

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS DIVISION ANNUAL REPORT 2025

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Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

NEBRASKA

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**COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT
AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

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Introduction

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

The primary purpose of this report is to identify key factors related to the offender population on community supervision, evaluate the costs of programming, and assess the progress made in expanding community corrections facilities, programs, and services statewide. Additionally, the report aims to analyze the impact of community corrections programs, services, and facilities on the offender population, as well as the recidivism rates and outcome data for probationers, parolees, and problem-solving court clients participating in these programs. Data for this report is provided to the Division from NDCS, Parole, and Probation. One of the Division's statutory duties is to administer funds from the Uniform Data Fund (UDF) to support operational costs and analysis related to the implementation and coordination of the uniform analysis of crime data¹. This fund serves to assist agencies in creating and maintaining data collection systems. However, despite the fund's establishment in 2003 and the awarding of more than three million dollars to agencies, the Division continues to face obstacles in obtaining necessary data for this report due to challenges in obtaining even the most basic information on offenders utilizing the programs, services, and facilities provided by these agencies. The Division expanded the language in Neb. Rev. Stat. §47-624(11) through LB 679(2016) to clarify the data being sought and the purpose for which it will be used.

The Division's responsibilities have continued to expand as a result of the Justice Reinvestment Initiative. The rules and regulations of the County Justice Reinvestment Grant Program have been drafted by Division staff and were enacted as law on December 26, 2016, as Title 74, Chapter 1 of the Nebraska Administrative Code². The application for grant funds is available on the Crime Commission website, and the administration of the funds is the responsibility of the Division. Additionally, the Division's goals include developing standards for the use of community correctional facilities and programs and establishing a long-term plan for the UDF to yield better data reporting outcomes for this report. This report now incorporates data resulting from the changes made by LB 605 in 2015 under the Justice Reinvestment Initiative. The effects of these

¹ Neb. Rev. Stat. §47-632(1)

² Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-1426.01

changes are still unfolding, and it is expected that this report will continue to adapt over time to reflect the changes in the criminal justice system and in the populations being served by community corrections programs and services due to statutory changes undertaken to help reduce prison overcrowding.

Community Corrections Division Mission and History

Mission

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

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

History

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

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

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

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

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

Section I: Probation

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pre-Sentence Investigations and Assessments

Pre-Sentence Investigation

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

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

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

	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25
Total Investigations	10,285	10,914	10,543

Case Management and Supervision

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

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

Risk Assessment Instruments

Assessments play a crucial role in the investigation of adult offenders, aiding in the evaluation of their likelihood to reoffend and identifying their current or potential need for services. Nebraska Probation incorporates a range of general and specialized assessments as part of these investigations. These assessments encompass the Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI), Nebraska Adult Probation Screen (NAPS), Substance Abuse Questionnaire (SAQ), Driver Risk Inventory (DRI), Simple Screening Instrument (SSI), the Standardized Risk and Reporting Format (SRARF), Domestic Violence Offender Matrix (DV Matrix), and the Vermont Assessment of Sex Offender Risk (VASOR).

LS/CMI

The LS/CMI serves as an assessment tool utilized to gauge an offender's propensity for recidivism by addressing eight distinct domains that signify the primary criminogenic risk factors. These domains encompass criminal history, education and employment, family background, leisure and recreational activities, social connections, substance abuse, pro-criminal attitudes and orientation,

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

NAPS

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

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

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

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

Substance Abuse Assessments

Probation utilizes two assessment instruments from Behavioral Data Systems: the Substance Abuse Questionnaire (SAQ) and the Driver Risk Inventory (DRI). The SAQ is an adult substance abuse assessment tool that evaluates aggressiveness, resistance, and stress management abilities, encompassing scales for truthfulness, alcohol and drug use, aggressiveness, resistance, and stress coping abilities. Similarly, the DRI, recognized as the top DUI/DWI offender risk test by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, parallels the SAQ and measures truthfulness, alcohol and drug use, DSM-5-Substance Use Disorder, driver risk, and stress management scales.

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

Domestic Violence and Sexual Offenses Assessments

Specialized assessment tools are utilized to facilitate the identification of needs and the evaluation of re-offense risk among domestic violence and sexual offenders. The Domestic Violence Offender Matrix (DV Matrix) was tailored for implementation in Nebraska based on research conducted by the Domestic Abuse Intervention Project and the Department of Probation in Duluth, Minnesota. Originating in the early 1980s, the Duluth Model is dedicated to effecting social change to eradicate violence against women³. The tool employed by Nebraska Probation comprises a 13-item risk scale rooted in the pattern of violent and controlling behaviors demonstrated by the defendant, aiding in the determination of the suitability of specialized community supervision for individuals convicted of domestic violence offenses.

The Vermont Assessment of Sex Offender Risk (VASOR) is a specific assessment tool designed for sex-related offenses. It is crafted to gauge the risk posed by adult male sex offenders aged 18 and above⁴. The VASOR evaluates risk through the use of two distinct scales: a 13-item risk scale and a 6-item violence scale. These scales are intended to evaluate the likelihood of sexual re-offense and the nature of an individual's history of violence and severity of offenses. The combination of these variables - re-offense risk and violence - is considered pivotal in determining an individual's overall risk level⁵. In Nebraska, this assessment tool is deployed to ascertain the appropriateness of community supervision for individuals convicted of sexual offenses.

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

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

Intensive Supervision

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

Intensive Supervision	CBI	Those who are classified by a validated assessment tool solely by being high risk.
	CBI-SASS	Those probationers who are high risk and court ordered into specialized

³ See www.theduluthmodel.org

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

⁵ Ibid, p. 5

		programming for substance abuse with specialized probation officers.
	CBI-Domestic Violence	Offenders are placed in this category due to the nature of their offense being domestic violence, regardless of risk.
	CBI-Sex Offender	Offenders are placed in this category due to the nature of their offense being a sex offense, regardless of risk.

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

CBI/ISP Probation Demographics

Offender Demographics CBI – Intensive Supervision	FY 22/23	FY 23/24 ⁶	FY 24/25 ⁷
Gender			
Female	1,692		
Male	5,088		
Totals	6,780		
Age			
Under 18	26		
18-20	511		
21-25	1,087		
26-30	1,175		
31-35	1,134		
36-40	1,019		
41+	1,828		
Race/Ethnicity			
American Indian/Alaskan Native	228		
Asian or Pacific Islander	71		
African American	1,027		
Other	889		
White	4,565		
Hispanic Origin	1,110		
Not of Hispanic Origin	5,670		
Marital Status			
Single	4,411		

⁶ Nebraska Probation did not supply data for the fiscal year 2023-2024.

⁷ Nebraska Probation did not supply data for the fiscal year 2024-2025.

Married	937		
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	1,217		
Unknown	215		
Education Level at Entry			
8 th Grade or Less	511		
9 th through 11 th Grade	1,646		
12 th Grade or GED	3,607		
Vocational/Some College	733		
College or Above	280		
Unknown	3		

Community Based Resources

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

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

CBR Probation Demographics

Offender Demographics CBR	FY 22/23	FY 23/24 ⁸	FY 24/25 ⁹
Gender			
Male	5,855		
Female	2,719		
Total	8,574		
Age			
Under 18	22		

⁸ Nebraska Probation did not supply data for the fiscal year 2023-2024.

⁹ Nebraska Probation did not supply data for the fiscal year 2024-2025.

18-20	704		
21-25	1,418		
26-30	1,440		
31-35	1,247		
36-40	1,105		
41+	2,638		
Race/Ethnicity			
American Indian or Alaskan Native	241		
Asian or Pacific Islander	118		
African American	785		
Other	1,365		
White	6,065		
Hispanic Origin	1,699		
Not of Hispanic Origin	6,875		
Marital Status			
Single	5,307		
Married	1,617		
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	1,336		
Unknown	314		
Education Level at Entry			
8 th Grade or Less	559		
9 th through 11 th Grade	1,144		
12 th Grade or GED	4,646		
Vocational/Some College	1,403		
College or Above	821		
Unknown	1		

OTHER

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

Other	Administrative Abscond	Probationers who have absconded from supervision.
	Administrative – Adult Court Hold Detention	Probationers who are in jail awaiting action on a case.

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

Alternatives to Incarceration (AI)

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

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

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

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

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

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

AI Demographics	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25
Female	2,031	1,945	1,816
Male	5,845	5,779	5,365
Total	7,876	7,724	7,181
Age			
Under 18	36	40	39
18-20	621	593	554
21-25	1,260	1,136	1,059
26-30	1,373	1,329	1,243
31-35	1,322	1,293	1,214
36-40	1,170	1,208	1,130
41+	2,094	2,125	1,942
Race/Ethnicity			
American Indian/Alaska Native	285	258	243
Asian or Pacific Islander	85	88	84
African American	1,248	1,156	1,069
Other	1,025	1,017	954
Caucasian	5,233	5,205	4,831
Hispanic Origin	1,284	1,319	1,221
Not of Hispanic Origin	6,592	6,405	5,960
Marital Status			
Single	5,185	4,611	4,696
Married	1,043	1,216	998
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	1,395	1,638	1,214
Unknown	253	259	273
Education Level at Entry			
8 th Grade or Less	619	645	609
9 th – 11 th Grade	2,024	1,953	1,828
12 th Grade or GED	4,113	4,059	3,739
Vocational/Some College	814	761	729
College or Above	299	300	270
Unknown	7	6	6

Reframe

Reframe is a structured behavioral intervention targeted at high-risk individuals who do not exhibit significant issues related to alcohol or substance use. The primary emphasis for participants in the Reframe program is to address the criminal thought processes and behaviors that contribute to their legal challenges. Participants receive comprehensive treatment services, which may include mental health support, interventions for domestic violence, and sex offender rehabilitation.

Specific therapeutic approaches such as Dialectical Behavioral Therapy (DBT) are utilized, alongside relevant Reporting Center services and regular random drug testing.

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

Reframe Demographics	FY 22/23	FY 23/24 ¹⁰	FY 24/25 ¹¹
Female	107		
Male	264		
Total	371		
Age			
Under 18	3		
18-20	50		
21-25	63		
26-30	73		
31-35	59		
36-40	45		
41+	78		
Race/Ethnicity			
American Indian/Alaska Native	16		
Asian or Pacific Islander	7		
African American	105		
Other	37		
Caucasian	206		
Hispanic Origin	52		
Not of Hispanic Origin	319		
Marital Status			
Single	268		
Married	34		
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	50		
Unknown	19		
Education Level at Entry			
8 th Grade or Less	32		
9 th – 11 th Grade	146		
12 th Grade or GED	162		
Vocational/Some College	25		
College or Above	5		

¹⁰ Nebraska Probation did not supply data for the fiscal year 2023-2024.

¹¹ Nebraska Probation did not supply data for the fiscal year 2024-2025.

Unknown	1		
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Transitional Intervention Program (TIP)

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

TIP Demographics	FY 22/23	FY 23/24 ¹²	FY 24/25 ¹³
Gender			
Female	3		
Male	0		
Total	3		
Age			
Under 18	0		
18-20	0		
21-25	0		
26-30	1		
31-35	1		
36-40	0		
41+	1		
Race/Ethnicity			
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0		
Asian or Pacific Islander	0		
African American	1		
Other	0		
Caucasian	2		
Hispanic Origin	0		
Not of Hispanic Origin	3		
Marital Status			
Single	3		
Married	0		
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	0		
Unknown	0		

¹² Nebraska Probation did not supply data for the fiscal year 2023-2024.

¹³ Nebraska Probation did not supply data for the fiscal year 2024-2025.

Education Level at Entry			
8 th Grade or Less	3		
9 th – 11 th Grade	0		
12 th Grade or GED	0		
Vocational/Some College	0		
College or Above	0		
Unknown	0		

Specialized Substance Abuse Supervision (SSAS)

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

Goals of the SSAS Program are:

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

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

Core components of the SSAS program are:

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

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

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

SSAS Demographics

Offender Demographics SSAS	FY 22/23	FY 23/24 ¹⁴	FY 24/25 ¹⁵
Gender			
Female	229		
Male	493		
Total SASS Individuals	722		
Age			
Under 18	7		
18-20	60		
21-25	110		
26-30	124		
31-35	128		
36-40	106		
41+	187		
Race/Ethnicity			
American Indian or Alaskan Native	41		
Asian or Pacific Islander	7		
African American	115		
Other	99		
White	460		
Hispanic Origin	122		
Not of Hispanic Origin	600		
Marital Status			
Single	503		
Married	72		
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	128		
Unknown	19		
Education Level at Entry			
8 th Grade or Less	73		
9 th Through 11 th Grade	232		
12 th Grade or GED	344		
Vocational/Some College	56		
College or Above	14		
Unknown	3		

¹⁴ Nebraska Probation did not supply data for the fiscal year 2023-2024.

¹⁵ Nebraska Probation did not supply data for the fiscal year 2024-2025.

Reporting and Service Centers

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

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

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

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

Reporting Center Programming

	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25
Unique Individuals Served	6,139	7,161	7,606
Programming Referred	10,056	15,067	17,676

Program	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25
Anger Management	266	670	744
Crime Victim Empathy	1,053	2,703	2,944
Employment Services	329	1,124	1,299
Money Management	145	486	503
Parenting	188	440	451
Relapse Group	852	1,892	1,989

Life Skills	1,014	2,210	2,262
Trauma Group	288	826	889

Nebraska Reporting Center Programming Costs

Fiscal Year	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25
Reporting Center Programming Dollars	\$1,1913,465	\$2,167,727	\$2,282,833

Electronic Monitoring

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

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

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

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

Electronic Monitoring-Adult Probation and Problem-Solving Courts

Electronic Monitoring	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25
Number Served ¹⁶	48	44	391

Continuous Alcohol Monitoring

Continuous Alcohol Monitoring (CAM) is an electronic monitoring initiative designed to assess an individual's perspiration for the presence of alcohol released through the skin. This program serves as a supervisory tool for Probation, particularly for clients participating in substance use

¹⁶ Nebraska Probation reports updates to data collection methods produced substantial differences between the historical dataset and the newly extracted data. Because the two extraction methods are not directly comparable and merging them would distort year-to-year trends, the previously validated EM dataset is used as the baseline for this cycle.

treatment who have a documented history of alcohol-related incidents, continue to consume alcohol despite adverse consequences, and exhibit resistance to ceasing its use.

The primary objective of the CAM program is to assist the courts, Parole Board, and Probation in the effective application of CAM technology within the supervision strategies for offenders struggling with substance abuse issues in community settings. The intent is to facilitate a significant period of abstinence that can drive meaningful behavioral change. Ideally, the use of CAM would be coupled with a substance abuse evaluation and/or treatment.

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

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

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

Continuous Alcohol Monitoring Probation and Problem Solving Courts

Continuous Alcohol Monitoring	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25
Number Served	442	610	561

Drug (Substance Use) Testing

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

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

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

Number of Drug Tests by Classification

Fiscal Year	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25
Classification	# of Drug Tests	# of Drug Tests	# of Drug Tests
Alternatives to Incarceration/ ISP	187,928	190,168	191,607
PRS	37,248	40,010	39,266
Medium/Low	107,899	122,833	121,532
Other	40,292	44,402	42,760
Unclassified	1,002	960	9,984
Total	374,369	398,373	405,149

Domestic Violence and Sex Offender Programming

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

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

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

Financial Assistance Programs

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

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

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

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

The Transitional Living Financial Assistance initiative aims to improve the success rates of individuals engaged in Probation, Post-Release Supervision, and problem-solving courts. The Transitional Living program offers short-term, stable housing for individuals at high risk of re-offending, thereby enhancing community safety. By placing individuals in a supportive environment, the program facilitates a focus on treatment and employment, promoting successful reintegration into the community and fostering self-sufficiency. This approach also enhances oversight of those under court-ordered supervision.

The Transitional Living Financial Assistance is funded through a blend of federal, general, and cash funds.

Transitional Living Eligibility Requirements

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

Levels of Transitional Living

- Transitional Living Halfway House
 - 24-hour structured treatment/recovery facilities licensed by DHHS
 - Qualifies for reimbursement up to \$139 per day for 12 weeks (84 days)
- Transitional Living Level 1
 - Overnight Staffing (10:00 PM – 6:00 AM)
 - Qualifies for reimbursement up to \$45 per day for 12 weeks (84 days)
- Transitional Living Level 2
 - 24/7 Staffing
 - Onsite supportive case management related to housing needs
 - Qualifies for reimbursement up to \$90 per day for 12 weeks (84 days)

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

Level of Care	Amount FY 22/23	Amount FY 23/24	Amount FY 24/25
Substance Use Evaluation	\$231,431	\$270,578	\$260,969
Short-Term Residential	\$508,453	\$1,066,688	\$684,997
Intensive Outpatient	\$689,134	\$709,845	\$747,934.74
Outpatient Counseling	\$680,969	\$134,279	\$665,685.07
Co-Occurring Evaluation	\$169,431	\$187,000	\$210,492
Co-Occurring Short Term Residential	\$71,199	\$22,046	\$103,884
Pretreatment – Reporting Center	\$208,501	\$219,063	\$234,025.50

Relapse Group – Reporting Center	\$297,973	\$340,058	\$361,328.50
Mental Health Evaluation/Assessment	\$14,706	\$21,388	\$27,599.50
Mental Health Outpatient Treatment	\$132,883	\$315,124	\$167,821.50
Adults who Sexually Harm Assessment and Treatment	\$372,768	\$318,969	\$326,762
Reporting Center Mental Health Contracts	\$1,427,218	\$1,684,578	\$1,597,446
Total	\$4,804,666	\$5,289,625	\$5,388,945

Transitional Living Housing Assistance

	Amount FY 22/23	Amount FY 23/24	Amount FY 24/25
Assistance by Fiscal year	\$5,193,893	\$5,097,042	\$5,395,897

Electronic Reporting System

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

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

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

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

Electronic Reporting

Electronic Reporting	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25
Number Served	4,444	4,348	4,442

Rural Improvement for Schooling and Employment Program (RISE)

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

RISE offers supportive services to both adult and juvenile probationers in group settings, while also providing one-on-one sessions as needed across 32 counties within Nebraska's probation districts. Program Specialists implement a carefully designed curriculum that addresses specific educational and employment skills. The curriculum includes various tracks tailored to meet the unique needs of each probationer.

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

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

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

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

Interstate Compact and Interdistrict Transfer

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

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

In 2010, the compact office implemented internal statewide standards governing interdistrict transfers, which encompass all transfers of adult and juvenile probationers within Nebraska. This office oversees both interstate (out-of-state) and interdistrict (in-state) transfers for probationer relocation. The overarching aim of these efforts is to enhance public safety through strict adherence to transfer processes, while also serving as a valuable resource for training and support to facilitate successful courtesy supervision.

Standardized Model for the Delivery of Substance Use Services

The Standardized Model for the Delivery of Substance Use Services (Standardized Model) has been developed by Probation to address the connection between substance use and criminal behavior, including delinquency. This model aims to provide effective treatment for individuals affected by these issues. Behavioral health services are delivered to both adult and juvenile probationers through the adherence to the policies and practices established within the Standardized Model.

In accordance with Court Rule §6-1301, compliance with the Standardized Model is required for those evaluating and treating juveniles and adults as mandated by the courts of the State of Nebraska. This regulation also extends to judges presiding over non-probation-based programs or services, such as the Problem-Solving Courts (PSC). The primary objective of the Standardized Model is to offer meaningful opportunities for client rehabilitation, which ultimately seeks to reduce recidivism, foster responsible citizenship, and enhance public safety.

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

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

Administrative and Custodial Sanctions

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

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

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

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

Administrative and Custodial Sanctions

Probation Sanctions	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25
Administrative Sanctions	15,429	15,869	16,485
Custodial Sanctions	1,789	1,723	1,881

Post-release Supervision (PRS)

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

Post-release Supervision Demographics

PRS Demographics	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25
Gender			
Female	200	197	205
Male	1,095	1,060	1,072
Total PRS Individuals	1,295	1,257	1,277
Age			
Under 18	8	5	5
18-20	69	65	64
21-25	176	154	159
26-30	264	239	245
31-35	237	243	242
36-40	187	194	199
41+	354	357	363
Race/Ethnicity			
American Indian or Alaska Native	61	75	81
Asian or Pacific Islander	10	10	12
African American	237	231	246
Other	139	141	143
White	848	800	795
Hispanic Origin	187	187	180
Not of Hispanic Origin	1,108	1,079	1,097
Marital Status			
Single	854	835	851
Married	150	155	151
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	211	184	198
Unknown	80	83	77
Education Level at Entry			
8 th Grade or Less	129	124	125
9 th Through 11 th Grade	383	360	374
12 th Grade or GED	637	642	647

Vocational/Some College	114	93	94
College or Above	28	35	34
Unknown	4	3	4

Post-Release Supervision (PRS) Plans

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

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

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

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

Post-Release Supervision (PRS) Plans

	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24
Total PRS Plans	550	561	660

Discharges and Revocations of Adults Sentenced to Post-Release Supervision

Discharges	Successful Completion	Unsuccessful Completion	Revoked New Crime	Revoked Technical Violation	Revoked Other or Not Specified	Other	N
FY 22/23	44%	24%	12%	12%	5%	3%	1,092
FY 23/24	42.1%	23.2%	11.8%	12.0%	6.9%	4.0%	994

FY 24/25	41.7%	22.5%	14.5%	11.6%	6.3%	3.5%	1,054
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Felony Revocations to Incarceration

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

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

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

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

Law Violation	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25
Prison	111	175	159
County Jail	157	128	160
Total	268	303	319
Percent to Prison	41%	58%	50%

Technical Violations	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25
Prison	89	84	95
County Jail	147	146	155
Total	236	230	238
Percent to Prison	38%	37%	40%

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

Traditional Probation

Fiscal Year	Average 1 st LSCMI Score	Average Last LSCMI Score	Change in LSCMI Score	Percent Change
FY 22/23	25.80	20.50	-5.20	-20.30%

FY 23/24	28.10	23.10	-4.90	-17.60%
FY 24/25	25.6	19.6	-6	-23.60%

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

Post-Release Supervision

Fiscal Year	Average 1 st LSCMI Score	Average Last LSCMI Score	Change in LSCMI Score	Percent Change
FY 22/23	27.50	24.50	-3.00	-10.90%
FY 23/24	25.50	20.10	-5.40	-21.20%
FY 24/25	27.4	22.6	-4.8	-17.30%

Section II: Problem-Solving Courts

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

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

Problem-solving courts (PSCs) play a pivotal role in transforming how the judicial system addresses crimes associated with social challenges such as substance use and mental health

disorders. Among the various models of PSCs, drug courts are particularly prominent, but there are also specialized courts focused on domestic violence, mental health, re-entry, and veterans' issues.

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

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

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

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

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

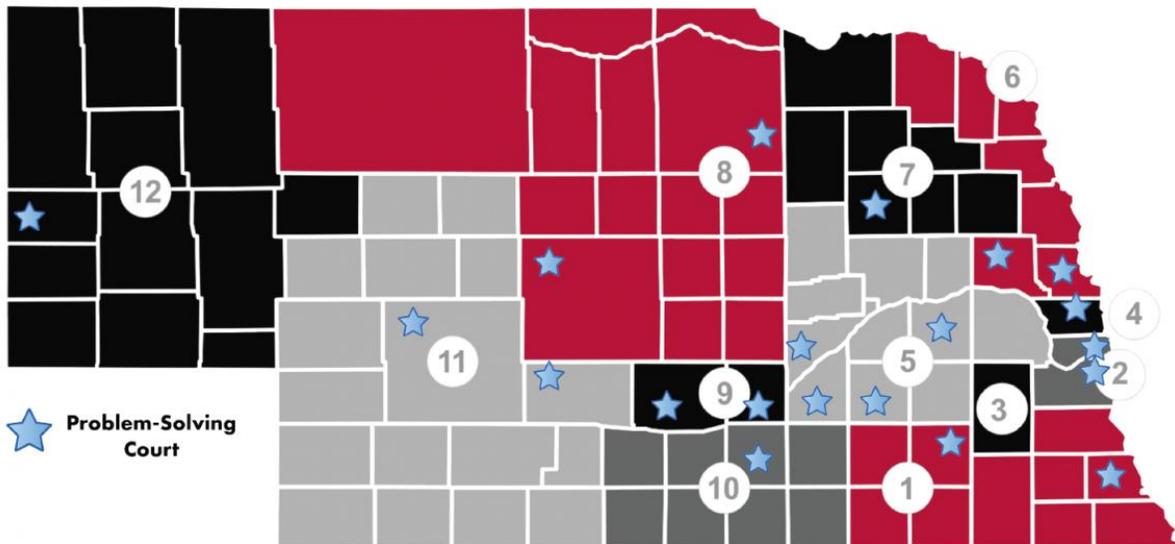
In Nebraska, PSCs employ a collaborative team approach, involving judges, prosecutors, defense counsel, coordinators, community supervision officers, law enforcement personnel, and treatment providers to create customized programs for each participant. Adherence to treatment protocols and court orders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

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

The Nebraska Supreme Court Committee on Problem-Solving Courts has recognized the necessity of implementing statewide standards to enhance capacity and ensure adherence to best practices and quality assurance. Consequently, Best Practice Standards for Young Adult Courts, Adult Drug and DUI Courts, Veterans Treatment Courts, Reentry Courts, and Mental Health Courts were collaboratively developed by stakeholders throughout the state and have received approval from the Nebraska Supreme Court. All Nebraska PSCs are committed to following these approved Best Practice Standards.

Funding for Problem-Solving Courts is derived from the general fund allocated for such initiatives. On average, the cost of supervising a participant in a PSC is approximately \$12.13 per day. Adult PSCs in Nebraska encompass Adult Drug Courts, Family Drug Courts, DUI Courts, Veterans Treatment Courts, and Reentry Courts.

State of Nebraska Problem-Solving Courts Map



District 1
 Southeast Nebraska Adult Drug Court

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

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

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

District 5
 5th Judicial District Problem-Solving Court

District 6
 District Six Adult Drug Court

District 7
 Northeast Nebraska Adult Drug Court

District 8
 North Central Problem-Solving Court

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

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

District 11
 Midwest Nebraska Problem-Solving Court

District 12
 Scotts Bluff County Adult Drug Court and DUI Court

Young Adult Courts

The Douglas County Young Adult Court is a judicially supervised initiative that provides a sentencing alternative for young adults, specifically those up to the age of 26, who have been charged with felony offenses. This program encompasses essential elements such as community supervision, substance use treatment, mental health support, educational opportunities, employment assistance, and regular drug testing. Spanning an 18 to 24 month period, the primary objective of this program is to stabilize the lives of participants by equipping them with valuable tools for success, thereby contributing to a reduction in recidivism rates.

Young Adult Court Demographics	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25
Gender			
Female	29	38	36
Male	85	89	81
Total	114	127	117
Age			
Under 18	0	1	1
18-20	57	69	61
21-25	56	57	58
26-30	1	0	3
Race/Ethnicity			
American Indian/Alaskan Native	3	5	6
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	4	0
African American	44	46	50
Other	21	19	17
White	45	53	44
Unknown	0	0	0
Ethnicity			
Hispanic Origin	31	27	28
Not of Hispanic Origin	83	100	89

Adult Drug Courts and DUI Courts

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

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

There are presently 21 Adult Drug Treatment Courts operating in Nebraska. These courts serve the following counties: Gage; Saline; Jefferson; Fillmore; Thayer; Otoe; Johnson; Nemaha; Pawnee; Richardson; Sarpy; Cass; Lancaster; Douglas; Merrick; Hamilton; York; Butler; Saunders; Colfax; Platte; Seward; Dodge; Washington; Burt; Madison; Antelope; Wayne; Knox; Cuming; Pierce; Holt; Boyd; Rock; Brown; Howard; Sherman; Garfield; Greeley; Custer; Valley; Hall; Buffalo; Adams; Phelps; Kearney; Dawson; Lincoln; Frontier; Gosper; Furnas; and Scotts Bluff. Nebraska’s two DUI Courts operate in Scotts Bluff and Lancaster Counties.

Demographics, Adult Drug Courts

Adult Drug Courts	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25
Gender			
Female	470	539	470
Male	734	876	749
Unknown	0	0	0
Total	1,204	1,415	1,219
Race			
American Indian/Alaskan Native	38	43	39
Asian or Pacific Islander	5	14	11
African American	123	152	142
Other	108	134	95
White	930	1,072	932
Ethnicity			
Hispanic Origin	163	205	153
Not of Hispanic Origin	1,041	1,210	1,066
Age			
Under 18	0	1	0
18-20	74	103	54
21-25	249	258	189
26-30	234	272	222
31-35	223	263	285
36-40	180	200	200
41+	244	318	347

Family Drug Courts

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

Drug Testing

Nebraska Problem Solving Courts	FY 22/23 Participants	22/23 Drug Tests	FY 23/24 Participants	23/24 Drug Tests	FY 24/25 Participants	24/25 Drug Tests
Adult Drug and DUI Courts	1,264	89,756	1,504	99,460	1,046	78,275
Young Adult Court	114	2,660	127	3,28	102	3,543
Reentry Courts	46	1,683	64	2,353	67	2,958
Veteran's Treatment Courts	86	3,865	119	7,006	72	5,959
Mental Health Court	33	2,312	38	1,977	38	1,569
Total	1,543	100,276	1,852	114,424	1,325	92,304

Veteran's Treatment Courts

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

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

Veteran’s Treatment Court Demographics

Demographics	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25
Gender			
Female	7	7	4
Male	79	112	100
Total	86	119	104
Race			
American Indian or Alaska Native	2	1	0
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0	3
African American	18	26	33
Other	4	6	7
Caucasian	62	86	61
Ethnicity			
Hispanic Origin	3	5	7
Not of Hispanic Origin	83	114	97
Age			
18-20	0	0	0
21-25	2	5	6
26-30	13	17	10
31-35	16	21	11
36-40	14	23	24
41+	41	53	59

Reentry Courts

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

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

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

Reentry Court Demographics

Demographics	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25
Gender			
Female	5	10	20
Male	41	54	64
Total	46	64	84
Race			
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	3	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0	0
African American	2	6	13
Other	8	13	14
Caucasian	35	42	53
Ethnicity			
Hispanic Origin	10	16	20
Not of Hispanic Origin	36	48	64
Age			
18-20	1	3	1
21-25	9	15	12
26-30	12	13	17
31-35	7	6	20
36-40	6	14	18
41+	11	13	20

Mental Health Courts

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

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

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

Mental Health Court Demographics

Demographics	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25
Gender			
Female	2	19	34
Male	31	19	24
Total	33	38	58
Race			
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	1	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0	0
African American	4	6	11
Other	2	3	4
Caucasian	17	28	41
Ethnicity			
Hispanic Origin	2	3	6
Not of Hispanic Origin	31	35	52
Age			
18-20	3	4	4
21-25	7	8	17
26-30	9	9	11
31-35	3	4	10
36-40	4	5	7
41+	7	8	14

DUI Treatment Court

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

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

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

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

DUI Treatment Court Demographics

Demographics	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25
Gender			
Female	8	16	15
Male	52	73	55
Total	60	89	70
Race			
American Indian or Alaska Native	2	1	0
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	4	5
African American	10	14	13
Other	5	6	3
Caucasian	41	61	49
Ethnicity			
Hispanic Origin	8	10	5
Not of Hispanic Origin	52	79	65
Age			
Under 18	0	0	0
18-20	0	0	0
21-25	2	6	3
26-30	14	21	10
31-35	16	19	15
36-40	10	15	19
41+	18	28	27

Risk Reduction

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

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

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

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

Fiscal Year	LSCMI Score at entrance	LSCMI score at discharge	Difference in Scores	% Change	Number of participants
FY 22/23	23.47	13.69	-9.77	-41.65%	230
FY 23/24	23.42	13.17	-10.25	-43.76%	263
FY 24/25	23.85	12-61	-11.24	-47.11%	289

Discharges and Revocations of Adults Sentenced to Probation

Discharges	Successful Completion	Unsuccessful Completion	Revoked New Crime	Revoked Technical Violation	Revoked Other or Not Specified	Other	Total Number
FY 22/23	72%	9%	7%	8%	2%	2%	8,864
FY 23/24	71.9%	9.9%	6.8%	7.3%	2.5%	1.6%	8,965
FY 24/25	72%	10%	6%	7%	3%	2%	8,992

Discharges and Revocations of Adults Sentenced to Post-release Supervision

Discharges	Successful Completion	Unsuccessful Completion	Revoked New Crime	Revoked Technical Violation	Revoked Other or Not Specified	Other	Total Number
FY 22/23	44%	24%	12%	12%	5%	3%	1,092
FY 23/24	42.1%	23.2%	11.8%	12.0%	6.9%	4.0%	994
FY 24/25	41.7%	22.5%	14.5%	11.6%	6.3%	3.5%	1,054

Section III: Parole

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

At the start of 2025, Roslyn Cotton served as Chair of the Parole Board until her retirement on June 6, 2025. Janee Pannkuk currently holds the position of Chair, with Layne Gissler as Vice Chair. Additional board members include Mark Langan, Habib Olomi, and Jeffrey Bucher.

The Adult Parole Administration, originally established by the Legislature in 1969, managed client oversight for the Parole Board until 2016. In 2015, Legislative Bill 598 initiated a transition of the Adult Parole Administration from the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services (NDCS) to the Parole Board, which became effective on July 1, 2016. This division was recognized as the Division of Parole Supervision (DPS), headed by Julie Micek as the Director of Supervision and

Services, with Ken Quinn serving as the Assistant Director for Field Services, and Nicole Miller acting as Legal Counsel. LB631 moved the Division of Parole Supervision to the Department of Correctional Services to further integrate supervision and rehabilitation.

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

Parole Client Demographics			
	FY 2022-2023	FY 2023-2024	FY 2024-2025
Offender Total Count	1,961	2,038	2,460
Gender			
Male	1,750	1,824	2,186
Female	211	214	274
Age			
Less than 18	0	0	1
18-20	15	16	21
21-25	176	149	201
26-30	253	276	348
31-35	332	345	394
36-40	338	330	392
41+	847	922	1,103
Unknown	0	0	0
Race/Ethnicity			
Caucasian	1,134	1,171	1,300
African American	467	474	651
Hispanic	222	255	322
Asian American/Pacific Islander	23	21	26
Native American/Alaskan Native	91	87	116
Other	24	30	45
Marital Status			

Single	1,073	1,117	1,401
Married	359	402	451
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	276	274	305
Unknown	253	245	303
Education Level at Entry			
8th Grade or Less			
9th through 11th Grade			
12th Grade or GED			
Vocational/Some College			
College or Above			
Unknown			

Parole Most Serious Offense			
Category	FY 2022-2023	FY 2023-2024	FY 2024-2025
Arson	16	16	8
Assault	179	172	229
Burglary	170	165	188
Drugs	429	437	537
Fraud	29	31	39
Homicide	110	102	109
Morals	7	8	9
Motor Vehicle	105	123	143
Restraint	10	15	16
Robbery	178	158	226
Sex Offenses	289	307	309
Theft	123	121	147
Weapons	286	356	453
Other	30	27	47
Total	1,961	2,038	2,460

Programs and Supervision

Cognitive-Behavioral Programming

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

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

Valley Hope O'Neill Residential Program Participants			
	FY 2022-2023	FY 2023-2024	FY 2024-2025
Gender			
Male	7	14	17
Female	1	0	3
Age			
18-20	0	0	0
21-25	1	1	2
26-30	0	1	2
31-35	2	5	3
36-40	1	1	3
41+	4	6	10

Race/Ethnicity			
Caucasian	5	8	12
African American	2	3	2
Hispanic	1	2	3
Asian American/Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Native American/Alaskan Native	0	1	2
Other/Unknown	0	0	1

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

Drug Testing

Clients may be subject to drug testing as part of a comprehensive program aimed at individuals identified as being at high risk for alcohol or substance use. Testing may be conducted for specific reasons, such as suspected use, or through random selection. DPS collaborates with Abbott and PharmChem to implement these substance use assessments effectively.

Drug Testing (Intensive List): Parole Funded			
	FY 2022-2023	FY 2023-2024	FY 2024-2025
Gender			
Male	708	1,220	1,292
Female	97	149	155
Age			
18-20	6	9	10
21-25	92	98	116
26-30	119	187	218
31-35	155	236	229
36-40	143	220	230
41+	289	619	644
Other/Unknown	1	0	0
Race/Ethnicity			
Caucasian	477	828	788
African American	202	326	397
Hispanic	69	128	155
Asian American/Pacific Islander	6	10	12
Native American/Alaskan Native	43	60	67
Other/Unknown	8	17	28

Electronic Monitoring

Electronic monitoring (EM) is a general term referring to forms of surveillance which monitor the location, movement, and specific behavior of offenders. EM is most effective when used with offenders who are at highest risk of reoffending and in need of a stabilization period. Currently, EM is used for parole clients with ties to gang activity or a history of sexual offenses, for clients who have a previous parole violation (as a graduated sanction) or specific alcohol offenses, and with individuals ordered to lifetime sex offender supervision.

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

Electronic Monitoring Client Demographics			
	FY 2022-2023	FY 2023-2024	FY 2024-2025
Gender			
Male	882	1,083	962
Female	73	92	76
Age			
18-20	10	14	13
21-25	98	92	98
26-30	139	178	167
31-35	179	212	176
36-40	157	192	173
41+	371	486	410
Unknown	1	1	1
Race/Ethnicity			
Caucasian	545	668	522
African American	258	305	313
Hispanic	88	125	119
Asian American/Pacific Islander	11	11	9
Native American/Alaskan Native	44	45	54
Other/Unknown	9	21	21

Transitional Housing

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

Lifetime Sex Offender Supervision

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

Lifetime Sex Offender Demographics			
	FY 2022-2023	FY 2023-2024	FY 2024-2025
Gender			
Male	101	116	134
Female	2	2	2
Age			
18-20	0	0	0
21-25	3	2	3
26-30	6	6	7
31-35	12	11	14
36-40	14	18	21
41+	65	81	91
Unknown	3	0	0
Race/Ethnicity			
Caucasian	66	76	88
African American	7	9	12
Hispanic	7	8	11
Asian American/Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Native American/Alaskan Native	3	5	5
Other/Unknown	20	20	20

Interstate Compact

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

Interstate Compact Client Demographics			
	FY 2022-2023	FY 2023-2024	FY 2024-2025
Gender			
Male	202	186	210

Female	34	34	43
Age			
18-20	0	0	0
21-25	14	6	14
26-30	32	27	31
31-35	37	36	36
36-40	37	27	41
41+	116	124	131
Race/Ethnicity			
Caucasian	173	163	188
African American	44	39	42
Hispanic	0	0	0
Asian American/Pacific Islander	4	3	2
Native American/Alaskan Native	11	9	14
Other/Unknown	4	6	7

Custodial Sanctions

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

Custodial Sanctions			
	FY 2022-2023	FY 2023-2024	FY 2024-2025
Gender			
Male	91	72	134
Female	11	7	24
Age			
18-20	2	2	1
21-25	8	10	26
26-30	16	11	27
31-35	17	20	25
36-40	21	9	17
41+	38	27	62
Race/Ethnicity			
Caucasian	49	41	80

African American	42	30	58
Hispanic	5	5	11
Asian American/Pacific Islander	0	0	1
Native American/Alaskan Native	4	1	5
Other/Unknown	2	2	3

Parole Discharge Results

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

Discharge Type	FY 2022-2023	FY 2023-2024	FY 2024-2025
Successful (Interstate and Nebraska Clients)	588	565	691
Abscond (Interstate Clients Only)	6	7	10
Returned to Sending State (Interstate Clients Only)	17	24	26
Revocation (Nebraska Clients Only)	352	297	346
Other (Interstate and Nebraska Clients)	22	22	25
Total Discharges	985	915	1,098

Section IV: Department of Corrections

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

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

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

Community Corrections Centers: Work Release and Work Detail Programs

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

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

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

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

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

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

Community Corrections Center Custody Levels

Community Corrections Center – Lincoln

Custody Status	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25
Community A (Work Detail)	263	285	298
Community B (Work Release)	325	298	297
Facility Total	588	583	595

Community Corrections Center - Omaha

Custody Status	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25
Community A (Work Detail)	66	63	64
Community B (Work Release)	113	102	111
Facility Total	179	165	175

Community Corrections Center-Lincoln

Demographics	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25
Gender			
Female	93	112	121
Male	495	471	747
Facility Total	588	583	595
Age			
18-20	11	8	3
21-25	57	49	43
26-30	91	73	74
31-35	95	104	104
36-40	119	108	108
41+	215	241	263
Facility Total	588	583	595
Race/Ethnicity			
Caucasian	341	327	348
African American	136	148	126

Hispanic	66	64	72
Asian American/Pacific Islander	8	8	8
Native American/Alaskan Native	29	27	31
Other/Unknown	8	9	10
Facility Total	588	583	595
Marital Status			
Single	358	348	366
Married	123	99	114
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	95	107	96
Unknown	12	29	19
Facility Total	588	583	595
Education Level at Entry			
8 th Grade or Less	25	23	20
9 th through 11 th Grade	246	207	215
12 th Grade or GED	235	247	220
Unknown	82	106	140
Facility Total	588	583	595

Community Corrections Center-Omaha

Demographics	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25
Gender			
Female	0	0	0
Male	179	165	175
Facility Total	179	165	175
Age			
18-20	2	1	2
21-25	6	19	22
26-30	25	14	18
31-35	31	34	19
36-40	35	22	31
41+	80	75	83
Facility Total	179	165	175
Race/Ethnicity			
Caucasian	116	80	81
African American	39	64	62
Hispanic	16	15	24
Asian American/Pacific Islander	1	2	1
Native American/Alaskan Native	5	4	6
Other/ Unknown	2	0	1
Facility Total	179	165	175

Marital Status			
Single	188	101	100
Married	37	41	50
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	24	21	24
Unknown	0	2	1
Facility Total	179	165	175
Education Level at Entry			
8 th Grade or Less	4	9	5
9 th through 11 th Grade	84	76	62
12 th Grade or GED	68	57	83
Unknown	23	23	25
Facility Total	179	165	175

Work Ethic Camp

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

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

In September 2025, the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services, United States Homeland Security, and Immigration and Customs Enforcement entered into an Inter-Governmental Service Agreement. The Agreement allows for the detention, transportation, and guard services for ICE detainees at the Work Ethic Camp. The agreement will remain in effect for a period to not exceed 60 months unless extended by bilateral modification or terminated in writing by either party.

Educational Programs

Academic

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

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

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

Successfully Completed Academic Programs

Community Corrections Center – Lincoln

Program	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25
Adult Basic Education (ABE)	21	21	24
Adult Secondary Education (ASE)	18	21	24
English as a Second Language (ESL)	0	1	1
High School	0	3	2
Post-Secondary ¹⁷	138	147	146
Facility Total	158	169	168

Community Corrections Center – Omaha

¹⁷ NDCS has expanded post-secondary academic programs through recent work with collegiate partners. All numbers were updated for the previous two years based on using a new metric with expanded reporting capabilities that have allowed us to capture these numbers more accurately.

Program	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25
Adult Basic Education (ABE)	5	7	11
Adult Secondary Education (ASE)	2	10	8
English as a Second Language (ESL)	0	0	0
High School	1	2	2
Post-Secondary ¹⁸	125	136	148
Facility Total	126	137	148

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

Community Grand Total

	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25
Community Grand Total ¹⁹	284	306	316

Educational Release

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

Parenting

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

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

¹⁸ NDCS has expanded post-secondary academic programs through recent work with collegiate partners. All numbers were updated for the previous two years based on using a new metric with expanded reporting capabilities that have allowed us to capture these numbers more accurately.

¹⁹ Count is count distinct to capture the total number of individuals who successfully completed academic and post-secondary programs at any point in their incarceration. The facility total is not the sum of the number of individuals who completed each program, but the total number of unique individuals who successfully completed at least one program, as some individuals completed more than one program.

the program has demonstrated significant success and was formally established as a permanent initiative in 2015 through Legislative Bill 598.

Vocational, Life Skills, and Reentry Programs

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

Reentry Program

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

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

Other Community Corrections Programs

Substance Abuse Programming

Community Corrections Center - Lincoln

Program	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25
Intensive Outpatient	165	161	175
Outpatient	139	106	106

Residential	110	94	75
Facility Total	346	324	316

Community Corrections Center – Omaha

Program	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25
Intensive Outpatient	52	47	42
Outpatient	36	51	38
Residential	32	14	12
Facility Total	98	94	84

Community Grand Total

	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25
Community Grand Total ²⁰	444	418	400

NDCS Discharge Results and Recidivism Rates-Facility Discharge Results

Community Corrections Center - Lincoln

Release Type	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25
Mandatory Discharge	133	135	130
Discretionary Parole	295	383	351
Walk Away	15	5	8
Post-Release Supervision	174	170	205
Facility Total	617	693	693

Community Corrections Center – Omaha

Release Type	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25
Mandatory Discharge	29	31	27
Discretionary Parole	98	139	114
Walk Away	12	2	1
Post-Release Supervision	35	24	21
Facility Total	173	196	163

Community Grand Total

	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25
Community Grand Total	790	889	856

²⁰ Count is count distinct to capture the total number of individuals who successfully completed substance use programs at any point in their incarceration. The facility total is not the sum of the number of individuals who completed each program, but the total number of unique individuals who successfully completed at least one program, as some individuals completed more than one program.

Recidivism by Custody Level at Release

	Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Community	Total
FY 21/22 (FY20 Cohort)					
Non-Recidivist	296	142	517	708	1,663
Recidivist	122	92	233	242	689
Total	418	234	750	950	2,352
FY 22/23 (FY21 Cohort)					
Non-Recidivist	295	127	451	760	1,633
Recidivist	110	95	190	226	621
Total	405	222	641	986	2,254
FY 24/25					
Non-Recidivist	286	82	447	586	1,401
Recidivist	67	116	202	279	664
Total	353	198	649	865	2065

Section IV: Community Supervision

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

Community Supervision Serious Offender Population

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

Offense Breakout Probation and Problem-Solving Courts

Offense Category CBR Probation	Offense Type	FY 22/23	FY 23/24 ²¹	FY 24/25 ²²
Assaultive Act	FEL	160		
	MISD	536		
Burglary	FEL	44		
	MISD	0		
Compliance	FEL	41		
	MISD	424		
Dangerous Drugs	FEL	520		
	MISD	248		
Family Offense	FEL	0		
	MISD	4		
Homicide	FEL	7		
	MISD	27		
Kidnapping	FEL	2		
	MISD	3		
Property & Fiscal	FEL	296		
	MISD	343		
Robbery	FEL	6		
	MISD	0		
Sex Offense	FEL	10		
	MISD	12		
Traffic Offense	FEL	349		
	MISD	5,033		
Weapon Offense	FEL	58		
	MISD	69		
Unknown	FEL	252		
	MISD	348		
Total	FEL	1,745		
	MISD	7,047		

Post-Release Supervision Probation

Offense Category PRS Probation	Offense Type	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25
Assaultive Acts	FEL	439	427	421
	MISD	3	9	15
Burglary	FEL	2	2	3
	MISD	0	0	0
Compliance	FEL	40	50	48
	MISD	3	0	4

²¹ Nebraska Probation did not supply data for the fiscal year 2023-2024.

²² Nebraska Probation did not supply data for the fiscal year 2024-2025.

Dangerous Drugs	FEL	200	170	170
	MISD	3	0	3
Family Offense	FEL	0	0	0
	MISD	0	0	0
Homicide	FEL	1	2	2
	MISD	0	0	0
Kidnapping	FEL	21	10	6
	MISD	0	0	0
Property Fiscal	FEL	105	95	102
	MISD	2	4	6
Robbery	FEL	0	0	0
	MISD	0	0	0
Sex Offense	FEL	105	95	93
	MISD	1	1	1
Traffic Offense	FEL	216	220	218
	MISD	0	6	10
Weapon Offense	FEL	67	68	68
	MISD	0	0	0
Unknown	FEL	195	193	187
	MISD	3	2	5
Total	FEL	1,391	1,332	1,318
	MISD	15	22	44

Alternative to Incarceration

Offense Category Alternative to Incarceration	Offense Type	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25
Assaultive Acts	FEL	448	458	416
	MISD	1,750	1,696	1,629
Burglary	FEL	84	79	75
	MISD	0	0	0
Compliance	FEL	84	85	85
	MISD	616	605	589
Dangerous Drugs	FEL	992	941	845
	MISD	391	346	311
Family Offense	FEL	0	0	0
	MISD	4	5	5
Homicide	FEL	3	3	3
	MISD	5	3	4
Kidnapping	FEL	13	13	13
	MISD	34	32	29
Property and Fiscal	FEL	320	319	296
	MISD	285	274	265
Robbery	FEL	19	15	14

	MISD	0	0	0
Sex Offense	FEL	199	183	180
	MISD	79	75	74
Traffic Offense	FEL	418	425	367
	MISD	1,452	1,493	1,379
Weapon Offense	FEL	136	134	123
	MISD	75	44	42
Unknown	FEL	532	549	487
	MISD	475	474	452
Total	FEL	3,248	3,208	2,904
	MISD	5,166	5,047	4,779

Most Serious Offense Parole

Offense Breakout Parole

Offense Type	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25
Arson	16	16	8
Assault	179	172	229
Burglary	170	165	188
Drugs	429	437	537
Fraud	29	31	39
Homicide	110	102	109
Morals	7	8	9
Motor Vehicle	105	123	143
Other	30	27	47
Restraint	10	15	16
Robbery	178	158	226
Sex Offenses	289	307	309
Theft	123	121	147
Weapons	286	356	453
Total	1,961	2,038	2,460

Most Serious Offense Types

Community Corrections Center – Lincoln

Offense Category	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25
Arson	1	1	5
Assault	91	112	107
Burglary	31	30	24
Drugs	147	144	158
Fraud	10	10	3

Homicide	9	14	16
Morals	2	1	0
Motor Vehicle	64	61	61
Other	17	18	18
Restraint	1	4	2
Robbery	29	19	19
Sex Offenses	51	41	42
Theft	31	45	45
Weapons	104	83	95
Facility Total	588	583	595

Community Corrections Center - Omaha

Offense Category	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25
Arson	1	0	0
Assault	13	22	30
Burglary	13	2	3
Drugs	18	22	25
Fraud	3	1	0
Homicide	7	5	5
Morals	2	1	0
Motor Vehicle	13	12	17
Other	1	1	2
Restraint	4	1	1
Robbery	11	14	11
Sex Offenses	54	33	38
Theft	8	8	8
Weapons	31	43	35
Facility Total	179	165	175

Glossary of Acronyms

AA – Alcoholics Anonymous

ABE – Adult Basic Education

ASE – Adult Secondary Education

CAM – Continuous Alcohol Monitoring

CBI – Community Based Intervention

CBR – Community Based Resources

CCC-L – Community Corrections Center-Lincoln

CCC-O – Community Corrections Center-Omaha

DRI – Driver Risk Inventory

DSM-5 – Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders

DUI – Driving Under the Influence

DV Matrix – Domestic Violence Matrix

DWI – Driving While Intoxicated

EM – Electronic Monitoring

ERS –Electronic Reporting System

ESL – English as a Second Language

FEL – Felony

GED – General Education Development

LS/CMI – Level of Service/Case Management Inventory

LSO – Lifetime Sex Offender

MISD – Misdemeanor

MRT – Moral Reconciliation Therapy

MSO – Most Serious Offense

NA – Narcotics Anonymous

NAPS – Nebraska Adult Probation Screen

NCYF – Nebraska Correctional Youth Facility

NDCS – Nebraska Department of Correctional Services

PDI – Pre-Disposition Interviews

PSC – Problem Solving Courts
PSI – Pre-Sentence Investigation
PTS – Probation Teleservices
PTSD – Post Traumatic Stress Disorder
RFP – Referred From Parole
RISE – Rural Improvement for Schooling and Employment Program
SAQ – Substance Abuse Questionnaire
SRARF – Standardized Risk and Reporting Format
SSAS – Specialized Substance Abuse Supervision
SSI – Simple Screening Instrument
STRONG-R – Static Risk and Offender Needs Guide
T4C – Thinking for a Change
TABE – Test of Adult Basic Education
UDF – Uniform Data Fund
UNK – Unknown
UNO – University of Nebraska, Omaha
VASOR – Vermont Assessment of Sex Offender Risk
Voucher – Fee for Service Voucher Program
VRS – Vocational Rehabilitation Services
WEC – Work Ethic Camp
YADC – Young Adult Drug Court