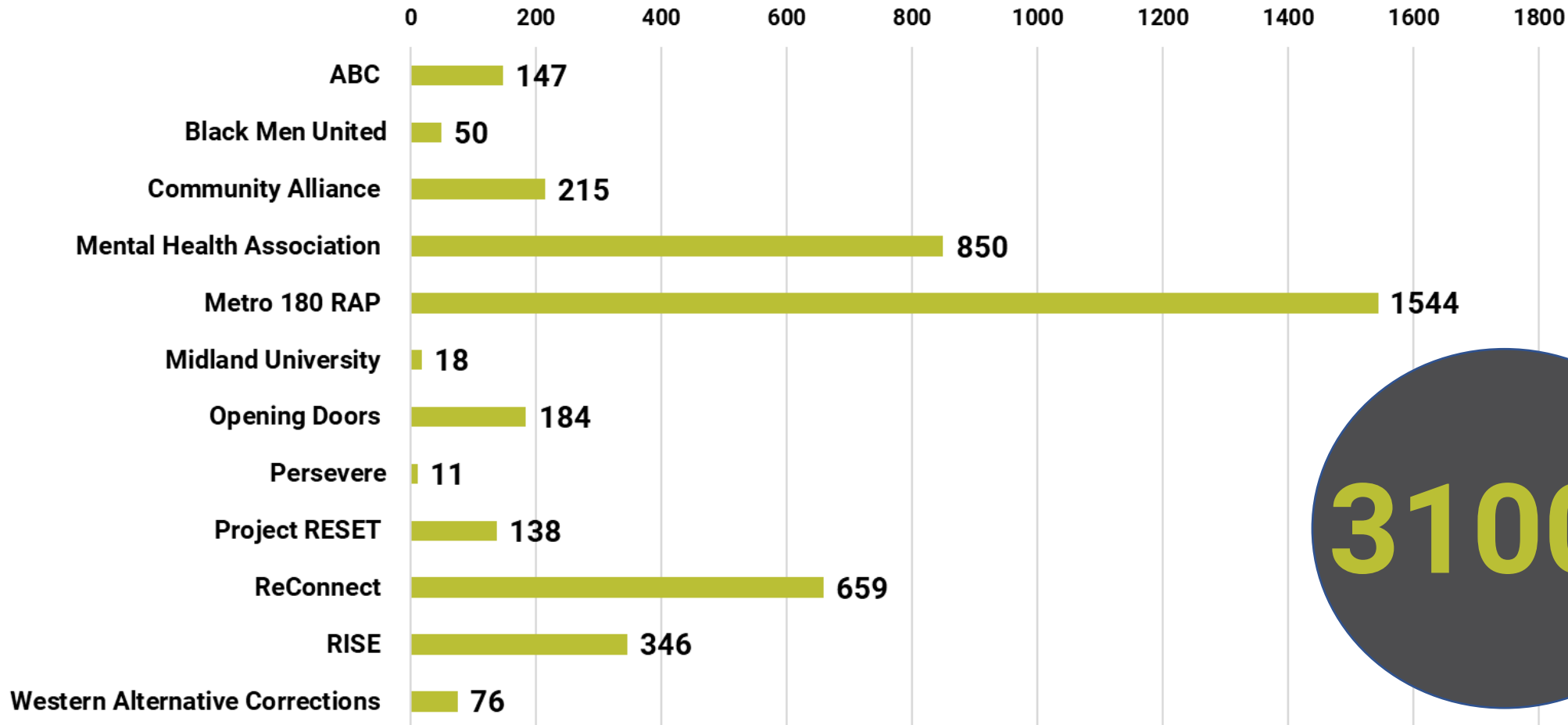
Offset Press Operator

Upholstery

Welding

VLS Programming

VLS Programs - Number of Individuals Served



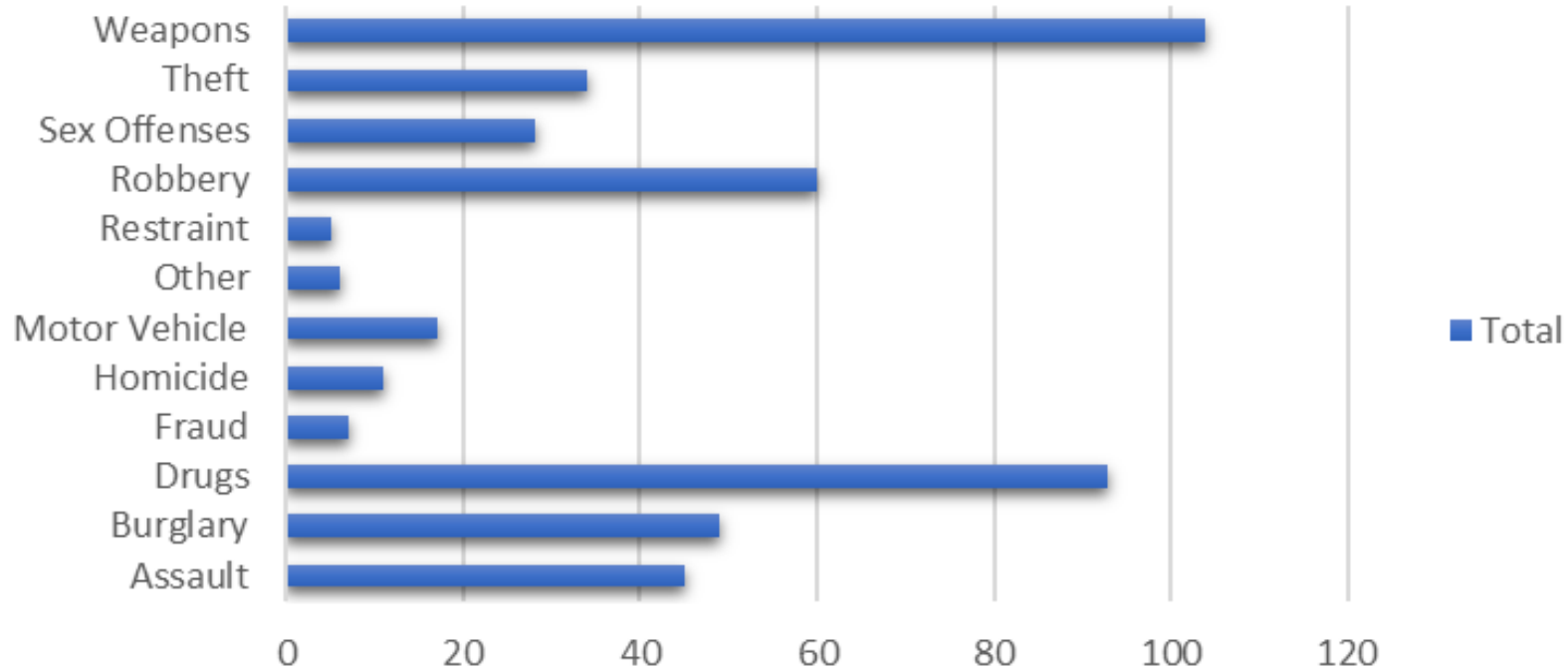
3100+

**Individuals
Served**

**Program Start/End Dates within range 1/1/2024-12/31/2024*

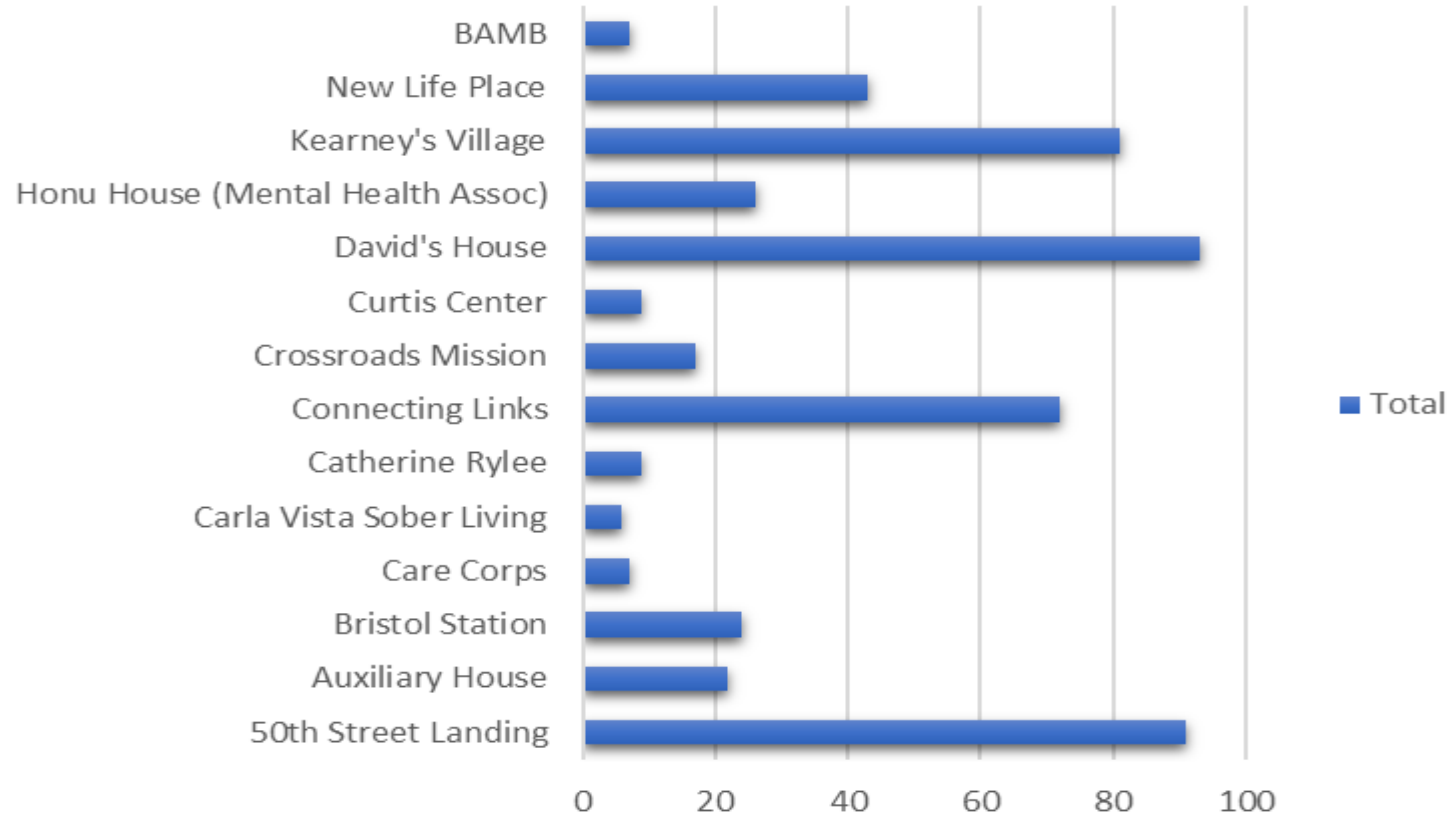
Post-Release and Reentry Planning Services

Most Serious Offense for Clients Receiving Transitional Living Funds

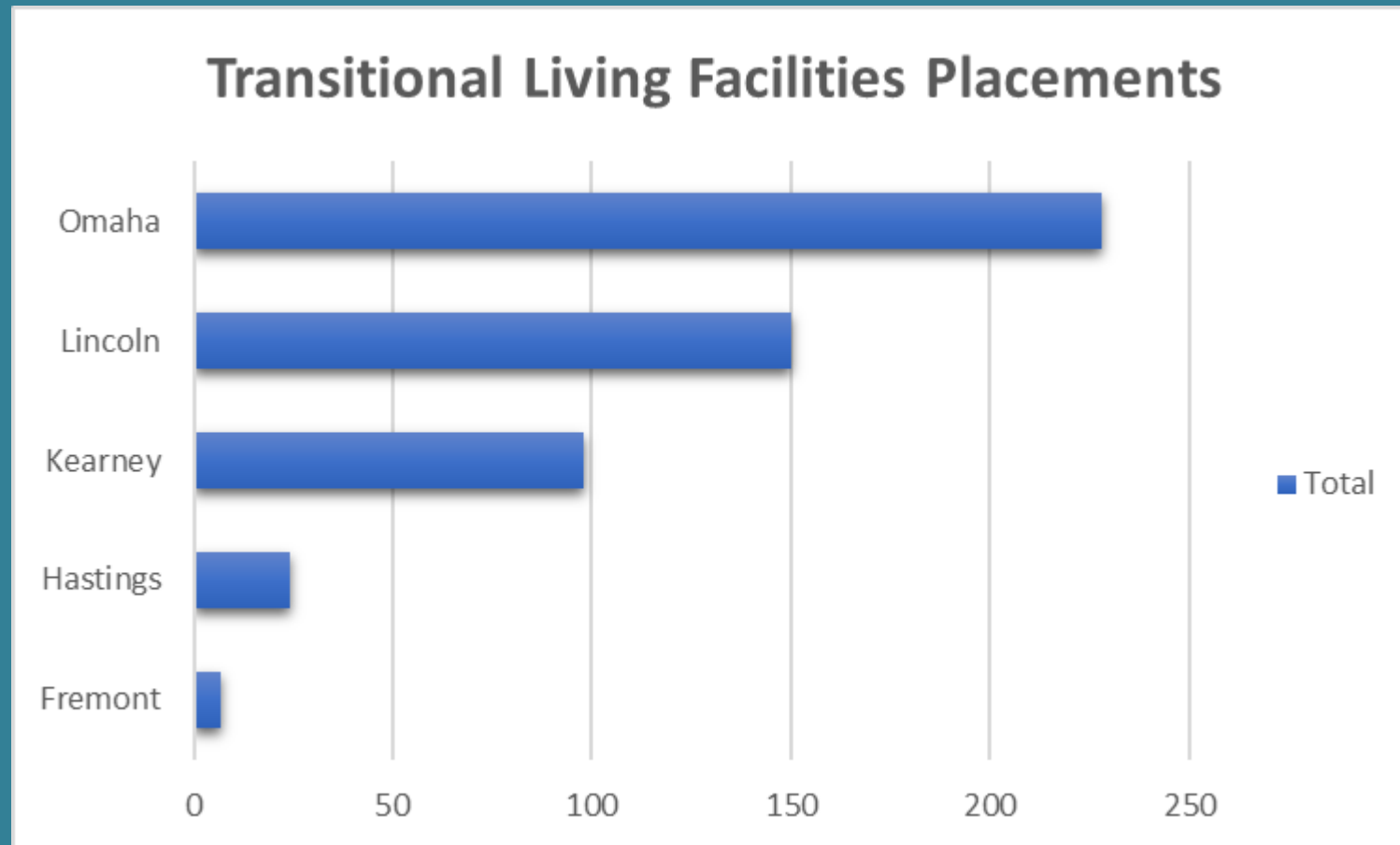


Post-Release and Reentry Planning Services

Transitional Living Facilities Placements



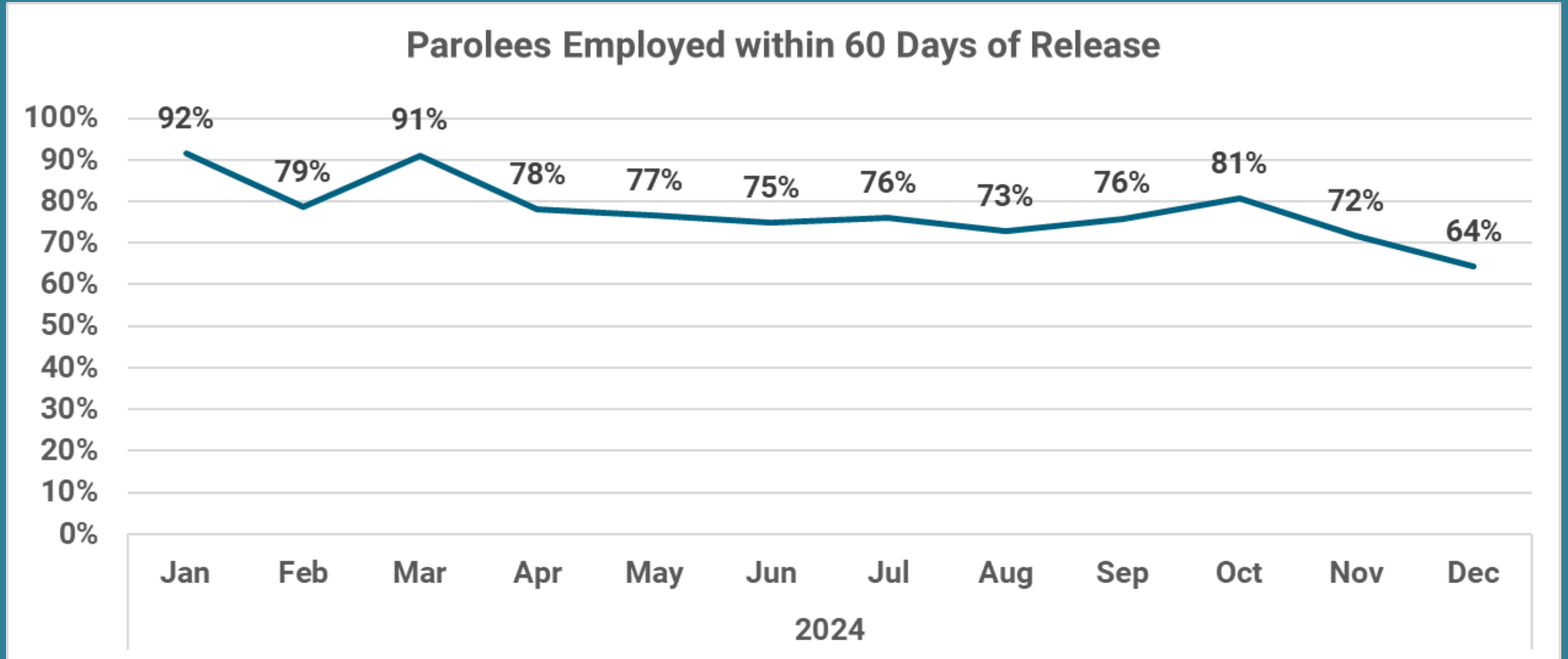
Post-Release and Reentry Planning Services



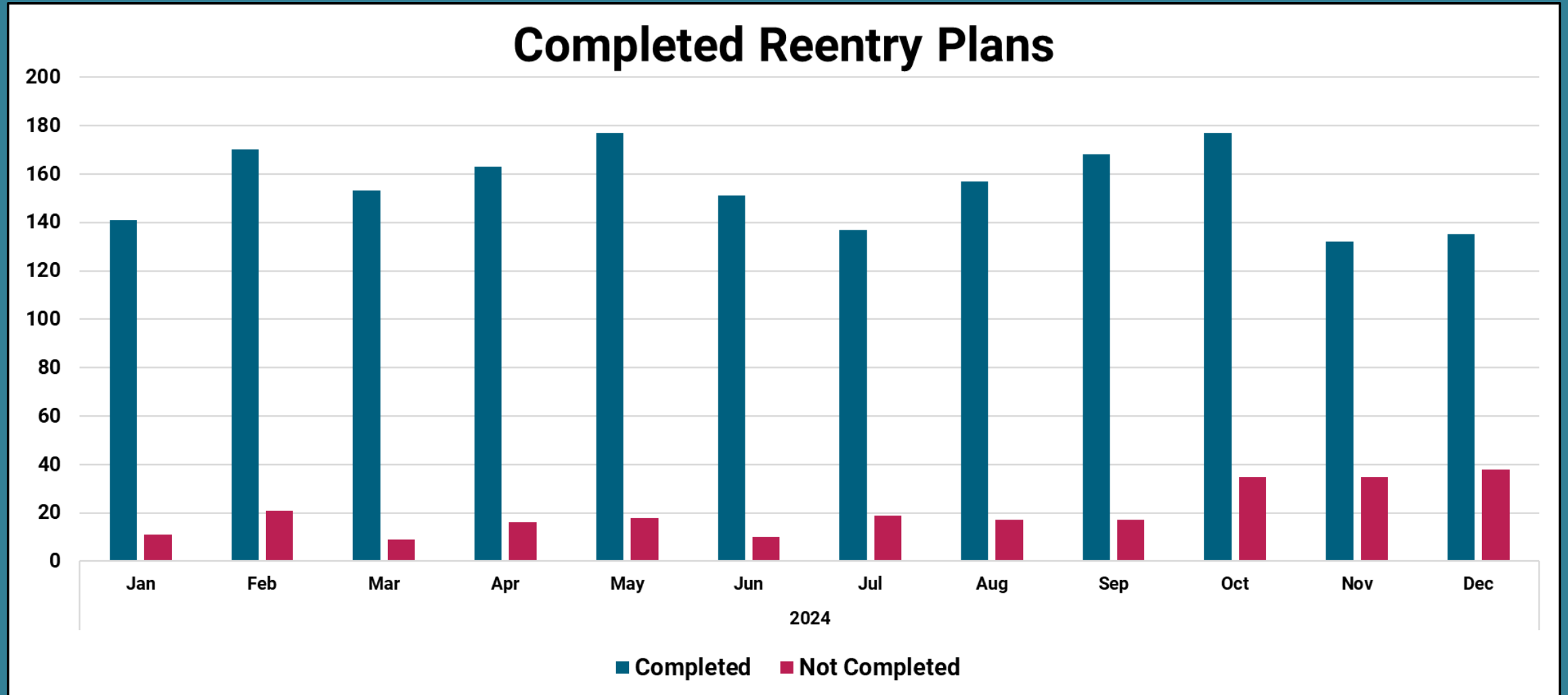
Use of and Need for Transitional Housing and Reentry Housing

- Of the 459 clients who received assistance, 79% either completed their sentence or are continuing their supervision.

Percent of Parolees Employed Within 60 Days of Release



Reentry Plan Completions



**Individuals released 1/1/2024-12/31/2024*

Critical Documents

Releases with Critical Documents



**Individuals released 1/1/2024-12/31/2024*

Social Determinants of Health

Health Care and Quality

Insurance
Health Literacy
Transportation
Copays
Provider Availability

Neighborhood and Built Environment

Housing
Transportation
Safety
Walkability
Parks/Recreation
Water Quality
Access to Healthy Food

Social and Community Context

Social and Community Integrations
Support Systems
Community Engagement
Stress
Discrimination

Economic Stability

Employment
Income
Debt
Expenses
Support
Medical Bills

Education Access and Quality

Higher Education
Literacy
Early Childhood Education
Language
Vocational Training

Vocational & Life Skills Program Initiative



Vocational & Life Skills Program Initiative

Presented for the Reentry Continuity Advisory Board Meeting

By Katelynn Towne, Ph.D. & Ryan Spohn, Ph.D.

Nebraska Center for Justice Research | School of Criminology & Criminal Justice

February 11, 2025

UNIVERSITY OF
Nebraska
Omaha

Outline

LB 907

Role as evaluators

VLS logic model

Funded programs

Geographic coverage

Recent program completions

VLS data highlights

Upcoming evaluation work

Quarterly meetings

LB 907

- Created the Vocational and Life Skills Program Fund
- Administered by NDCS
- In consultation with the Board of Parole
- Shall provide funding to aid in the establishment and provision of community-based vocational training and life skills training for adults who are incarcerated, formerly incarcerated, or on supervision
- Evaluate effectiveness of program
- Report quarterly



Role as Evaluators



- VLS from perspective of evaluator
- What is evaluation?
- Different evaluation approaches we have utilized
 - Data tracking
 - Impact/outcome
 - Culturally responsive
 - Trauma informed
 - Appreciative
 - Improvement
 - Accountability



VLS Logic Model





VLS Funded Programs

Associated Builders and Contractors



Black Men United – Kumani Restorative Justice Center



NCJR | SCCJ

UNIVERSITY OF
Nebraska
Omaha



VLS Funded Programs

**Community Alliance
Rehabilitation Services**



Community Alliance
CENTER FOR MENTAL HEALTH

Community Justice Center



NCJR | SCCJ

UNIVERSITY OF
Nebraska
Omaha



VLS Funded Programs

Mental Health Association



Metropolitan Community College





VLS Funded Programs

Midland University



Persevere





VLS Funded Programs

Project Reset – Nebraska Center for Workforce Development and Education



Opening Doors at the Center for People in Need



**Center *for*
People *in* Need**





VLS Funded Programs

ReConnect Inc.



RISE





VLS Funded Programs

**Western Alternative Corrections,
Inc. – Bristol Station**



York University

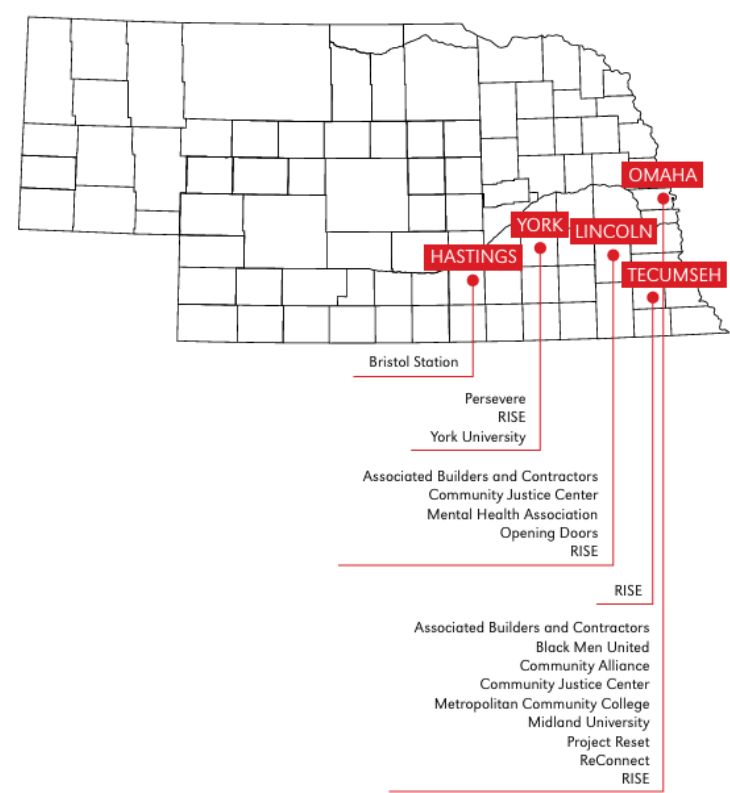


NCJR | SCCJ

UNIVERSITY OF
Nebraska
Omaha



VLS Service Geographic Reach



Participant Demographics

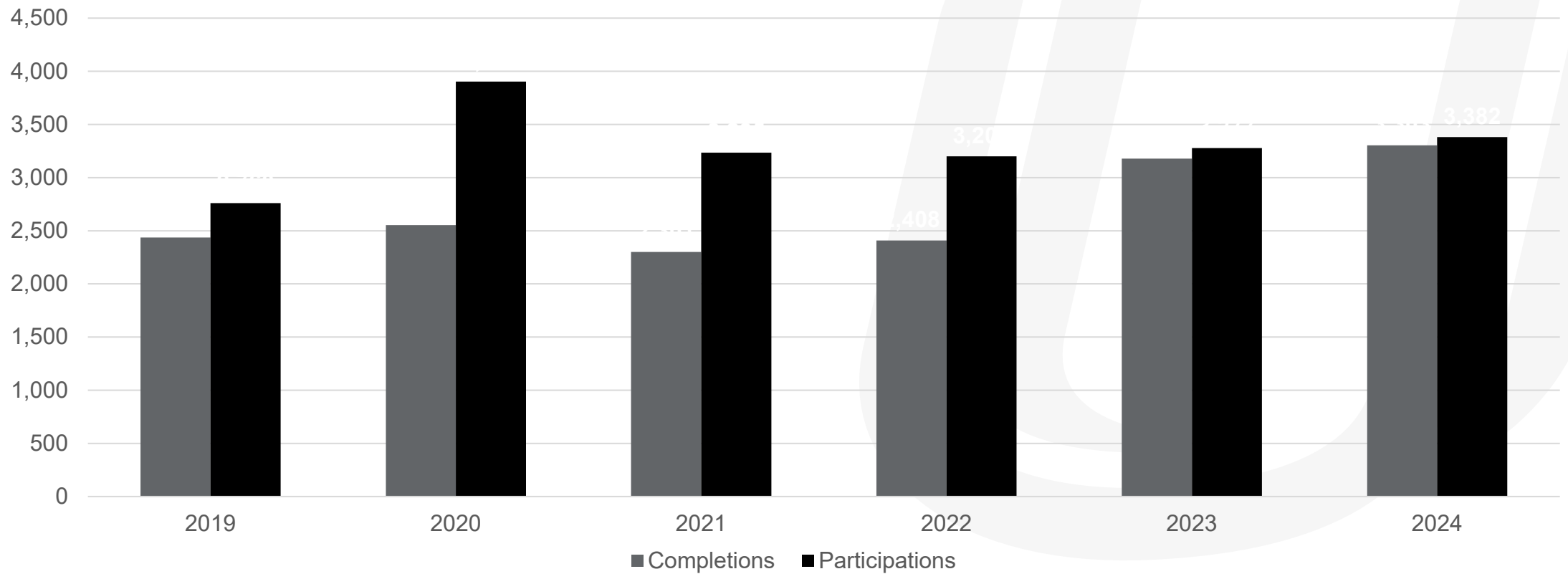
18%
Female



82%
Male

- Age
 - 19% 30 and younger
 - 66% 31-49
 - 15% 50 and older
- Race & Ethnicity
 - 33% Black
 - 12% Hispanic
 - 7% Other
 - 51% White

Completions and Participations Since Fiscal Year 2019





VLS at a Glance

12,817
participants
served

40% participate
in VLS

Average
participant
works with three
programs

87% complete
programming

Increases of
prosocial
attitudes

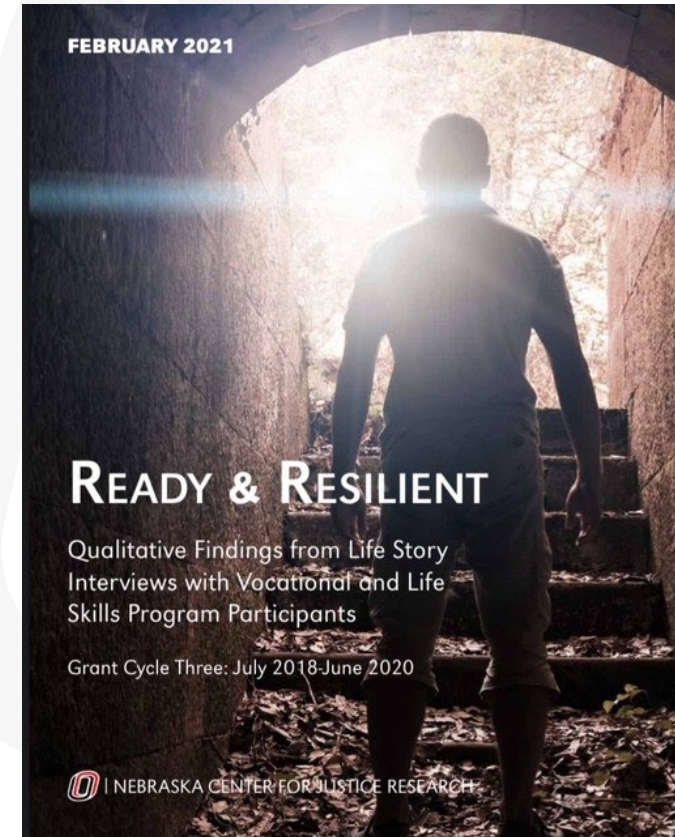
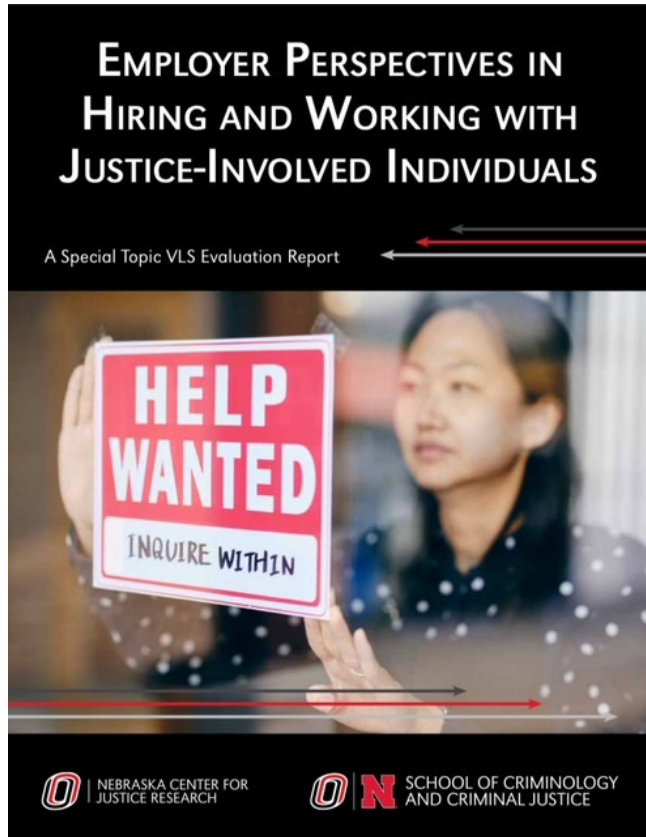
VLS more likely
to obtain
employment

VLS participants
earn more
money on
average

Comparable
recidivism



Special Topic Evaluations



VLS Quarterly Meetings



- Welcome to people working in reentry
- May 2, 2025, at 9 am
- Attend if you would like to learn more
- Email me to be added to invite list
 - ktowne@unomaha.edu
- NDCS contacts
 - Trisha Larkin, Vocational & Life Skills Program Manager – Reentry
 - trisha.larkin@nebraska.gov
 - Dr. Janee Pannkuk, Assistant Deputy Director – Reentry
 - Janee.pannkuk@nebraska.gov

Any Questions?



- <https://www.facebook.com/NebraskaJustice>
- <https://www.unomaha.edu/college-of-public-affairs-and-community-service/nebraska-center-for-justice-research/vls/index.php>

UNIVERSITY OF
Nebraska
Omaha



Post-Release Supervision

Post-Release Supervision

Nebraska Administrative Office of the Courts and Probation

5/8/25

Hazel Delgado, Director of Research and Data

Brandon Holding, Research and Data Specialist

Gene Cotter, Probation Administrator

Shane Stutzman, Assistant Deputy



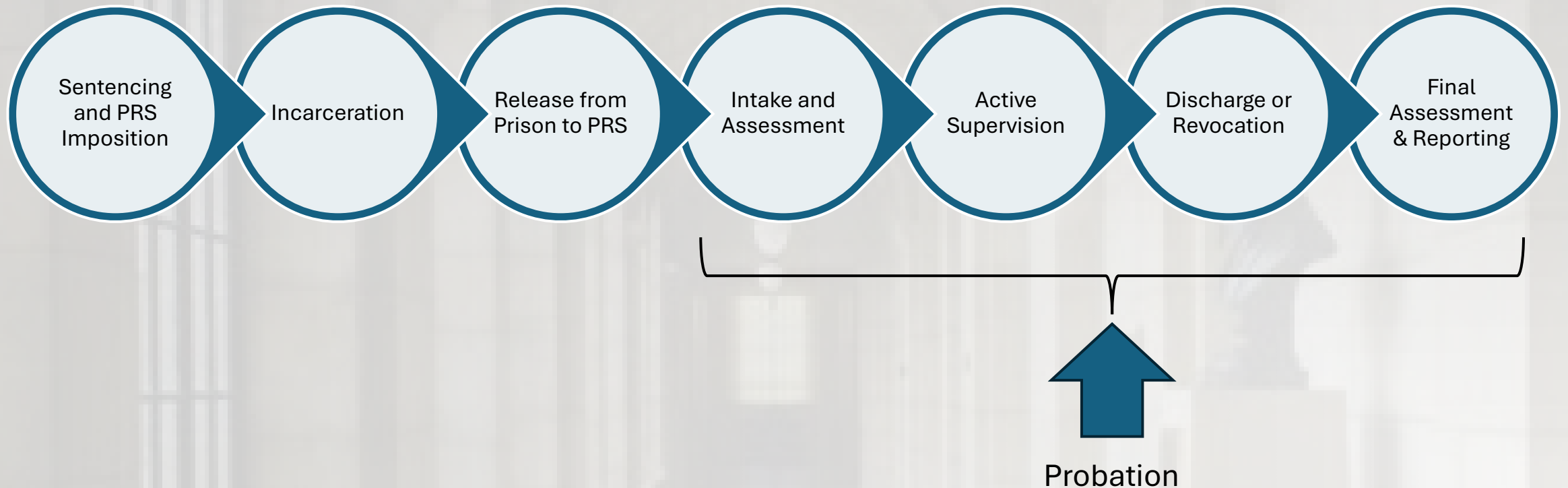
STATE OF
NEBRASKA
JUDICIAL BRANCH

Agenda

- Overview of Post-Release Supervision (PRS) Flow
- Before PRS
- PRS overview
- PRS Initial Risk Evaluation
- PRS Vouchers
- PRS Discharges and Sanctions
- PRS Final Risk Evaluation



Post-Release Supervision Flow



Before Post-Release Supervision (PRS)

Sentencing and PRS Imposition

- A judge sentences the individual to a term of incarceration followed by a mandatory PRS term (typically 9 to 12 months).
- PRS is statutorily required by §29-2204.02 for certain lower-level felonies (e.g., Class IV).
- The sentence is structured as:
 - Prison term → Mandatory PRS term

Incarceration

- The individual serves the prison portion of their sentence.
- There is minimal or no pre-release programming offered in most cases.

Release from Prison to PRS

- upon release, the individual begins Post-Release Supervision under the Nebraska Office of Probation Administration.
- A transition plan may be in place, but this varies by case.

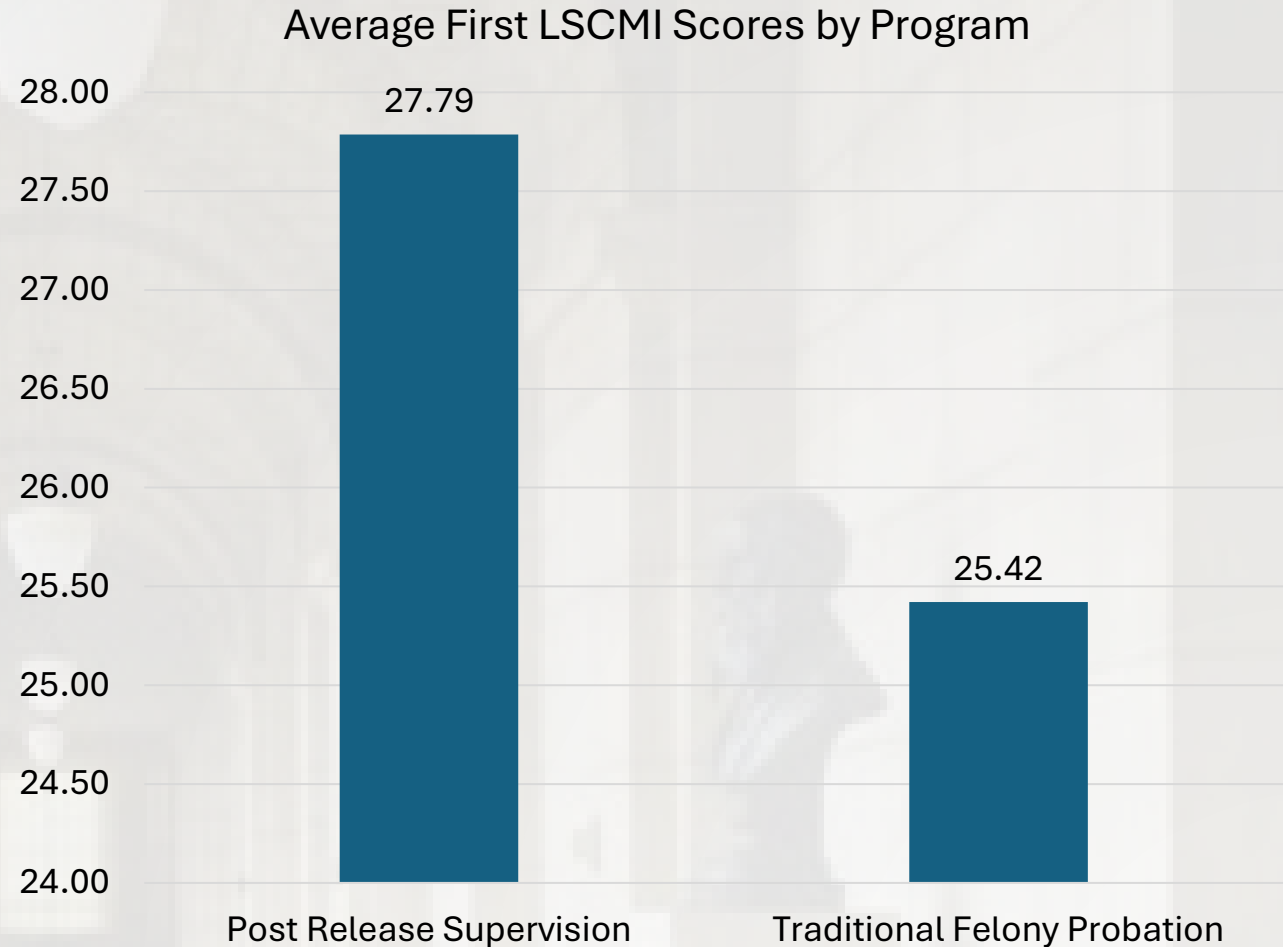
Intake and Assessment

- Individuals report to a Probation Reporting & Service Center.
- They receive:
 - LSCMI risk/needs assessment
 - Orientation to conditions of supervision
 - Supervision level assignment (based on risk)
 - Service referrals (e.g., housing, employment, treatment)



Risk Scores upon Intake (First LSCMI Scores)

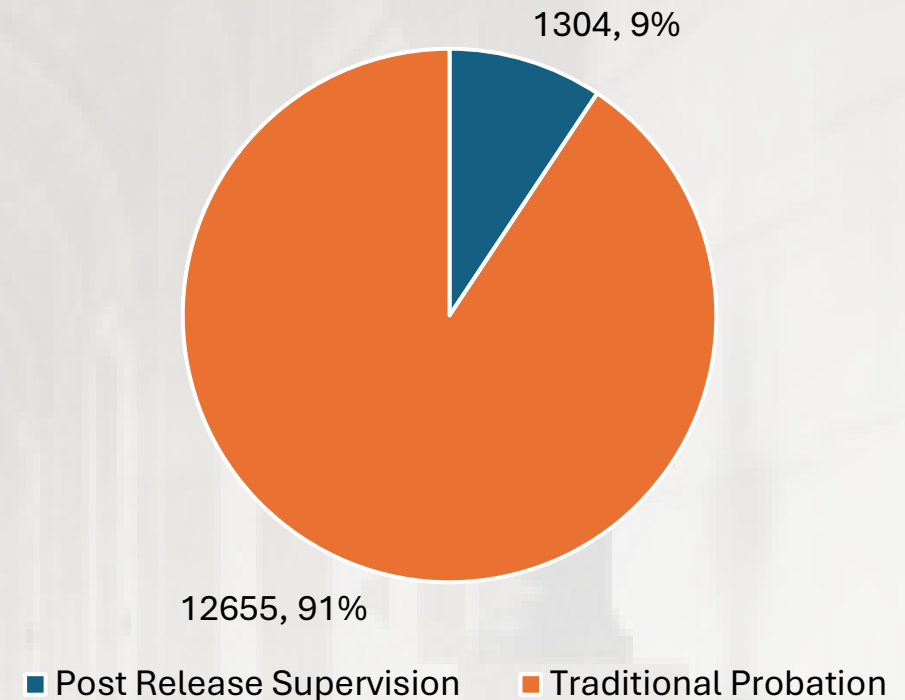
- PRS clients had higher initial LSCMI scores (27.79) compared to Traditional Felony Probation clients (25.42)
- Indicates PRS clients enter supervision with generally higher criminogenic risk



Post-Release Supervision (PRS) Overview

- PRS is administered by the Administrative Office of Courts and Probation.
- Focuses on reintegration, public safety, and reduced recidivism.
- Applies to individuals with lower-level felony offenses.
- Programming is matched to individual risk level and needs to ensure effectiveness.

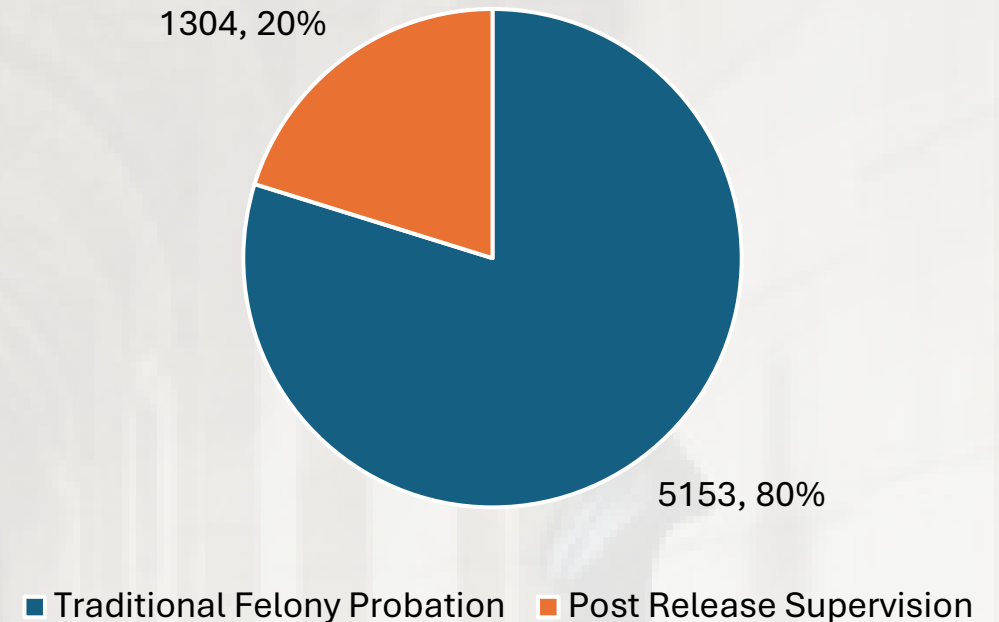
Current Adult Probation Population
5/1/2025



PRS Population

- Tailored to medium- and high-risk individuals (as assessed by the LSCMI tool).
- Applies to individuals with lower-level felony offenses.

of Felony Probationers by Program on 5/1/2025



PRS Programs and Services

- Focus on Evidence-Based Interventions
 - Programs are selected based on research showing they reduce recidivism.
 - They are designed to address criminogenic needs (factors most associated with criminal behavior).



Types of Services Offered to PRS



Life Skills Training

- Budgeting
- time management
- parenting
- daily living skills



Educational Support

- GED classes
- literacy programs
- support for continuing education



Employment Services

- Job training
- Resume building
- connections to employers



Behavioral Health Services

- Individual and group therapy often focused on:
 - Substance abuse
 - Anger management
 - Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT)



Housing Assistance

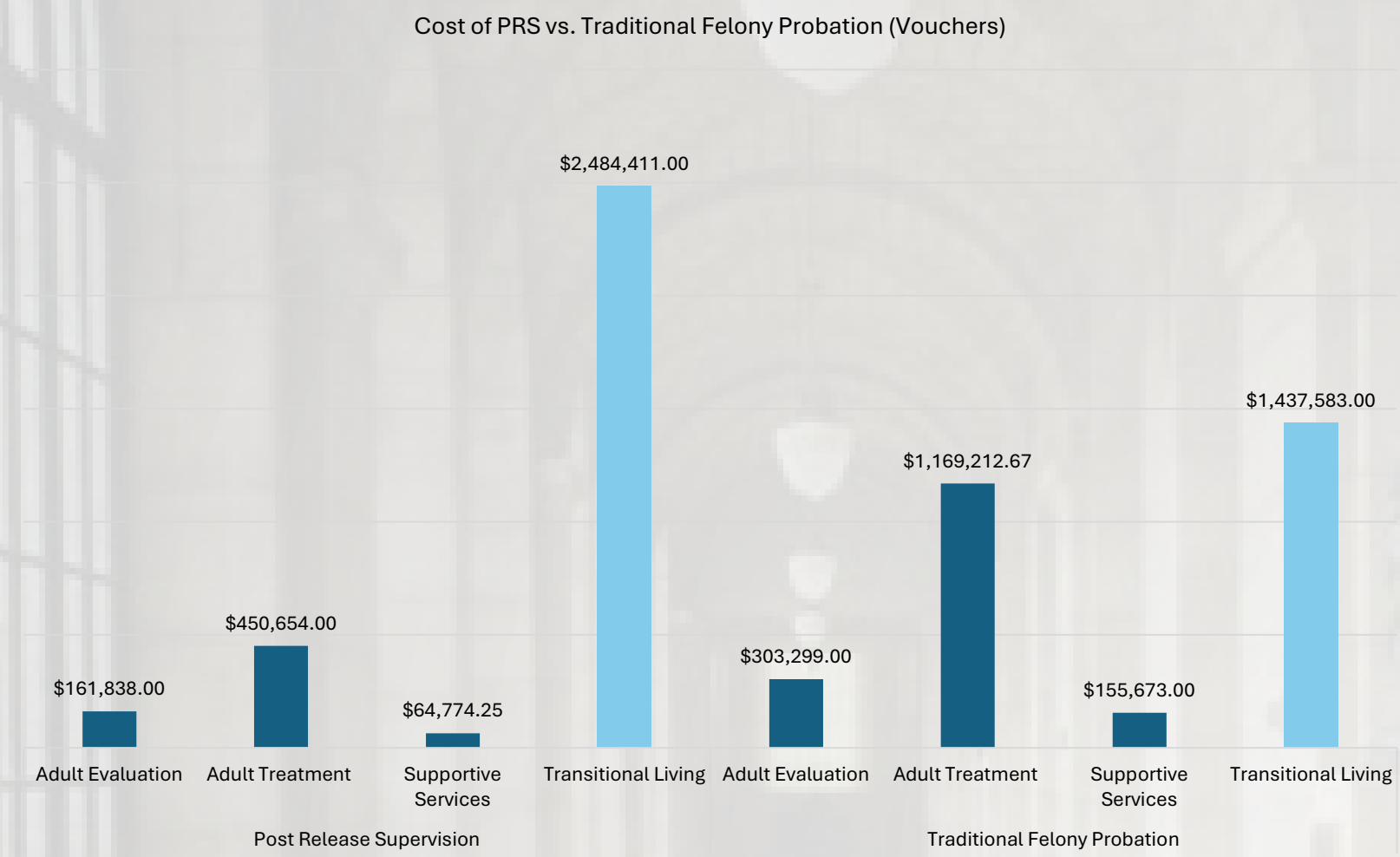
- Help securing stable housing
 - often in collaboration with community partners.



Service Delivery

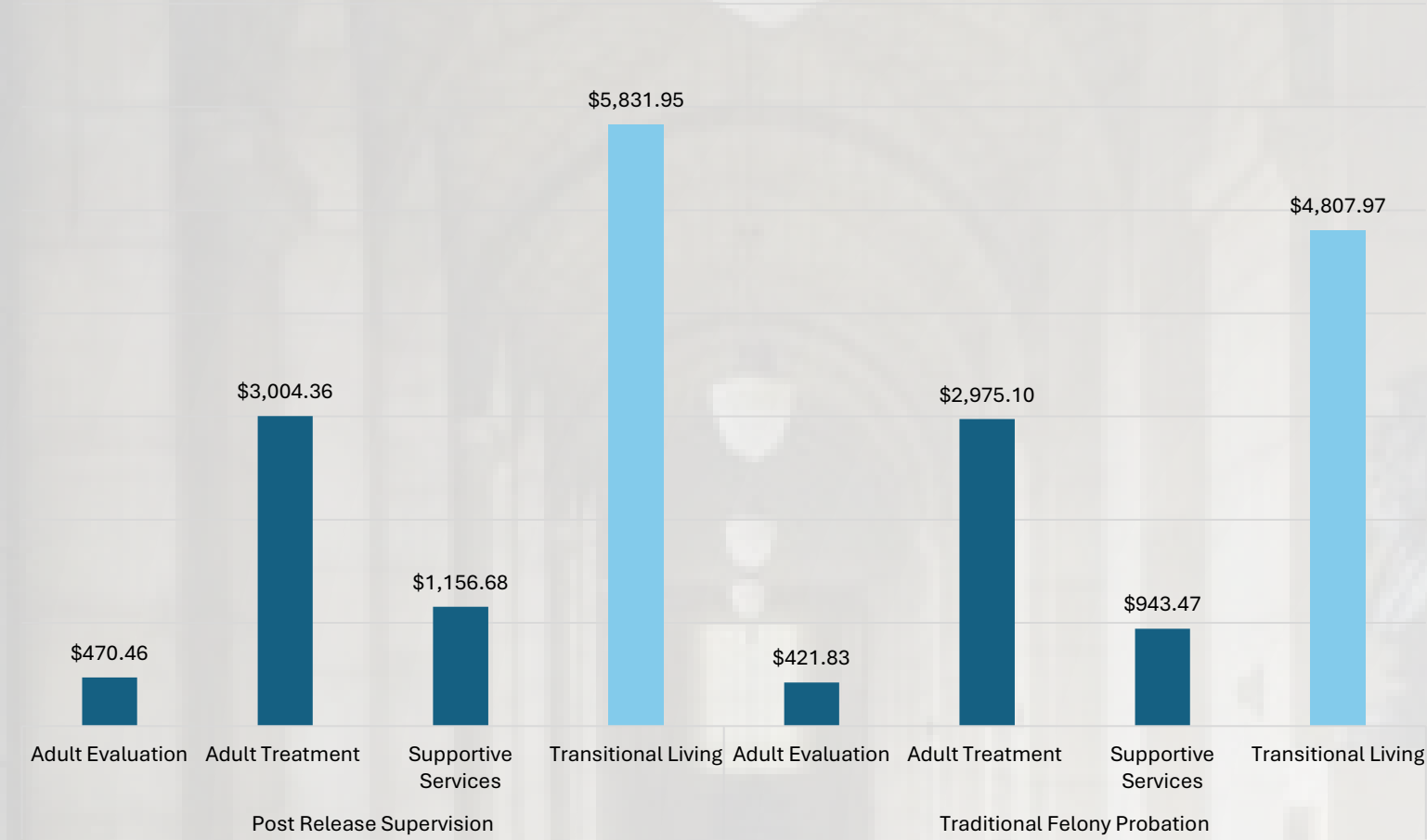
- Delivered Through Reporting & Service Centers
 - These centers are community-based facilities run by Nebraska Probation.
 - They provide structured environments for individuals to receive services and be supervised.
- In Calendar Year 2024, there were 87,535 reporting center visits by 8,554 probationers.
- Vouchers (services) to probationer ratio:
 - Transitional living: 2.67 : 1
 - Adult treatment: 1.94 : 1
 - Adult Evaluation: 1.07 : 1

The Cost



The Cost (cont.)

Cost of PRS vs. Traditional Felony Probation PER INDIVIDUAL (Vouchers)

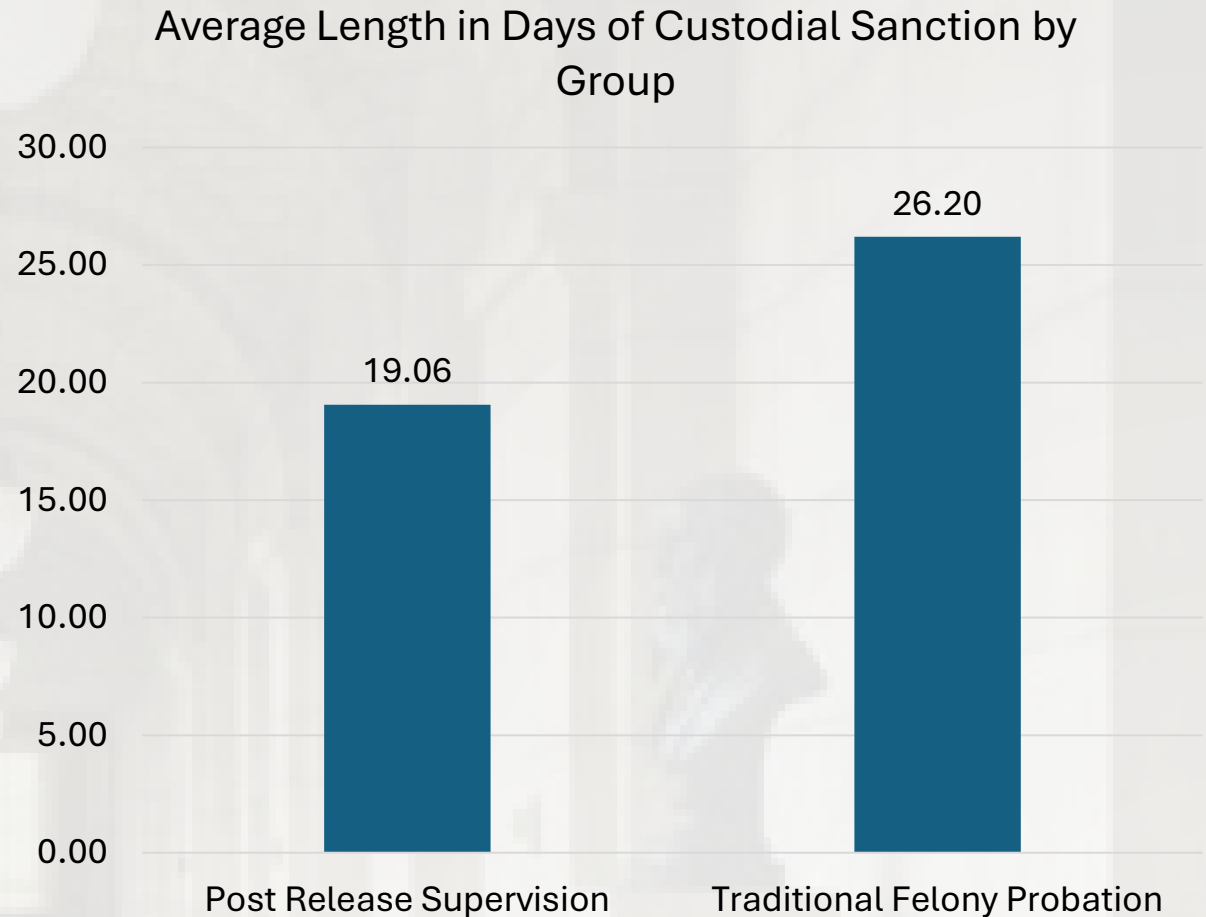


Sanctions

	Custodial Sanctions	Administrative Sanctions
Nature of Sanction	Confinement-based (jail or detention facility)	Non-custodial, supervision-based measures
Typical Examples	- County Jail stays (short-term incarceration)- Department of Corrections incarceration	- Increased reporting requirements- Electronic monitoring- Curfews or restrictions- Community service
Legal/Statutory Basis	Governed under Neb. Rev. Stat. §§29-2267, 29-2268	Governed under Neb. Rev. Stat. §§29-2266.01, 29-2267
Authority to Impose	Ordered by Court (Judicial authority)	Probation Officer discretion or internal review

Custodial Sanctions

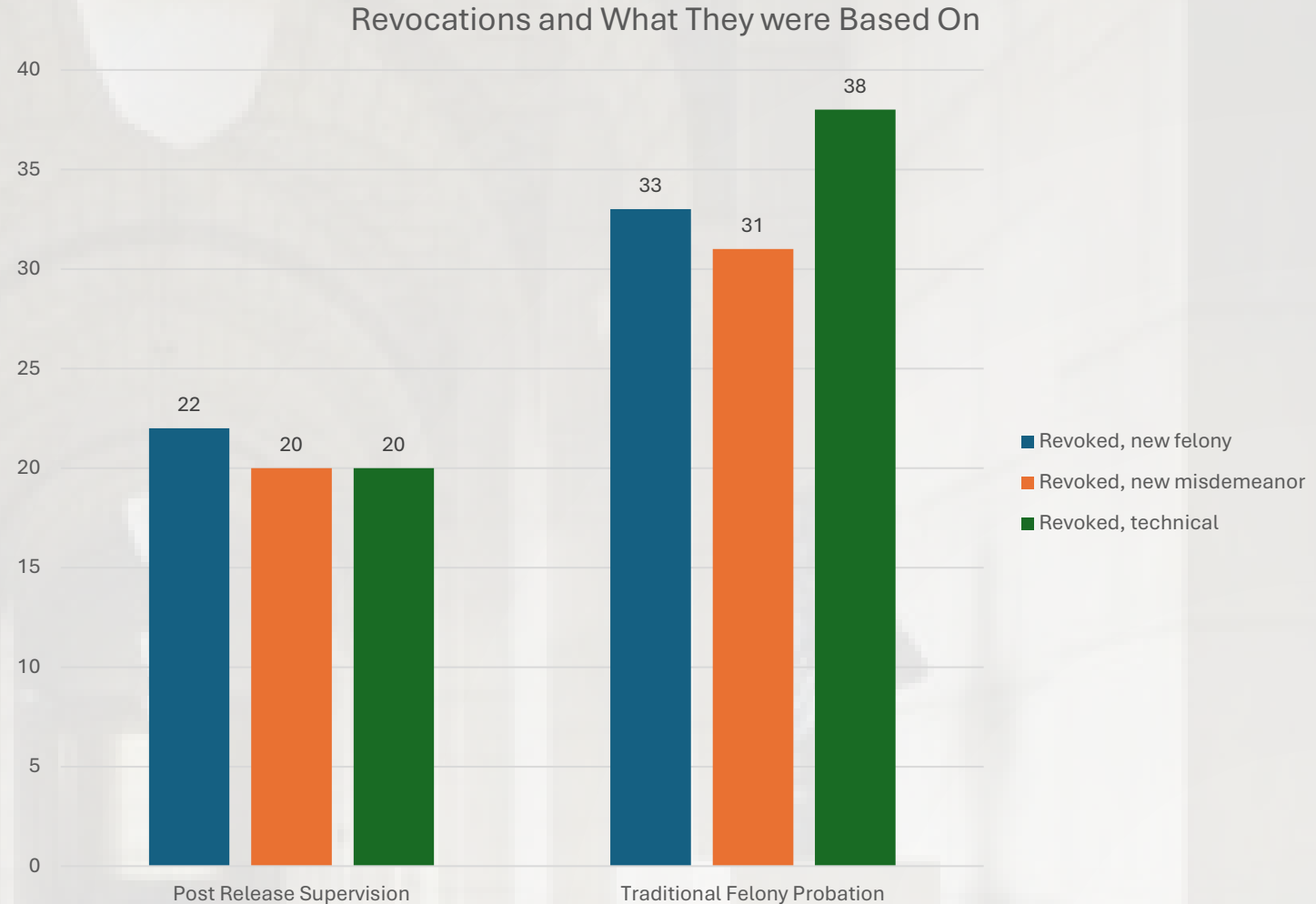
- Average number of sanctions per probationer:
 - PRS: 1.94
 - Traditional Felony Probation: 2.04
- Implication: PRS involved fewer average custodial sanctions, and were slightly shorter when they occurred



Note: this excludes probationers sent to another state, revoked to traditional probation, or given a fine instead of a revocation

Revocations

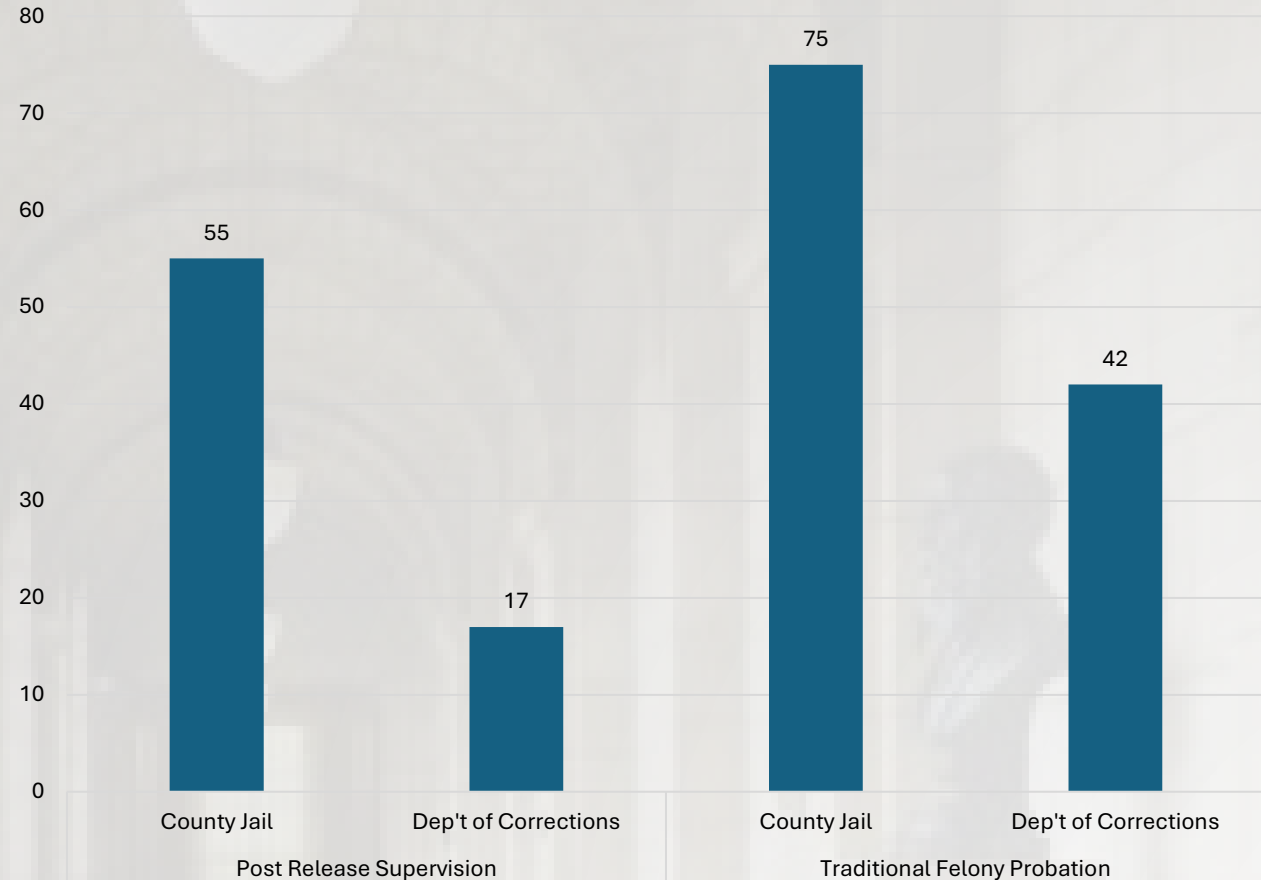
- PRS Revocations:
 - New felony offenses: 22
 - new misdemeanor offenses: 20
 - technical violations: 20
 - Balanced distribution
- Traditional Felony Probation Revocations:
 - new felony offenses: 33
 - new misdemeanor offenses: 31
 - technical violations: 38
 - Technical violations are the most frequent reason for revocation among Traditional Felony Probation clients
- Traditional Felony Probation shows higher absolute numbers of revocations across all violation types compared to PRS. -- higher frequency of
 - new felony offenses difference: 11
 - new misdemeanor offenses difference: 11
 - technical violations difference: 18
 - Largest difference in technical violations



Revoked to...

- Revocations to County Jail
 - Traditional Felony Probation: 75
 - PRS: 55
 - Difference: 20
 - 36.4% higher frequency of county jail revocations for Traditional Felony Probation
- DCS
 - Traditional Felony Probation: 42
 - PRS: 17
 - Difference: 25
 - 147% higher frequency of DCS revocations for Traditional Felony Probation than PRS clients.

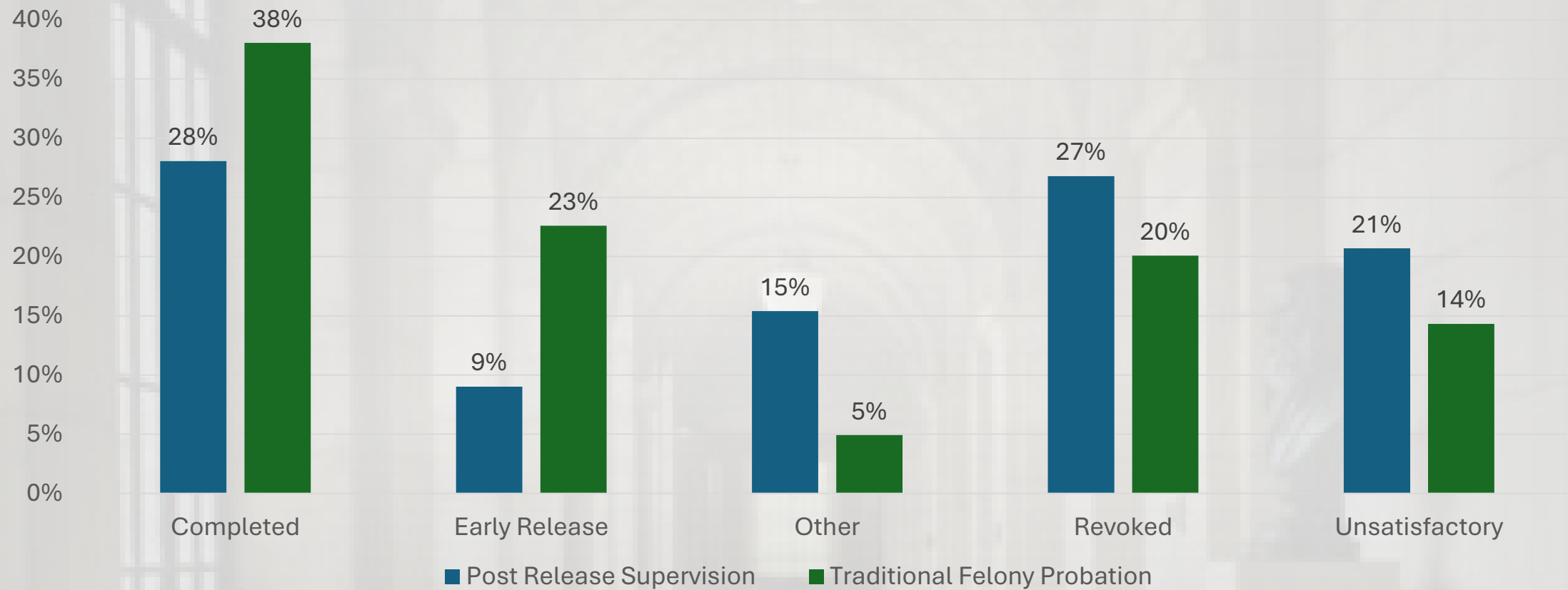
Probationers in CY 2024 Revoked to County Jail or DCS



Note: this excludes probationers sent to another state, revoked to traditional probation, or given a fine instead of a revocation

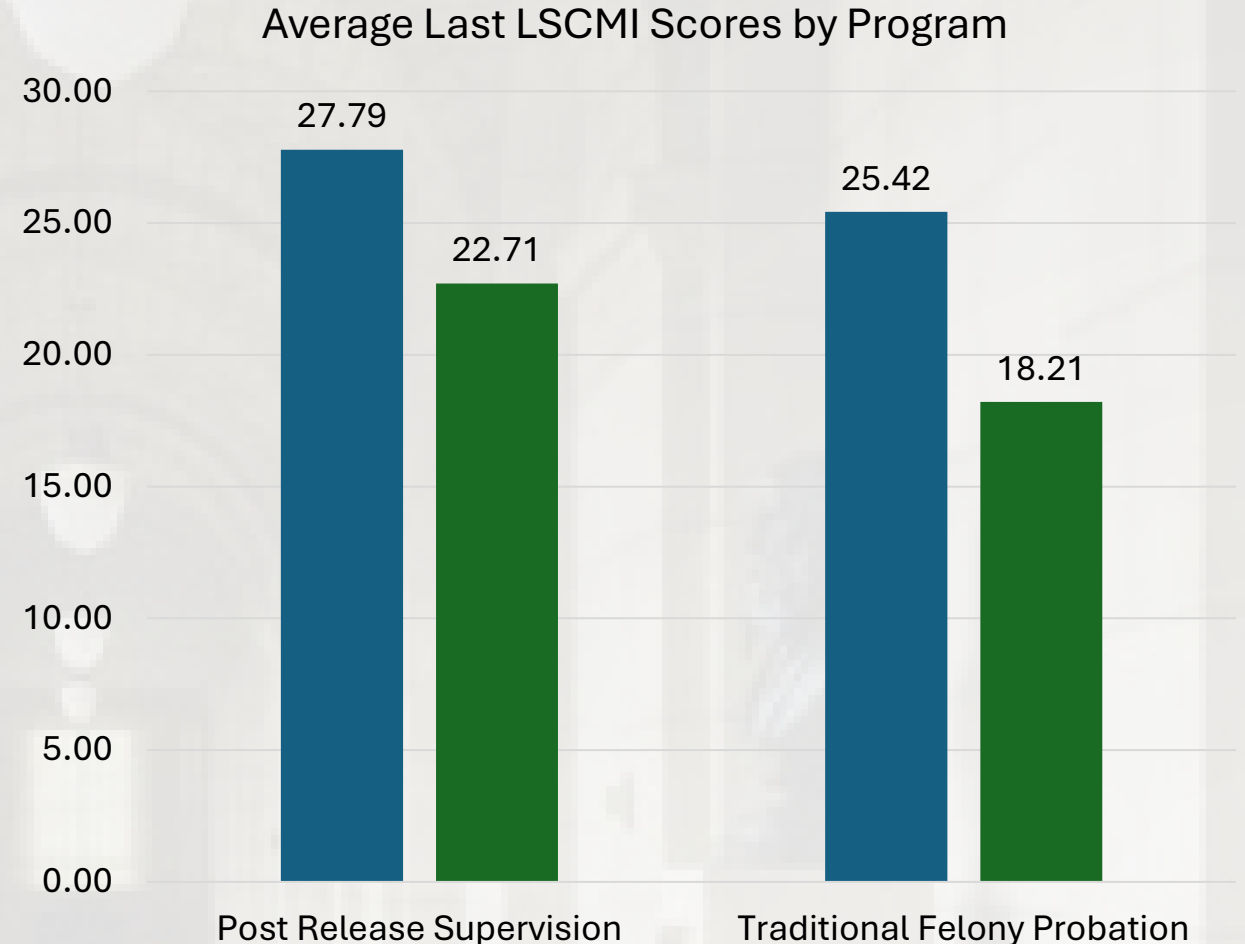
Discharges

Percentage of Discharges for PRS Compared to Traditional Felony Probation



Final Assessment

- Both PRS and Traditional Felony Probation had lower LSCMI scores upon program completion compared to program intake
 - PRS: from 27.79 to 22.71
 - Traditional Felony Probation: 25.42 – 28.21
- Traditional Felony Probation showed greater decreases
 - Traditional Felony Probation: 7.21 decrease
 - PRS: 5.08 decrease
- But, the Traditional Felony Probation started higher so there was more room to decrease (that is, there were potential ceiling effects)



Reporting

- Post-Release Supervision, Quarterly Report
- In compliance with Neb. Rev. Stat. §29-2274, LB63, beginning October 1, 2024, the AOCP submits a quarterly report to the Legislature.



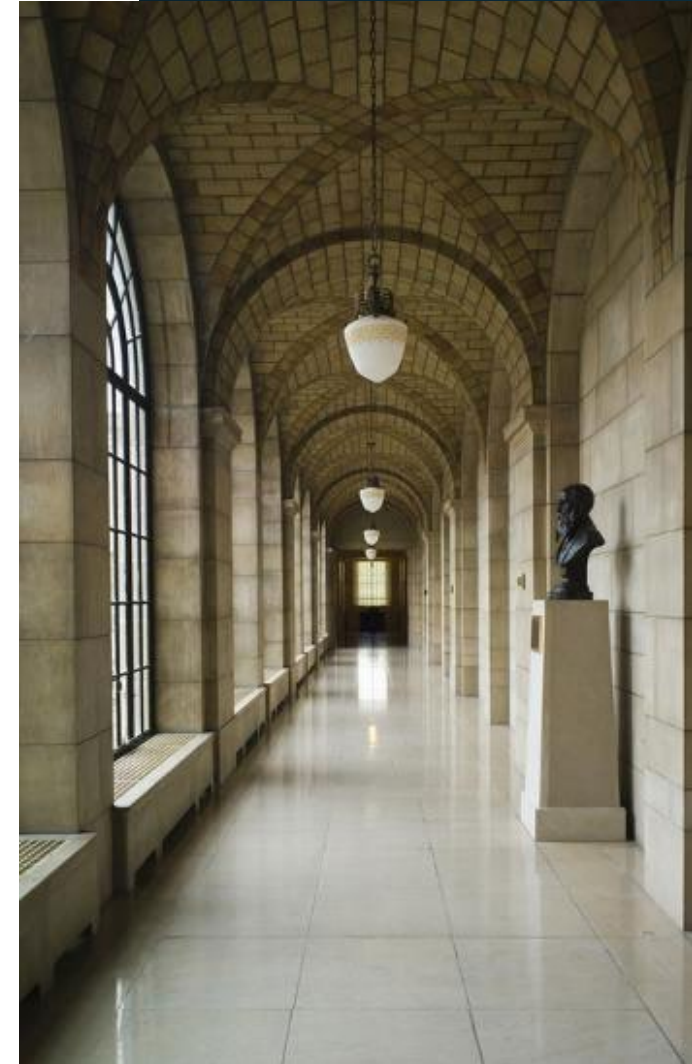
Summary

- LSCMI Scores
 - PRS clients show higher initial risk (27.79) than
 - Traditional Felony Probation (25.42).
- Revocations
 - PRS revocations evenly distributed across felonies (22), misdemeanors (20), and technical violations (20)
 - Traditional Felony Probation revocations are higher across all categories; notably technical violations (38, +18 vs. PRS).
- PRS probationers had fewer (1.94 vs. 2.04) and shorter custodial sanctions than Traditional Felony Probation clients
- Both PRS and Traditional Felony Probation groups reduced LSCMI scores by program end (PRS: -5.08; Traditional: -7.21), indicating effective interventions



PRS Impact

- Earlier the intervention the better the result with PRS (for a better overall system)
- County jails hold probationers accountable
- Individuals who complete programming successfully generally show reduced risk scores.
- Successful engagement in services:
 - corresponds with better outcomes and fewer custodial sanctions.
 - corresponds with longer custodial sanctions only when they occur.
- Services are a cornerstone of the strategy to support individuals and protect community safety.



Community Supervision Services

NEBRASKA

DEPT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

LaDonna Jones-Dunlap
Assistant Deputy Director
Community Supervision Services

TRANSFORM
Nebraska



Overview

- Pathway to Parole
- Population and Demographics
- Returns to Custody
- Transitional Living
- Employment
- Regional Offices

Pathway to Parole

Incarceration

Eligibility – half of
minimum term

Discretionary
Parole Granted

Meet with
Parole
Officer
within 24
hours

Assess
Risk Level
(every 6
months)

Provide
Structured
Supervision

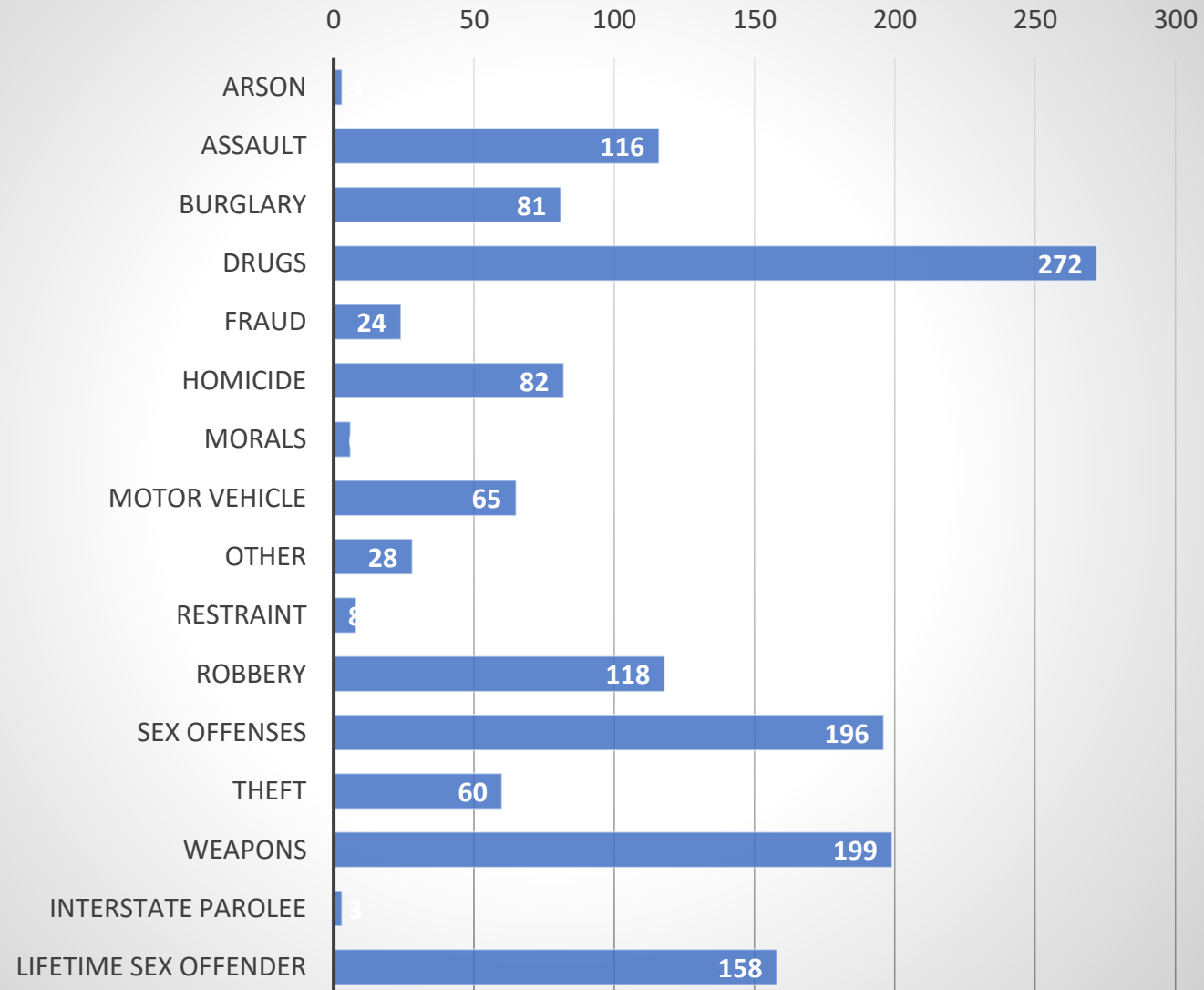
Complete
Sentenced
Requirements

Average Length of Stay Prior to Release on Parole

Average length of
stay – overall
3.5 years

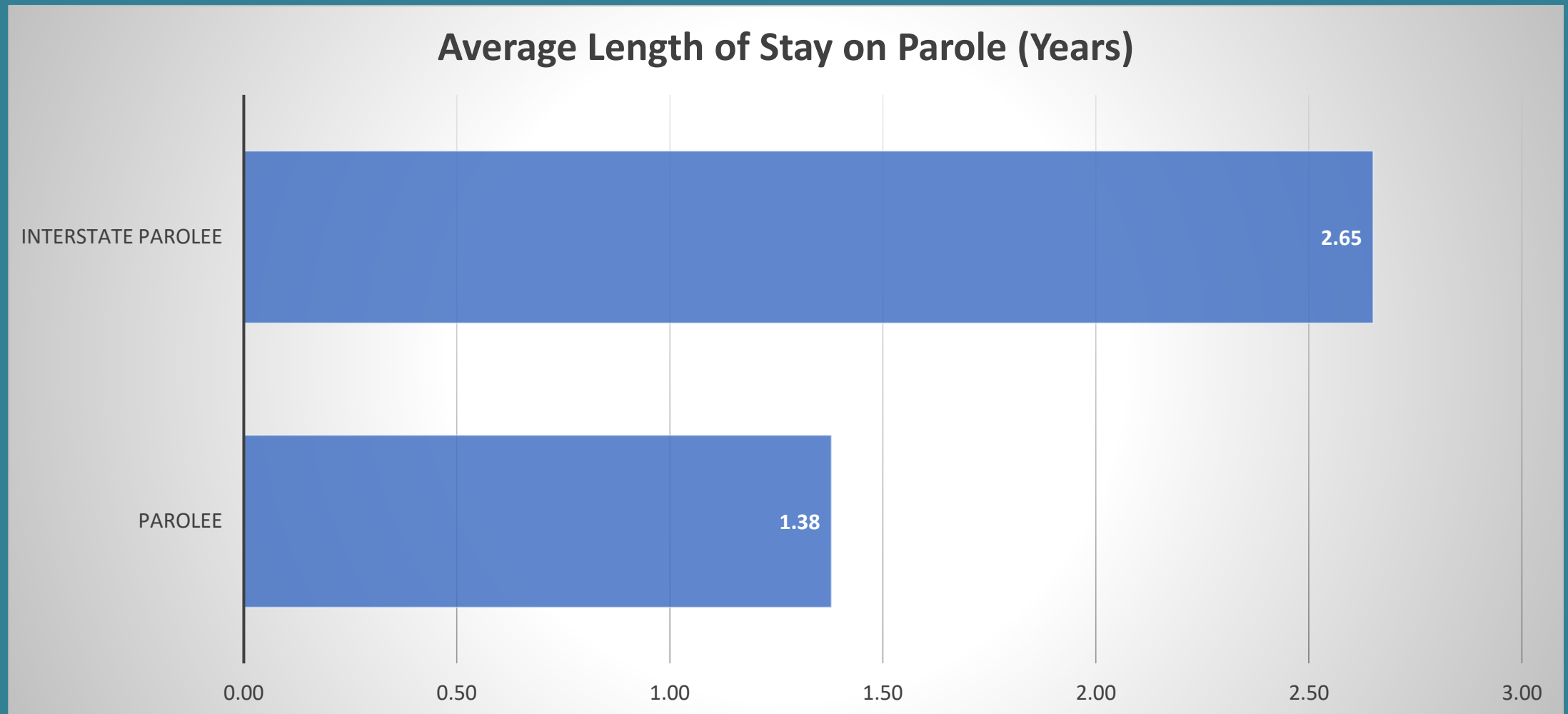
Average length of
stay – prior to parole
5.6 years

Most Serious Offense

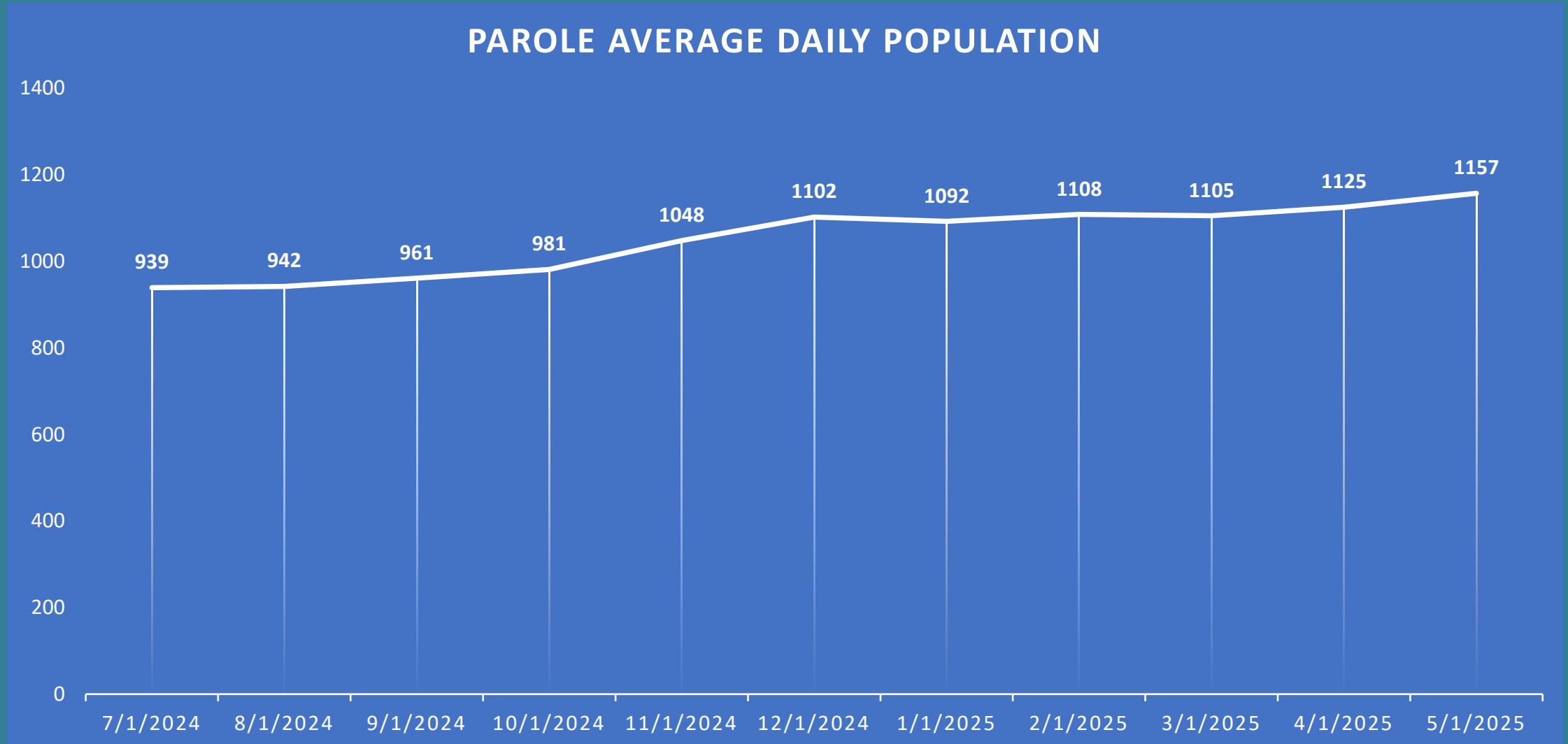


**As of FY24*

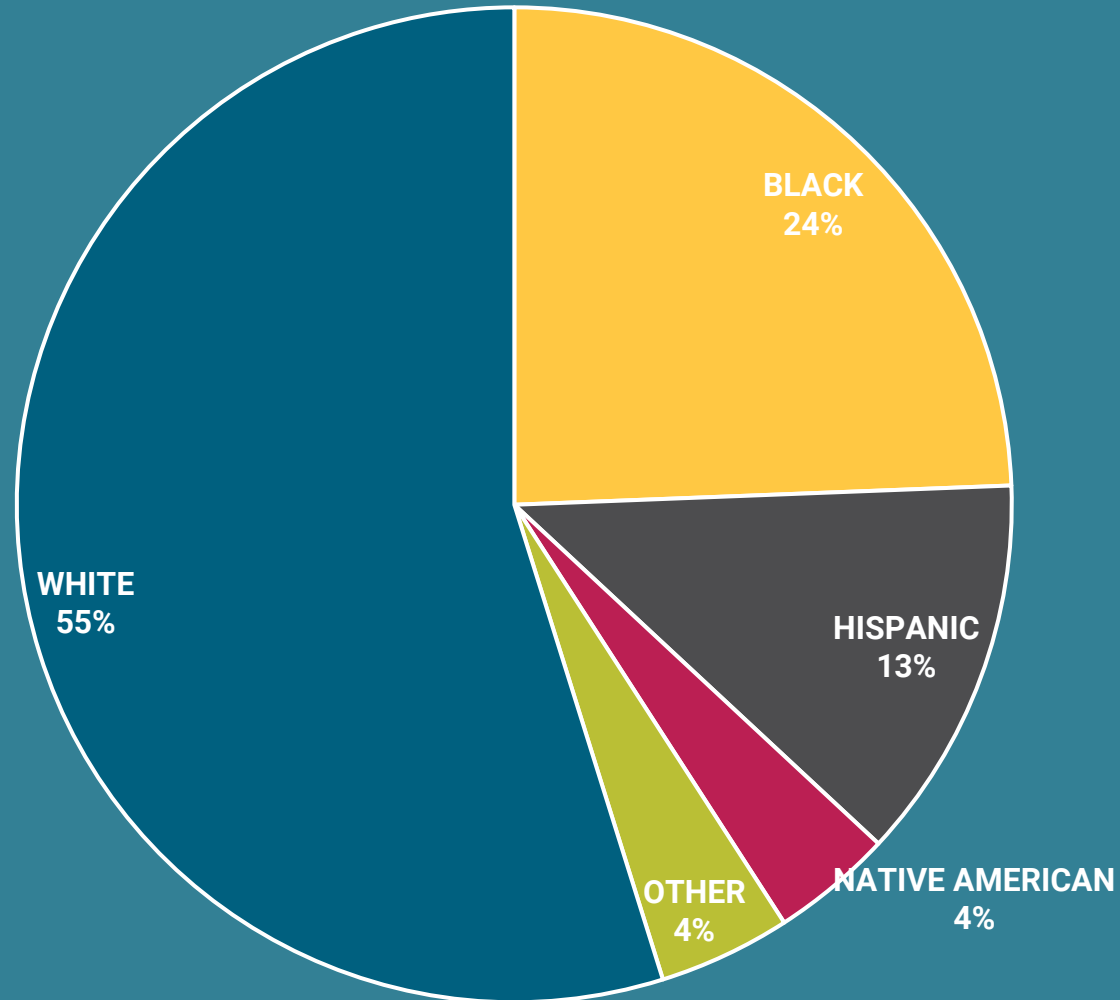
Average Length of Time on Supervision



Average Daily Population

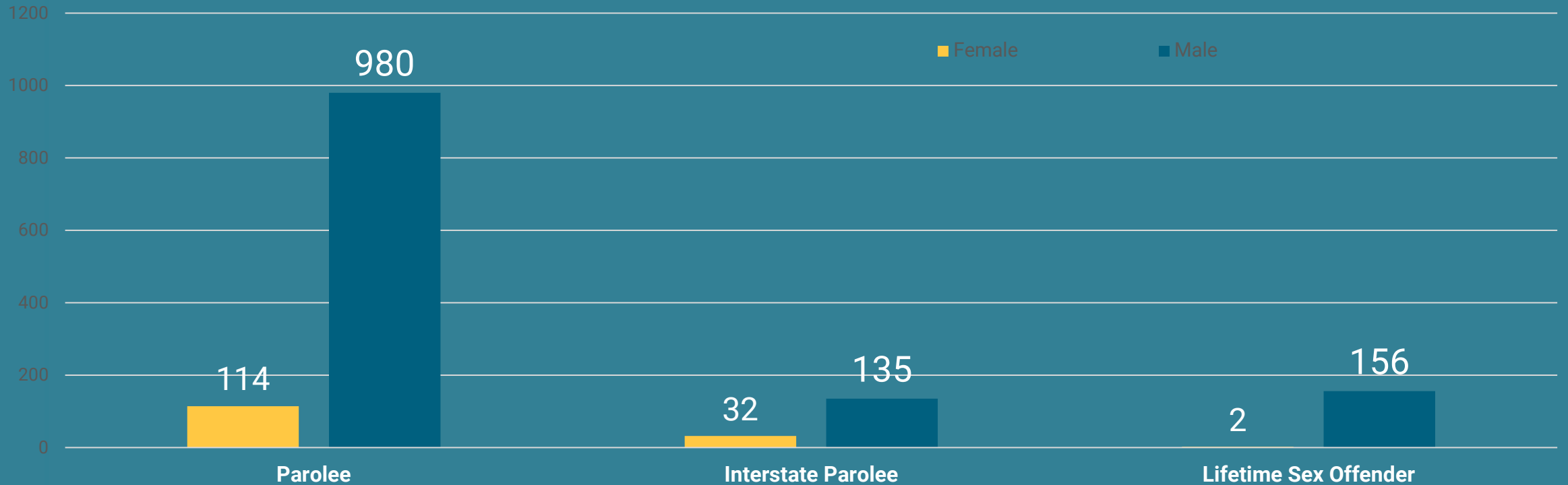


Community Supervision by Race/Ethnicity



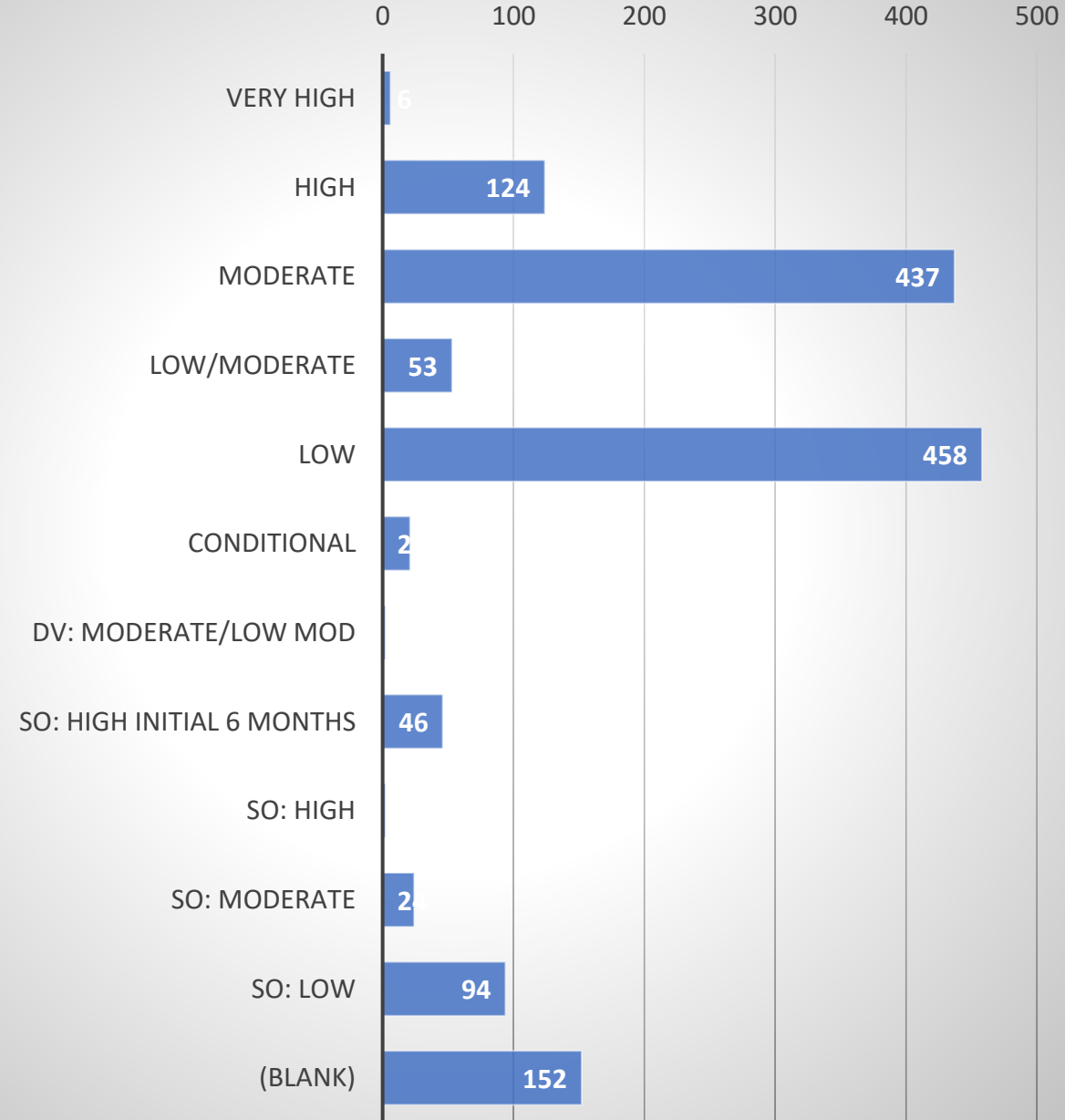
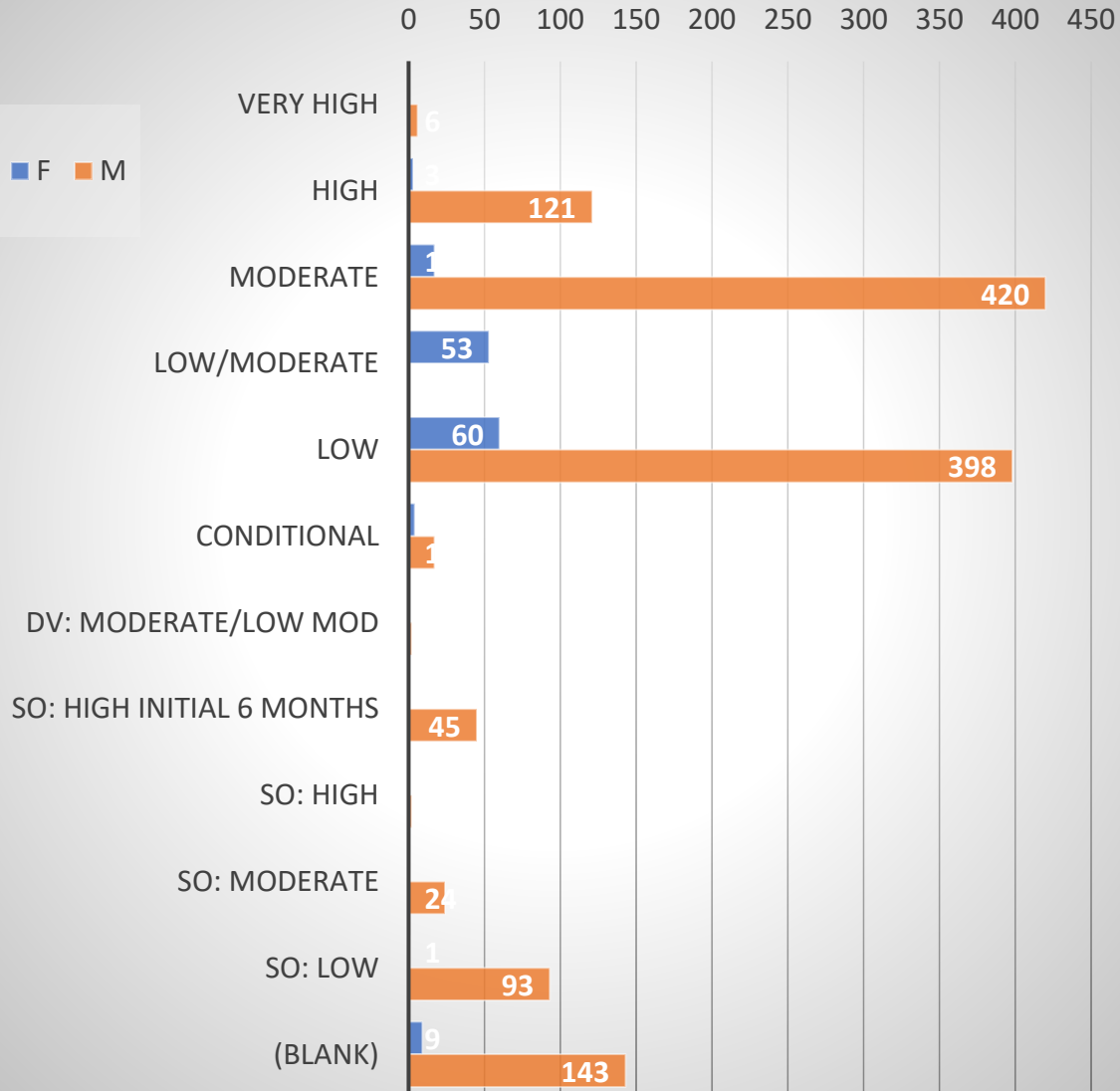
Community Supervision by Gender

Current Parole Population by Gender and Parole Group



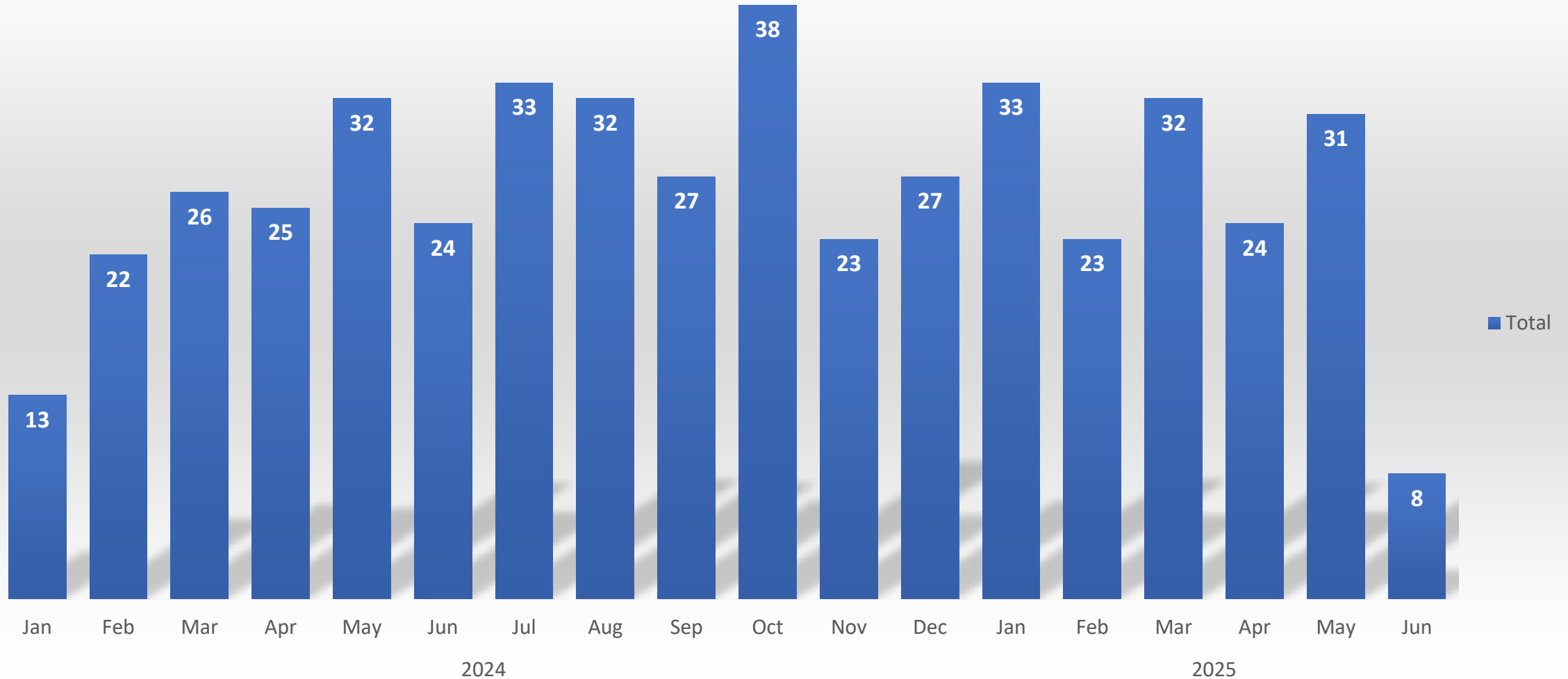
Risk Level

Risk Level by Gender



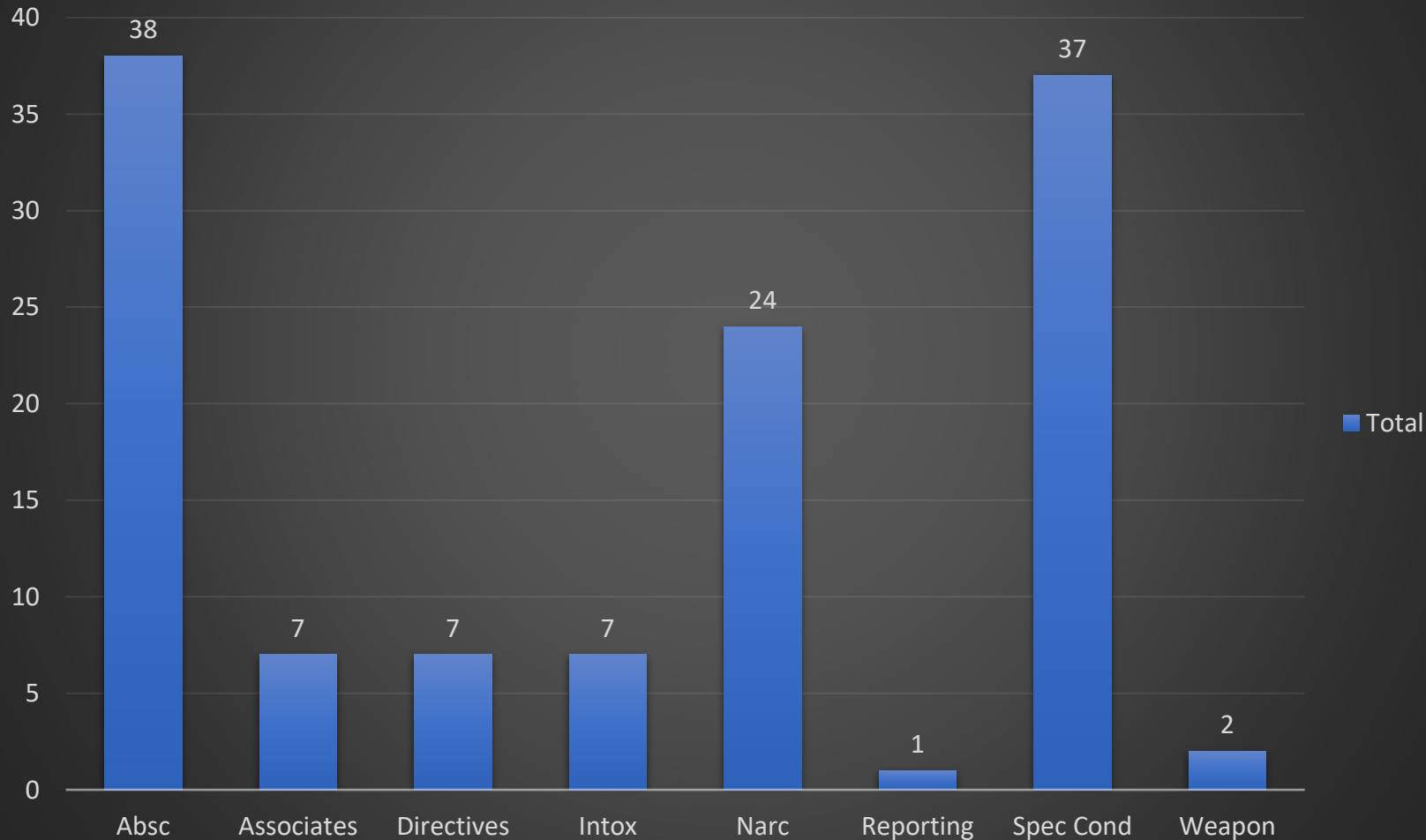
Returns to Custody

Returns to Prison by Month

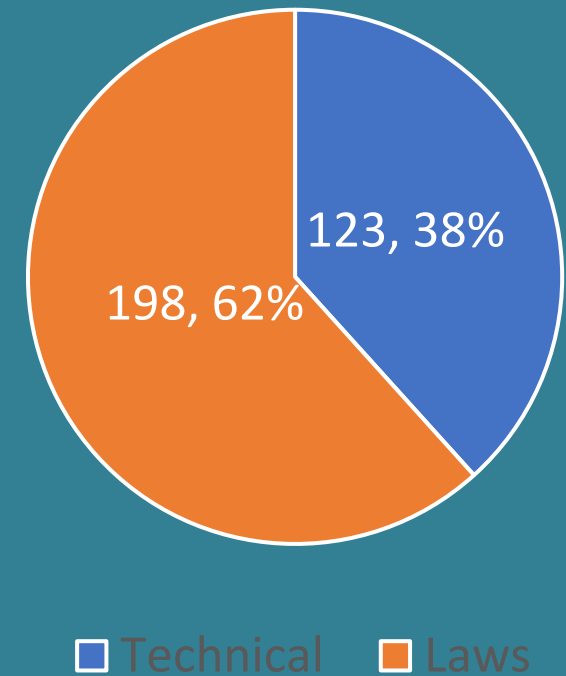


Returns to Custody

Return to Custody by Most Serious Technical Violation



Returns to Custody
July 2024--May 2025

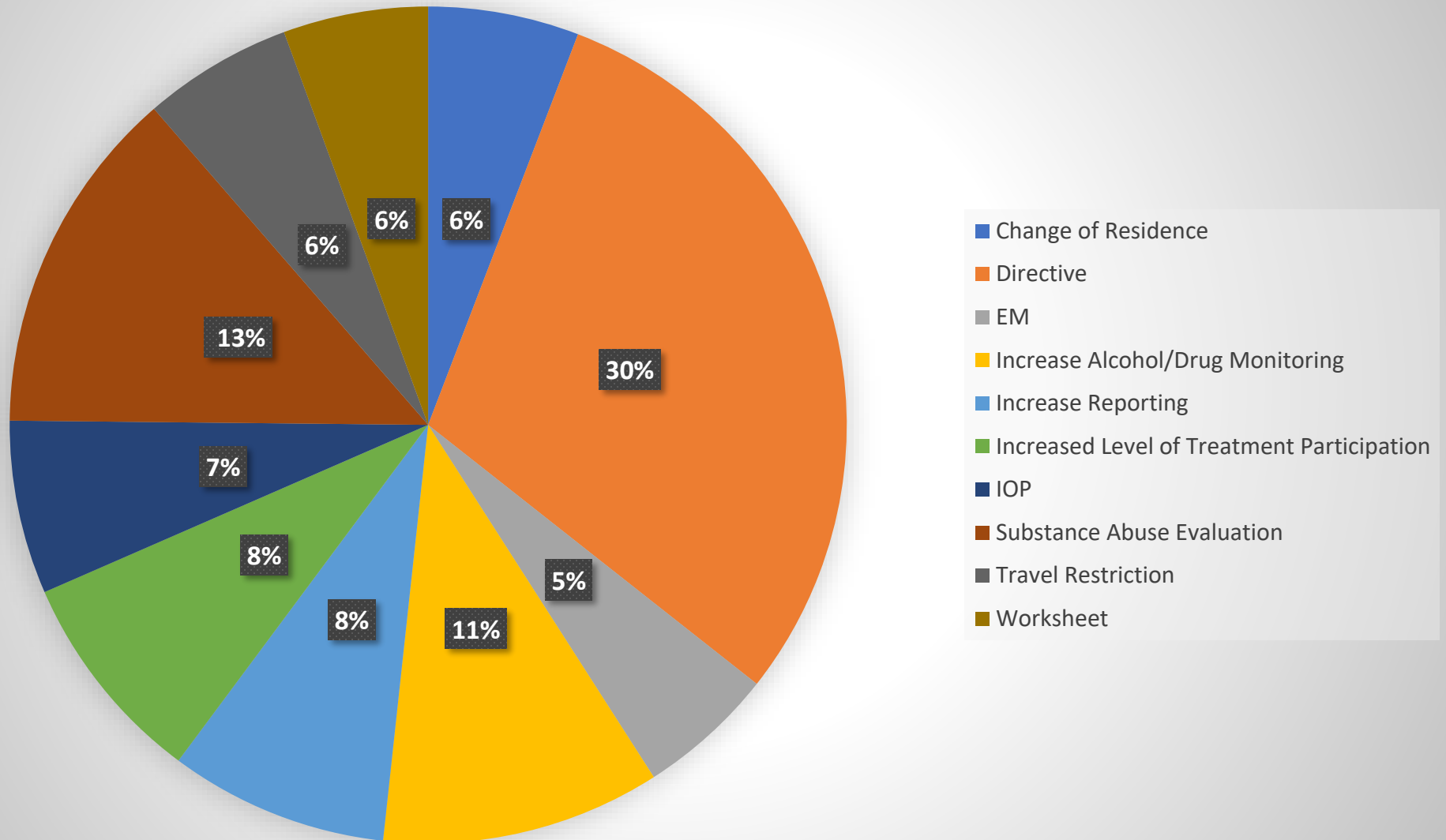


Violation Matrix

		Risk Level			
		Low	Moderate	High	Extremely high
Severity of Violation	Low	Low Response	Low Response	Medium Response	High Response
	Medium	Low Response	Medium Response	Medium Response	Very High Response
	High	Medium Response	Medium Response	High Response	Very High Response
	Very High	Medium Response	High Response	Very High Response	Very High Response

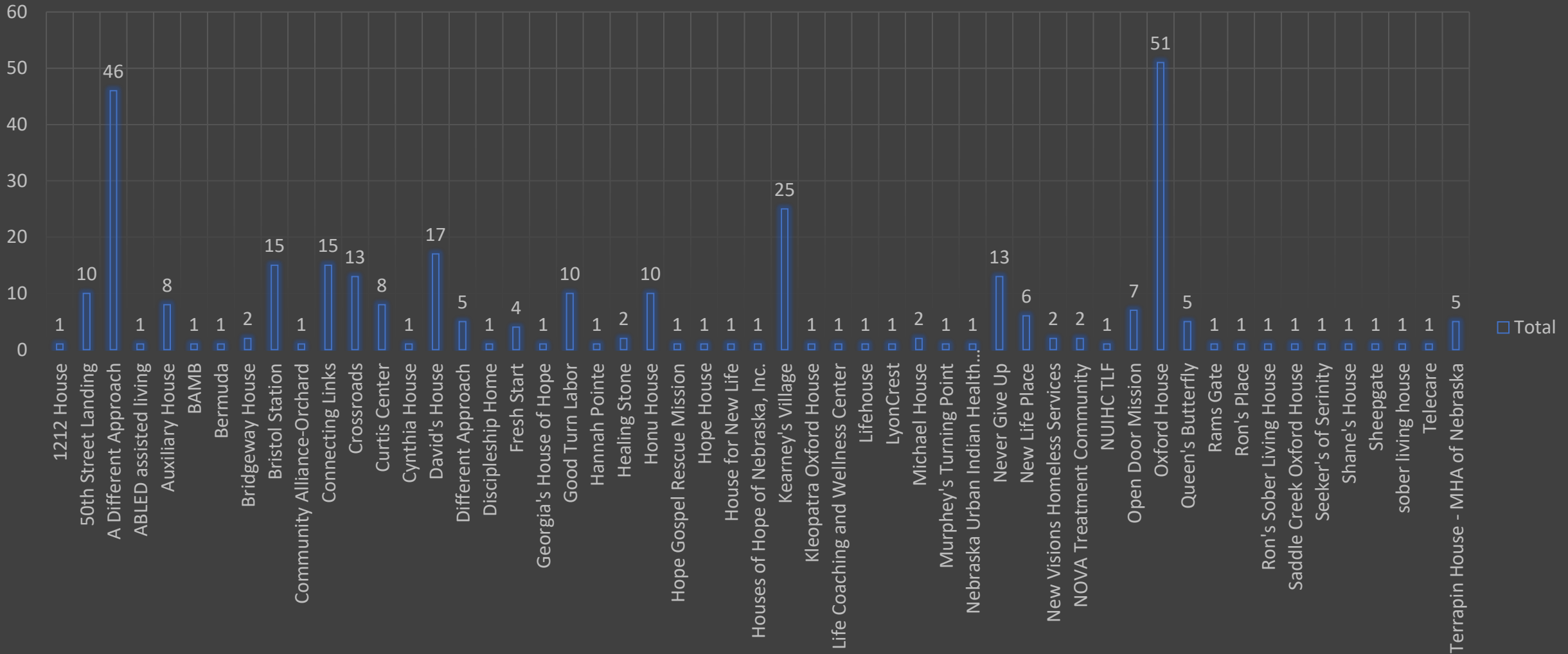
Responses to Violations

Top 10 Responses to Violations

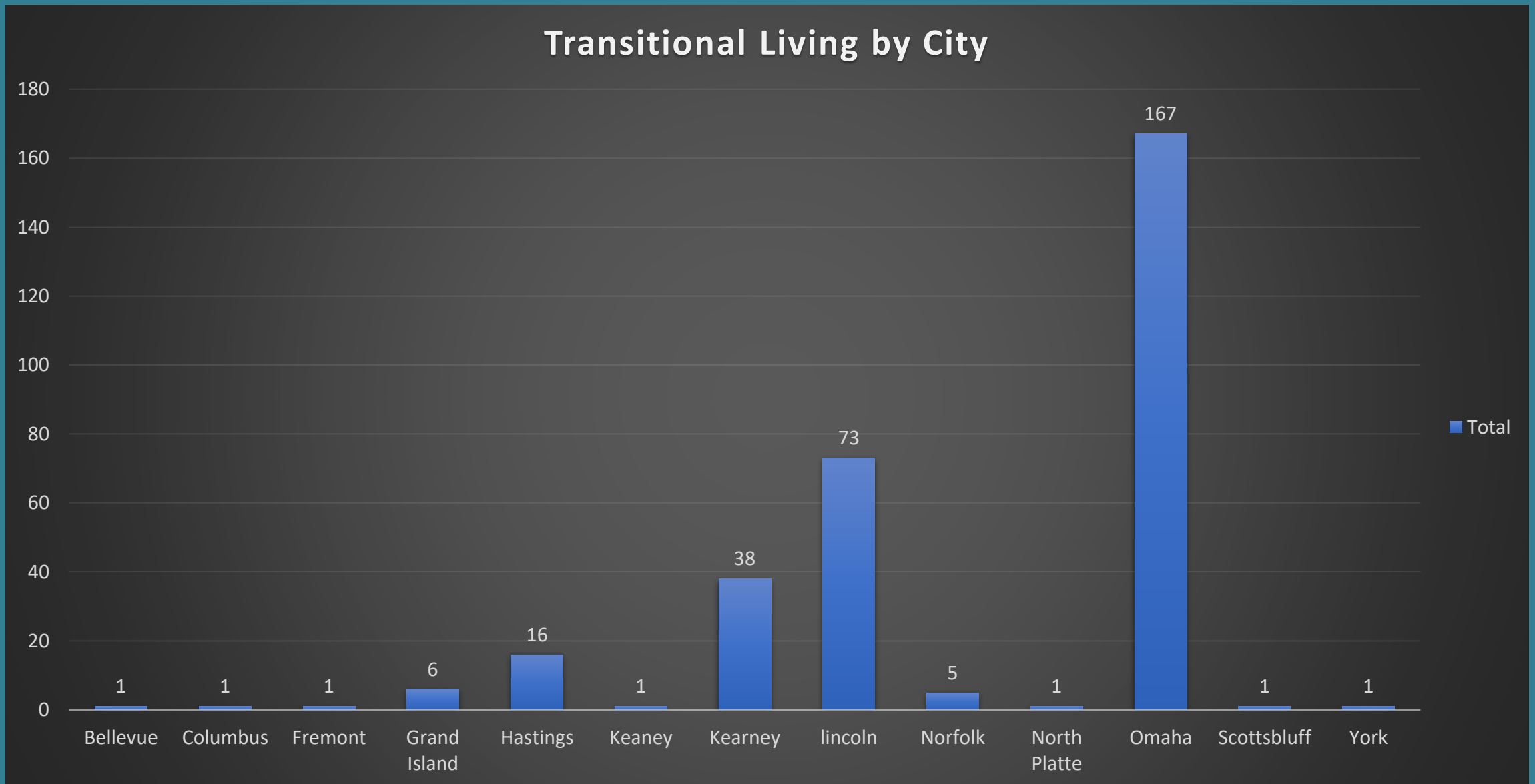


Transitional Living

Individuals in Transitional Housing by Provider

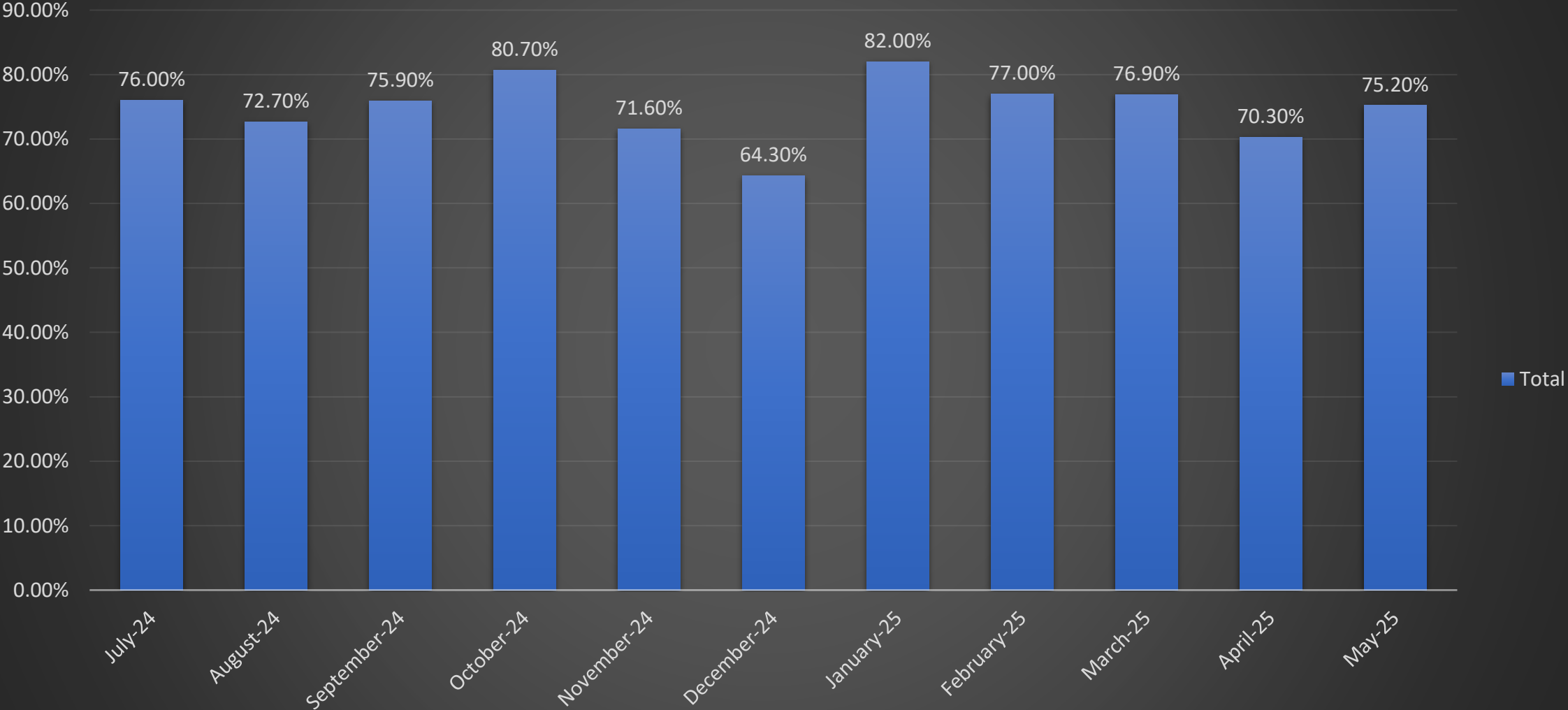


Transitional Living by City



Employed Within 60 Days of Release

Employed within 60 Days



Regional Offices

Regional Office	Parole Officers/Staff
Omaha (Washington, Dodge, Saunders)	15
Lincoln (Gage, Jefferson, Otoe, Johnson, Pawnee, Richardson, Nemaha)	14
Northwestern (Grand Island, Norfolk, Scottsbluff, Hastings, Kearney, North Platte)	13



Probation Service Definition

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF PROBATION

SERVICE NAME	Transitional Living – Level 1
Category	Non-treatment
Setting	Residential
Facility License	As required by local municipal codes and state regulations
Service Description	Supportive, temporary housing, to promote self-sufficiency and transition to independent living.
Service Expectations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Orientation for new residents upon admission. Orientation shall include explanation of policies and procedures, house rules, grievance process, etc. Orientation shall also address any immediate needs and begin to prepare the individual to transition into long-term safe, stable housing to promote abstinence within the community.• An individualized, comprehensive transition plan must be developed within seven (7) days of admission and will include the individual, probation officer and other stakeholders.<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Items to be addressed in the transition plan include successful reintegration into productive daily activities such as work, school and/or family living, including the establishment of individual social supports to enhance recovery and stability, to include those identified in Probation’s Success/Risk Reduction Plan• The provider, individual and officer shall review and update the transition plan at a minimum of every 14 days.• The provider will utilize the online web portal for required reporting including documenting transition plans and overall case management.• Providers will verify and document daily residency and whereabouts to be provided upon request by the State of Nebraska Probation Staff.• Individuals receiving financial support are subject to random searches and seizure of the Probationer's person, premise or vehicle upon request of a Probation Officer or a law enforcement officer.• Services must be trauma informed, culturally sensitive, age and developmentally appropriate and incorporate evidence-based practices.• Providers must ensure a safe & secure building free from danger or the risk of harm with continuing effort made to eliminate potential hazards.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provider will require individuals to be accountable to probation requirements and engage in ongoing communication with supervising officers in regards to case plans; specifically the provider will report instances when an individual on probation is suspected to be under the influence of alcohol or any other mood-altering substances, when an individual on probation does not stay at facility overnight, and/or suspected unlawful behavior. • Policies, house rules, program requirements, etc. cannot conflict with a written court order or other Probation requirements. • Medication policies shall align with any/all State and Federal licensing requirements. • Deposit and/or fee requirements are prohibited while an individual receives financial assistance through any Transitional Living voucher. • There shall be no policies requiring an individual commit to living at the house/facility beyond the 84 day financial assistance period. • Adhere to all applicable state laws and regulations that govern Transitional Living facilities. <p>Program plan required <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
Service Frequency	24 hours/day, 7 days/week
Length of Stay	Individualized based on needs of individual; Probation will provide financial assistance for up 12 Weeks (84 days)
Staffing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paid Director to direct staff as needed to meet all responsibilities. • One (1) awake staff during sleeping hours (10pm-6am) with on-call availability for emergencies to meet the needs of the individuals served 24 hours per day, seven (7) days per week. • Paid staff, volunteers, and House Managers cannot be under community supervision or convicted of a criminal infraction within the last six months. • All staffing changes, including changes to house managers, primary contacts and responsible parties, will be updated in the online web portal within 48 hours of staff change. <p>This service requires Criminogenic Continuing Education Hours <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
Hours of Operation	24 hours per day, seven (7) days per week.

Service Desired Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The individual has demonstrated participation and engagement in services. • The individual has developed support systems to help maintain stability in the community. • Individual has substantially met transition plan goals and objectives. • Individual has improved daily functioning and has reduced criminogenic risk. • Individual has identified long-term, safe and stable housing. • Provider has coordinated with other professionals as needed.
Unit and Rate	Per day; see rate sheet



Probation Service Definition

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF PROBATION

SERVICE NAME	Transitional Living – Level 2
Category	Non-treatment
Setting	Residential
Facility License	As required by local municipal codes and state regulations
Service Description	Supportive, temporary housing, which includes services to promote self-sufficiency and transition to independent living.
Service Expectations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation for new residents upon admission. Orientation shall include explanation of policies and procedures, house rules, grievance process, etc. Orientation shall also address any immediate needs and begin to prepare the individual to transition into long-term safe, stable housing to promote abstinence within the community. • An individualized, comprehensive transition plan must be developed within seven (7) days of admission and will include the individual, probation officer and other stakeholders. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Items to be addressed in the transition plan include: successful reintegration into productive daily activities such as work, school and/or family living, including the establishment of individual social supports to enhance recovery and stability, to include those identified in Probation’s Success/Risk Reduction Plan • The provider, individual and officer shall review and update the transition plan at a minimum of every 14 days. • On-site Case Management to provide services which promote self-sufficiency through employment support, promoting abstinence, establishing community supports to address basic needs (food, clothing, hygiene) through referrals and warm handoffs and maintaining ongoing accountability; case management will be documented in the regularly updated transition plans. • The provider will utilize the online web portal for required reporting including documenting transition plans and overall case management. • Providers will verify and document daily residency and whereabouts to be provided upon request by the State of Nebraska Probation Staff.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals receiving financial support are subject to random searches and seizure of the Probationer's person, premise or vehicle upon request of a Probation Officer or a law enforcement officer. • Services must be trauma informed, culturally sensitive, age and developmentally appropriate and incorporate evidence-based practices. • Providers must ensure a safe & secure building free from danger or the risk of harm with continuing effort made to eliminate potential hazards. • Individuals must have secure personal property storage available on site. • The provider will require individuals to be accountable to probation requirements and engage in ongoing communication with supervising officers in regards to case plans; specifically the provider will report instances when an individual on probation is suspected to be under the influence of alcohol or any other mood-altering substances, when an individual on probation does not stay at facility overnight, and/or suspected unlawful behavior. • Policies, house rules, program requirements, etc. cannot conflict with a written court order or other Probation requirements. • Medication policies shall align with any/all State and Federal licensing requirements. • Deposit and/or fee requirements are prohibited while an individual receives financial assistance through any Transitional Living voucher. • There shall be no policies requiring an individual commit to living at the house/facility beyond the 84 day financial assistance period. • Adhere to all applicable state laws and regulations that govern Transitional Living facilities. <p>Program plan required <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
Service Frequency	24 hours/day, 7 days/week
Length of Stay	Individualized based on needs of individual; Probation will provide financial assistance for up 12 Weeks (84 days)
Staffing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paid Director to direct staff as needed to meet all responsibilities. • One (1) awake staff during waking hours (days) and sleeping hours (overnight) with on-call availability for emergencies to meet the needs of the individuals served 24 hours per day, seven (7) days per week. • Paid staff, volunteers, and House Managers cannot be under community supervision or convicted of a criminal infraction within the last six months. • All staffing changes, including changes to house managers, primary contacts and responsible parties, will be updated in the online web portal within 48 hours of staff change. <p>This service requires Criminogenic Continuing Education Hours <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>
Hours of Operation	24 hours per day, seven (7) days per week.
Service Desired Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The individual has demonstrated participation and engagement in services.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The individual has developed support systems to help maintain stability in the community. • Individual has substantially met transition plan goals and objectives. • Individual has improved daily functioning and has reduced criminogenic risk. • Individual has identified long-term, safe and stable housing. • Provider has coordinated with other professionals as needed.
Unit and Rate	Per day, see rate sheet