

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION IN NEBRASKA

A REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR AND THE LEGISLATURE ON
INFORMATION SUBMITTED
BY CRIMINAL JUSTICE PARTNERS WITHIN
THE STATE OF NEBRASKA



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INTRODUCTION

The Community Corrections Division of the Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice is responsible for reporting annually to the Legislature and the Governor on the development and performance of community corrections facilities and programs within the state by Nebraska Revised Statute §47-624. The Community Corrections Division is charged with collecting data and analyzing the effectiveness of the programs and facilities used in the supervision and treatment of offenders and specifically reporting on recidivism rates and outcome data for these offenders served within the Office of Probation Administration (Probation), Office of Parole Administration (Parole), Nebraska Department of Correctional Services (NDCS), and the Problem Solving Courts. This report is of critical importance to the Legislature and Governor's office. The agencies are staffed with administrators and employees who are not subject to the election process, therefore an independent analysis of the effectiveness of programs and subsequent use of taxpayer dollars for these programs is one of the utmost importance for transparency and accountability to the citizens of Nebraska.

The purpose of this report is to properly identify the most important factors related to the offender population on community supervision, evaluate costs of programming, and to conduct an evaluation of the progress made in expanding community corrections facilities and programs statewide. Additional analysis is to include the impact that community corrections programs and facilities have on the offender population and the recidivism rates and outcome data for probationers, parolees, and problem solving court clients participating in

these programs. The data for this report is provided to the Community Corrections Division from NDCS, Parole, and Probation. One of the Community Corrections Division's statutory duties is to administer funds from the Uniform Data Fund for the purposes of supporting operations costs and analysis relating to the implementation and coordination of the uniform analysis of crime data.¹ This fund exists for the purpose of assisting agencies in the creation and maintenance of data collection systems. Since its creation in 2003, more than three million dollars have been contractually awarded to agencies to assist in building data systems and yet the Community Corrections Division continues to face obstacles in reporting efforts due to the difficulty in obtaining even the most basic information on offenders who are utilizing the programs and services provided by these agencies. This year's report has been generated using demographic data on offender populations as this was the only data available to the Community Corrections Division. True datasets cannot be obtained and outcome measurement is not a possibility at this time as non-compliance with our requests for data continues to be an issue.

The Community Corrections Division's duties grow and expand as a result of the Justice Reinvestment Initiative (Nebraska Revised Statute §47-632) creating goals that have been updated to include an expansion of this annual report. The division goals include the development of standards for the use of community correctional facilities and programs, and establishing a long-term plan for the Uniform Data Analysis fund to have better data reporting outcomes for this report.

¹Neb. Rev. Stat. 47-632(1)

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS DIVISION MISSION & HISTORY

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS DIVISION MISSION

The mission of the Community Corrections Division is to develop and monitor the implementation of a comprehensive community corrections strategy in Nebraska for the purpose of reducing the incarceration of certain targeted felony offenders while supporting the use of a continuum of community facilities and programs to ensure a consistent and rational statewide sentencing policy; to advance the use of specific and enhanced programming and treatment by the Probation and Parole; to encourage creativity at the local level to support alternatives to incarceration; and to promote equity and fairness within Nebraska's criminal justice system.

Our primary mandate is the development and implementation of statewide use of, and standards for, community correctional facilities and programs. To carry out this mandate the Community Corrections Division, in collaboration with Probation and Parole, is tasked with studying and recommending improvements to existing community based programs and services for offenders.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS HISTORY

In September 2001, then Governor Mike Johanns created the Community Corrections Work Group to "plan a way out" of the impending offender population crisis without constructing a new prison. The Working Group was mandated to propose policies to control the prison population; maintain and enhance justice; reduce taxpayer cost; and ensure public safety. In December 2002, the Working Group developed a proposal which became Legislative Bill 46 (2003), a comprehensive piece of legislation which created the Community Corrections Council (Council) and establish a statutory framework to promote the use of community based alternatives to incarceration and fund the services through the collection of fees from offenders sentences to probation, and release on parole.

The Council consisted of 20 members representing both the private and public sectors. Membership included representatives from Probation, Parole, NDCS, law enforcement, the Judiciary including the Court Administrator, the Legislature, substance abuse and behavioral health providers, the Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, criminal defense attorneys, and county attorneys. The diverse membership of the Council encouraged collaboration among members and across branches of government.

The Council met as needed to address the issues surrounding community corrections, develop policy, and monitor and evaluate programs supported by offender fees. The Council had supported and encouraged the development of a number of community based programs to divert targeted offenders from incarceration and reduce recidivism. These included Reporting Centers, the Fee-For-Service Voucher Treatment Program (Voucher Program), Specialized Substance Abuse Supervision (SSAS), and Problem-Solving Courts.

In 2011, LB 390 eliminated the Council, transferred portions of the Council's budget to the Supreme Court, and transitioned agency staff into the Community Corrections Division of the Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

The basis for this report comes from Neb. Rev. Stat. §47-624(11), amended in 2010 by AM1679 to LB864, which requires the Community Corrections Division to report annually to the Legislature and the Governor on the development and performance of community corrections facilities and programs. The Community Corrections Division is charged with 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, use, and benefits of community correctional facilities and programs. This annual report fulfills statutory obligation.

A Note about LB605 / This report is generated using demographic information that was gathered prior to the implementation of LB605. All analysis of offenders and programs was done based on Nebraska Law as it existed before August 30, 2015.

SECTION I: PROBATION

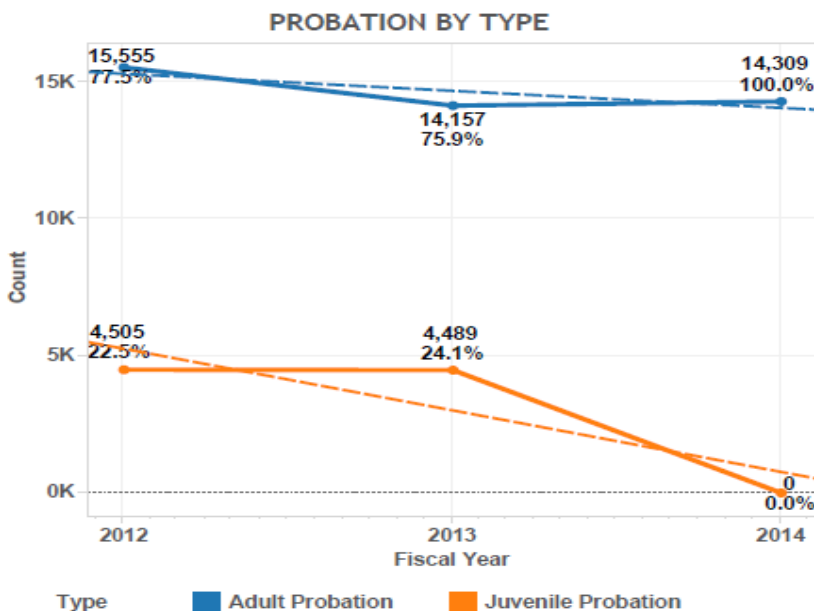
Probation provides an alternative to jail or prison for many offenders convicted of a variety of offenses in Nebraska. Probation is intended to work with those who can be supervised successfully in the community. The overall goal of Probation is to provide safe communities by creating sustainable change in a probationers' behavior, so they can become productive, law-abiding citizens. While some probationers pose a relatively low risk to recidivate, or commit another offense, other probationer's supervision will vary. High risk probationer's supervision and case management involves high levels of engagement and accountability by highly skilled and experienced officers and specialized programs. To better serve the community, Probation works hard to stay on the cutting edge and provide specialized programming statewide whenever possible.

The mission of Probation is to deliver a system of services and supervision as ordered by the courts to help rehabilitate offenders and promote community safety. The three main goals pursued by Probation are as follows:

- 1) Providing the courts quality investigations and effective sentencing alternatives;
- 2) Reducing recidivism in both juvenile and adult offender populations; and
- 3) Providing for more efficient and effective use of Probation's resources.

To accomplish these goals, Probation has a number of programs to assist both juveniles and adults under their supervision to become productive citizens.

In Nebraska, Probation is a part of the Supreme Court, under the Judicial Branch of government. Probation has two primary functions in its service to the court, pre-sentence investigations and probationer case management/supervision.



FY 14-15 data not provided by Probation.

ADULT & JUVENILE DEMOGRAPHICS

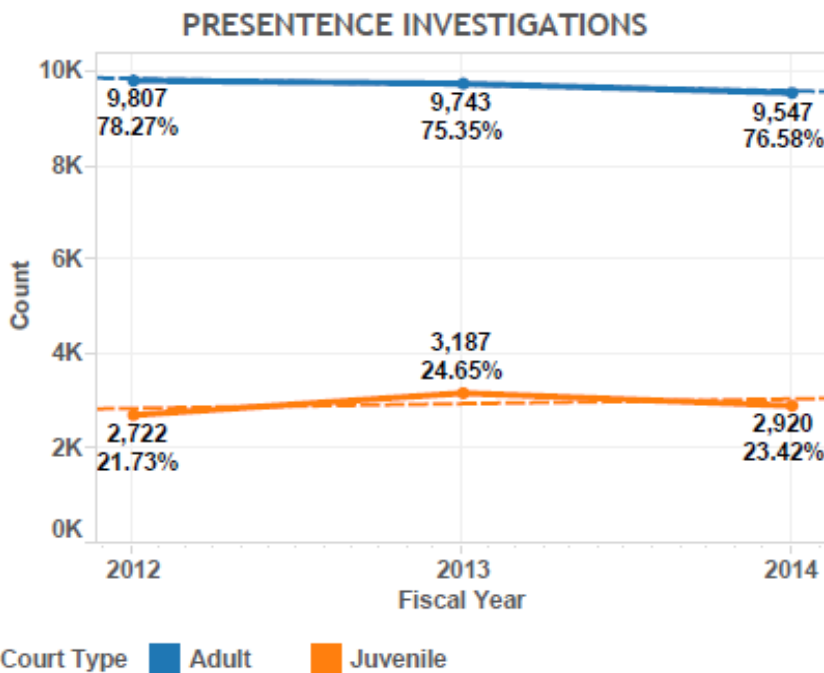
	2012	2013	2014	
Sex	Female	6,365 31.7%	5,975 32.0%	4,261 29.8%
	Male	13,695 68.3%	12,671 68.0%	10,048 70.2%
	Total	20,060 100.0%	18,646 100.0%	14,309 100.0%
Age Group	18-20	2,064 10.3%	1,841 9.9%	1,778 12.4%
	21-25	3,747 18.7%	3,440 18.4%	3,326 23.2%
	26-30	2,591 12.9%	2,271 12.2%	2,332 16.3%
	31-35	1,921 9.6%	1,741 9.3%	1,837 12.8%
	36-40	1,378 6.9%	1,294 6.9%	1,428 10.0%
	41 +	3,613 18.0%	3,371 18.1%	3,457 24.2%
	Under 18	4,505 22.5%	4,489 24.1%	151 1.1%
UNK (age)	241 1.2%	199 1.1%	0 0.0%	
Total	20,060 100.0%	18,646 100.0%	14,309 100.0%	
Race	American Indian Or Alaska Native	544 2.7%	508 2.7%	367 2.6%
	Asian or Pacific Islander	180 0.9%	196 1.1%	148 1.0%
	Black	2,226 11.1%	1,954 10.5%	1,395 9.7%
	Hispanic	2,824 14.1%	2,808 15.1%	1,911 13.4%
	Other	2,966 14.8%	2,766 14.8%	1,677 11.7%
	White	11,320 56.4%	10,414 55.9%	8,811 61.6%
	Total	20,060 100.0%	18,646 100.0%	14,309 100.0%
Education	8th or Less	1,175 5.9%	1,225 6.6%	452 3.3%
	9th - 11th	4,557 22.7%	4,557 24.4%	1,653 11.9%
	12th or GED	8,448 42.1%	7,598 40.7%	6,190 44.5%
	College or Above	1,770 8.8%	1,659 8.9%	1,546 11.1%
	UNK (education)	197 1.0%	182 1.0%	942 6.8%
	Vocational/Some College	3,913 19.5%	3,425 18.4%	3,121 22.4%
	Total	20,060 100.0%	18,646 100.0%	13,904 100.0%
Marital	Married	3,080 15.4%	2,799 15.0%	2,668 19.2%
	Separated/Divor..	2,630 13.1%	2,326 12.5%	2,348 16.9%
	Single	13,786 68.7%	12,809 68.7%	8,339 60.0%
	UNK (marital)	564 2.8%	712 3.8%	549 3.9%
	Total	20,060 100.0%	18,646 100.0%	13,904 100.0%

PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS, CASE MANAGEMENT & SUPERVISION

PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION

A Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI) is a document that is ordered by the Court to assist the Judge in making decisions for adult offenders. The information provided includes prior criminal history, employment and educational background, any drug or alcohol use, family and friends, victim information, as well as overall attitude regarding the offense. Additionally, information is obtained through risk assessment instruments that relate to the offenders risk of recidivism as well as any strengths. Officers will consult with others who can provide additional information about the offender. This may include family, friends, employers, victims, and treatment providers.

Although Probation Officers complete the PSI for the Courts, a defendant may or may not receive probation as a sentence. If probation is considered, specific rehabilitative programs may also be recommended. The PSI are available for the statewide adult offender population. Pre-Disposition Interviews (PDI) are used for juvenile cases and are similar to the PSI process.



CASE MANAGEMENT & SUPERVISION

Judges place offenders on probation as an alternative to jail or prison. Probation is intended to work with those who can be supervised successfully in the community. The overall goal of probation is to provide safe communities by creating sustainable change in a probationers' behavior, so they can become productive law-abiding citizens. Each probationer's supervision will vary based on their recidivism risk level and assessments. High risk probationer's supervision and case management involves high levels of engagement and accountability by highly skilled and experienced officers. In Nebraska, the probation officers meet regularly with probationers both in the office and in the community, and their level of engagement with that offender is directly related to the assessed risk level.

ADULT PROBATION DEMOGRAPHICS

	2012	2013	2014	
Sex	Female	4,778 30.7%	4,327 30.6%	4,261 29.8%
	Male	10,777 69.3%	9,830 69.4%	10,048 70.2%
	Total	15,555 100.0%	14,157 100.0%	14,309 100.0%
Age Group	18-20	2,064 13.3%	1,841 13.0%	1,778 12.4%
	21-25	3,747 24.1%	3,440 24.3%	3,326 23.2%
	26-30	2,591 16.7%	2,271 16.0%	2,332 16.3%
	31-35	1,921 12.3%	1,741 12.3%	1,837 12.8%
	36-40	1,378 8.9%	1,294 9.1%	1,428 10.0%
	41 +	3,613 23.2%	3,371 23.8%	3,457 24.2%
Under 18	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	151 1.1%	
UNK (age)	241 1.5%	199 1.4%	0 0.0%	
Total	15,555 100.0%	14,157 100.0%	14,309 100.0%	
Race	American Indian Or Ala..	411 2.6%	376 2.7%	367 2.6%
	Asian or Pacific Islander	150 1.0%	142 1.0%	148 1.0%
	Black	1,492 9.6%	1,303 9.2%	1,395 9.7%
	Hispanic	1,784 11.5%	1,751 12.4%	1,911 13.4%
	Other	1,892 12.2%	1,739 12.3%	1,677 11.7%
	White	9,826 63.2%	8,846 62.5%	8,811 61.6%
	Total	15,555 100.0%	14,157 100.0%	14,309 100.0%
Education	8th or Less	468 3.0%	454 3.2%	452 3.3%
	9th - 11th	1,842 11.8%	1,689 11.9%	1,653 11.9%
	12th or GED	7,503 48.2%	6,861 48.5%	6,190 44.5%
	College or Above	1,769 11.4%	1,657 11.7%	1,546 11.1%
	UNK (education)	91 0.6%	101 0.7%	942 6.8%
	Vocational/ Some College	3,882 25.0%	3,395 24.0%	3,121 22.4%
	Total	15,555 100.0%	14,157 100.0%	13,904 100.0%
Marital	Married	3,078 19.8%	2,798 19.8%	2,668 19.2%
	Separated/Di..	2,608 16.8%	2,307 16.3%	2,348 16.9%
	Single	9,399 60.4%	8,584 60.6%	8,339 60.0%
	UNK (marital)	470 3.0%	468 3.3%	549 3.9%
	Total	15,555 100.0%	14,157 100.0%	13,904 100.0%

PROBATION PROGRAMS

The Community-Based Programs and Field Services division is responsible for developing and implementing all adult programs and services provided to the courts for probationers. This includes specialized domestic violence, sex offender, and behavioral health programming. Specialized services offered include Reporting Centers, Fee for Service Voucher Program, Rural Improvement for Schooling and Employment (RISE), and the Standardized Model for Delivery of Substance Use Services.

COMMUNITY BASED INTERVENTION

Community Based Intervention (CBI) is used by Probation to supervise high risk adult probationers. CBI encompasses many specialized programs to better serve these high risk offenders.

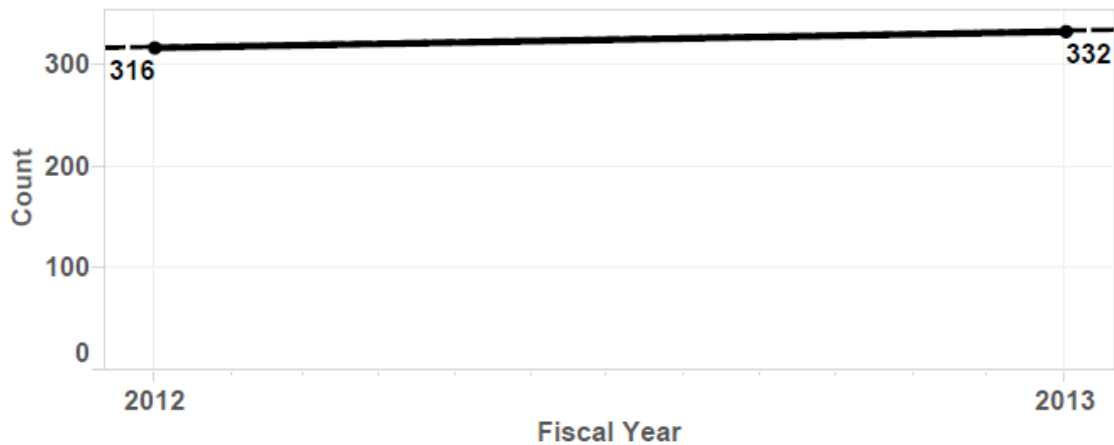
- 1) Driving while Intoxicated (DWI) 3rd offense or greater;
- 2) Specialized Substance Abuse Supervision (SSAS);
- 3) Drug court participants;
- 4) Probationers with a level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI) score of 20 or above
- 5) Domestic violence cases;
- 6) Sex offender cases; and
- 7) Intensive Supervision Probation (ISP).

ISP for adults was created in the early 1990's by statute as a sentencing option for judges. This program of supervision has evolved over time and is currently managed by CBI officers. To become a CBI officer, candidates must have previous experience with case management and complete the rigorous specialized training. **FY 14-15 data not provided by Probation.**

ISP Demographics

	2012	2013	2014	
Sex	Female	57 18.0%	66 19.9%	
	Male	259 82.0%	266 80.1%	
Race	American Indian Or Alaska Native	6 1.9%	11 3.3%	
	Asian or Pacific Islander	3 0.9%	1 0.3%	
	Black	25 7.9%	17 5.1%	
	Hispanic	48 15.2%	42 12.7%	
	Other	48 15.2%	40 12.0%	
	White	186 58.9%	221 66.6%	
Age Group	18-20	60 19.0%	52 15.7%	
	21-25	64 20.3%	62 18.7%	
	26-30	63 19.9%	63 19.0%	
	31-35	45 14.2%	55 16.6%	
	36-40	25 7.9%	32 9.6%	
	41 +	54 17.1%	67 20.2%	
	Under 18	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	
	UNK	5 1.6%	1 0.3%	

ISP Population Served Trendline



THE NEBRASKA CRIME COMMISSION REQUESTED ISP DRUG TESTING DATA SEPARATED OUT FROM CBI DRUG TESTING FIGURES, BUT NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION WAS PROVIDED.

OFFENDERLINK & RISE

OFFENDERLINK

OffenderLink is an automated Interactive Voice Response telephone reporting and web-based monitoring system designed to improve workload efficiencies and increase accountability for low or very low risk cases.

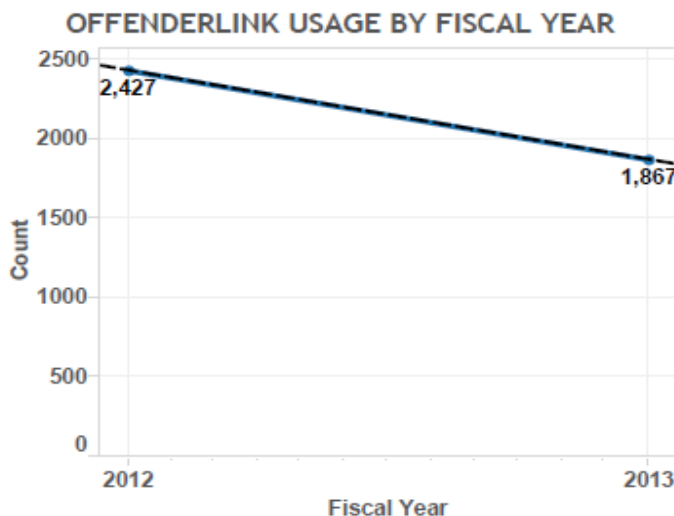
The offender calls in monthly to an automated telephone system to report any changes in addresses, phone numbers, employment, or contact with law enforcement. This allows Probation Officers to hold these probationers more accountable.

OffenderLink provides 24 hour access to all case files and all call reporting data. This system automatically monitors an offender's compliance with their conditions of supervision so officers can focus more of their attention on the non-compliant probationers without spending time unnecessarily on those who are satisfying their supervision conditions. OffenderLink assists Probation Officers by maintaining all case notes and contact history. It also makes calls automatically to offenders who are not in compliance with the program requirements.

OffenderLink improves officer efficiency and reduces workload while at the same time increases offender accountability for low or very low-risk populations where an office visit is replaced by an automated telephone contact. This technology allows Probation Officers to spend more time with offenders under their supervision who pose a greater risk to the community.

This resource is available to offenders assessed as low or very low risk of recidivism, with minimal probation requirements, is offered statewide, and is paid for by Probation's cash funds.

There has been a significant decrease in its utilization of OffenderLink between 2012 and 2014. To better understand this downward trend, the Crime Commission will be requesting additional information on how this program is assigned based on risk level.



OFFENDERLINK DEMOGRAPHIC DATA WAS REQUESTED, BUT WAS NOT PROVIDED BY PROBATION.

RURAL IMPROVEMENT FOR SCHOOLING AND EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM (RISE)

RISE is an AmeriCorps program launched in 2007 by Probation to increase opportunities for probationers in rural communities, as well as to increase community safety and reduce recidivism by increasing attention to educational and employment aspects of the offender's probation plan.

RISE focuses on providing supportive services for adult and juvenile probationers in a group setting, with one-on-one sessions available as necessary in all 12 of Nebraska's probation districts, covering 32 counties. Probation's RISE Program Specialists work with a developed curriculum targeted for specific educational and/or employment skills. The RISE program curriculum consists of different tracks to fit the individual probationer. Adults can participate in the employment track, focused on attaining a GED and higher education; or a dual track, meaning probationers receive support in areas of education and employment together. The Navigator Program adds additional support to those who are assessed as the highest risk probationers.

The RISE juvenile school support track is designed to specifically target youth struggling in school academically, as well as with attendance and attitude.

The Nebraska RISE program has been nationally recognized with over 70% of RISE graduates not reoffending or having their probation revoked within one year of their RISE graduation date.

The RISE program is available for adults or juveniles under supervision throughout the state. It is funded through state general fund appropriations and also receives federal financial support.

DRUG TESTING

DRUG TESTING

As drug abuse is a critical factor in criminal behavior and juvenile delinquency, drug testing identifies offenders with substance abuse problems. Identifying these probationers makes it possible to provide the appropriate level of treatment for drug addiction and rehabilitate these offenders to become productive citizens.

Drug testing has a reported cost of \$1.79 per adult test paid for from Probation's cash fund. Probation charges a fee of \$3.00 to \$9.00 for each probationer required by the court to undergo drug testing as a condition of probation.

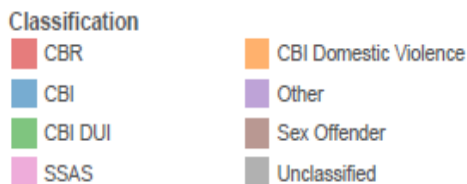
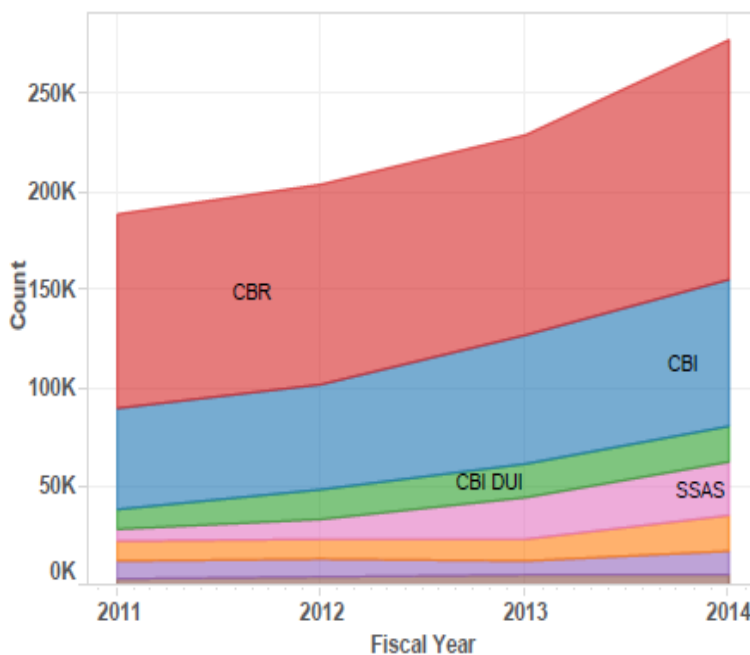
Drug testing has increased 21.3% when comparing FY2011-2012 to FY 2013-2014 to FY 2014-2015, although the percentage of offenders placed on probation for the crime category of dangerous drugs has increased only 4.1%. In addition, the percentage of offenders placed on probation for the crime category of traffic offenses - which included DUI - has decreased by 25.7%. Without further data, we are unable to completely understand how drug testing is being implemented or find justification for the overall increase. Previously published reports by Probation note that during the calendar year of 2010 there were 73,930 drug tests completed, which then increased to 186,864 in 2011.

Even without additional information, one can estimate that drug testing has tripled in four years, even though the overall population served has decreased significantly.

DRUG TESTING DEMOGRAPHIC DATA WAS REQUESTED BUT NOT PROVIDED BY PROBATION.

Drug Testing Classification by Year (Table & Stacked Line Graph)

Classification	2012		2013		2014	
CBR	101,646	49.9%	101,975	44.5%	122,780	44.2%
CBI	54,125	26.6%	66,070	28.8%	74,670	26.9%
CBI DUI	14,800	7.3%	16,723	7.3%	17,662	6.4%
SSAS	10,154	5.0%	20,993	9.2%	26,981	9.7%
CBI Domestic Violence	10,330	5.1%	11,492	5.0%	18,372	6.6%
Other	8,798	4.3%	6,934	3.0%	11,944	4.3%
Sex Offender	3,967	1.9%	5,005	2.2%	5,328	1.9%
Unclassified	37	0.0%	44	0.0%	27	0.0%
Grand Total	203,857	100.0%	229,236	100.0%	277,764	100.0%



JUVENILE SERVICES DIVISION

The Juvenile Services Division is responsible for statewide administration of intake and detention alternatives, investigation, assessments and evaluations, case management, supervision and services, placement, reentry, and funding for juveniles under Probation supervision.

In 2013, the Nebraska Legislature passed LB561, which charged Probation with the authority to treat and rehabilitate court involved youth as opposed to punishing them. This included the creation of diversion services, mental health treatment, and reentry programming.

Under this system reform, Juvenile Probation is striving to provide a balanced approach to justice. Juvenile Probation Officers still have a primary responsibility to hold youth accountable, enforce orders of the court, and ensure public safety, with the goal of potentially diminishing the punitive aspect for youth under their supervision. Probation Officers also have a primary responsibility to facilitate youth rehabilitation. In coordination with judicial support, Juvenile Probation is devoted to the successful futures of juveniles and their families. Juvenile Probation strives to empower families to be a part of the decision making process, which has been shown to greatly aid the success of youth. Juveniles should be provided access to necessary services, without barriers, at all stages of the court process under this new system. This includes financial resources for services, both treatment and non-treatment.

The goal of reforming juvenile probation is to prevent juveniles from returning to the juvenile justice system or entering the criminal justice system by engaging juveniles and their families in the juvenile court process, eliminating barriers to accessing effective treatment and services, and partnering with educational and community stakeholders.

JUVENILE INVESTIGATIONS, ASSESSMENTS & EVALUATIONS

Probation utilizes a variety of investigation, assessment, and evaluative tools not only to support the juvenile and their family in the early stages of the court process, but also to aid the court in making the best decision possible surrounding the needs of each juvenile. If necessary, and as ordered by the court, a juvenile can receive services and supervision at their first court appearance. After being found responsible for the delinquent act, the court may order a PDI, during which the probation office coordinates a plan with the family to assess why the juvenile is appearing in court. Proper evaluation and assessment early on in the juvenile justice process assists in establishing recommendations for the court, including targeted supervision and service needs that are designed to be the most effective in reducing the juvenile's risk for continued delinquent behaviors.

FY 14-15 data not provided by Probation.

JUVENILE DEMOGRAPHICS

	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Sex	Female	1,673 35.1%	1,587 35.2%	1,648 36.7%	0
	Male	3,099 64.9%	2,918 64.8%	2,841 63.3%	0
	Total	4,772 100.0%	4,505 100.0%	4,489 100.0%	0
Age Group	18-20	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0
	21-25	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0
	26-30	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0
	31-35	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0
	36-40	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0
	41 +	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0
	Under 18	4,772 100.0%	4,505 100.0%	4,489 100.0%	0
UNK (age)	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0	
Total	4,772 100.0%	4,505 100.0%	4,489 100.0%	0	
Race	American Indian Or Ala..	150 3.1%	133 3.0%	132 2.9%	0
	Asian or Pacific Islander	46 1.0%	30 0.7%	54 1.2%	0
	Black	801 16.8%	734 16.3%	651 14.5%	0
	Hispanic	1,023 21.4%	1,040 23.1%	1,057 23.5%	0
	Other	1,052 22.0%	1,074 23.8%	1,027 22.9%	0
	White	1,700 35.6%	1,494 33.2%	1,568 34.9%	0
	Total	4,772 100.0%	4,505 100.0%	4,489 100.0%	0
Education	8th or Less	698 14.6%	707 15.7%	771 17.2%	0
	9th - 11th	2,863 60.0%	2,715 60.3%	2,868 63.9%	0
	12th or GED	989 20.7%	945 21.0%	737 16.4%	0
	College or Above	5 0.1%	1 0.0%	2 0.0%	0
	UNK (education)	177 3.7%	106 2.4%	81 1.8%	0
	Vocational/ Some College	40 0.8%	31 0.7%	30 0.7%	0
	Total	4,772 100.0%	4,505 100.0%	4,489 100.0%	0
Marital	Married	7 0.1%	2 0.0%	1 0.0%	0
	Separated/Di..	21 0.4%	22 0.5%	19 0.4%	0
	Single	4,657 97.6%	4,387 97.4%	4,225 94.1%	0
	UNK (marital)	87 1.8%	94 2.1%	244 5.4%	0
	Total	4,772 100.0%	4,505 100.0%	4,489 100.0%	0

JUVENILE SERVICES & PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

PRE-ADJUDICATED JUVENILE CUSTODY & PLACEMENT

Nebraska Revised Statutes §43-250 authorizes Probation to take temporary custody of a juvenile in three specific situations, those being violation of law, run-away, and violation of probation. The Probation Officer is authorized by §43-260.01 to determine whether secure or non-secure detention is needed by utilizing the standardized risk assessment tool that is administered when law enforcement contacts Probation for the purpose of assessing an intake decision.

The detention screening instrument examines the youth's risk of reoffending before the next court hearing and also the risk of failing to appear for the court hearing. Juvenile intake is designed to promote the most appropriate services which are the least intrusive and the least restrictive to the juvenile and their family, balancing what is in the best interest of the juvenile and the safety of the community

Juvenile Intake Placement (08/05/13-06/30/14)

Placement	Count	Percent
Release Without Restriction	598	32.3%
Detain (Secure)	370	20.0%
Placement	250	13.5%
Detain (Staff Secure)	228	12.3%
Return to Parent	175	9.5%
Shelter Care	101	5.5%
Other Available Alternative	75	4.1%
*Intake Not Scored	29	1.6%
Non-Custodial Parent or Responsible Adult	21	1.1%
Mental Health Placement	2	0.1%
Grand Total	1,849	100.0%

JUVENILE DETENTION ALTERNATIVES INITIATIVE (JDAI)

The Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) began in Nebraska in 2011 in Douglas County, and in 2012 in Sarpy County. JDAI was started by the Annie E. Casey Foundation in 1992 and is based on eight core strategies that address the primary reasons why youth are unnecessarily or inappropriately detained. These core strategies are:

- 1) Collaboration;
- 2) Data driven decisions;
- 3) Objective admissions;
- 4) Alternatives to detention;
- 5) Case processing;
- 6) Special detention cases;
- 7) Reducing racial disparity; and
- 8) Conditions of confinement.

These core strategies were adopted by the Nebraska Legislature with the passage of LB561 in 2013, and Probation is working towards developing a purposeful alternative to detention statewide as a result of this legislation. JDAI is viewed as a process, not a conventional program, to restructure policy and practice to create system improvements that will hopefully reach far beyond detention alone. Goals of the JDAI include decreasing the number of youth inappropriately or unnecessarily detained, reduce the number of youth who fail to appear in court or re-offend pending adjudication, redirect public funds towards effective juvenile justice processes and public safety strategies, reduce the disproportionate minority confinement and contact of the juvenile justice system, and improve the juvenile justice system overall.

FY 14-15 data not provided by Probation.

JUVENILE CROSSOVER YOUTH PRACTICE MODEL

Georgetown University's Center for Juvenile Justice Reform has developed a model that describes the specific practices that need to be in place within a jurisdiction in order to reduce the number of youth who "crossover" between the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. This model is the Crossover Youth Practice Model (CYPN), and it employs the use of values and standards, evidence based practices, policies, procedures, and quality assurance processes. It also provides a template for how states can impact their response to "crossover" youth and improve their outcomes. Overall goals for sites participating in the CYPM are:

- 1) A reduction in the number of youth placed in out-of-home care;
- 2) A reduction in the use of facility placements;
- 3) A reduction in the over-representation of children of color; and
- 4) A reduction in the number of youth supervised under both child welfare and juvenile justice agencies.

Nebraska has one local CYPM site in Douglas County, and implementation team efforts began in 2012. Earlier 2014, Gage, Lancaster, and Dodge counties also commenced planning discussions for incorporating the CYPM.

JUVENILE PLACEMENT, REENTRY & CASE MANAGEMENT

JUVENILE PLACEMENT

Placement in a variety of out-of-home settings for care and treatment is an option for youth involved in the juvenile justice system. These temporary placement options range from detention facilities, state-licensed group or foster homes, residential treatment centers, Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment Centers (YRTC), or shelters. Those youth in out-of-home placement continue to be supervised by a Probation Officer who monitors the juvenile's progress, behavior, treatment, and continued need for placement.

In 2014, the Nebraska Legislature passed LB464, which granted authority to the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) to enter into an agreement with Probation to act as a surrogate for DHHS to administer Title IV-E state plans for children in its placement and care authority. Title IV-E is a program for Federal payments to the states for Foster Care and Adoption Assistance. This program enables each state to provide, in appropriate cases, Foster Care and transitional independent living programs for children who are eligible, and adoption assistance for children with special needs. The responsibility to supervise Probation's activities regarding the Title IV-E requirements for eligible children rests with DHHS.

The bill specifically gave Probation placement and care responsibility for juveniles in out-of-home placement. Placement and care are defined by this bill as constituting accountability for the day-to-day care and protection of juveniles. The responsibility of having placement and care includes the development of an individual case plan for the juvenile, including periodic review of the appropriateness and suitability of the plan and the foster care placement of the juvenile. This ensures that proper care and services are provided to facilitate return to the juvenile's own home or to make an alternative placement. Specifics for the case plan include such items as assessing family strength and needs, identifying and using community resources, and the periodic review and determination of continued appropriateness of placement. The rights of the legal custodian of the juvenile were specifically listed as not being included in the responsibility of placement and care, including but not limited to provisions and decisions surrounding education, morality, religion, discipline, and medical care. These are reserved for the legal custodian.

This bill became effective as law on July 18, 2014. More information on this expansion of Probation's services and oversight for juveniles within its jurisdiction will be forthcoming in future reports.

JUVENILE REENTRY

Reentry is a process that is intended to intentionally prepare youth and families for return back in their communities from Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment Centers (YRTC) and any other out-of-home placement. Activities and communications prior to discharge are designed to strengthen the connection between the youth in placement with their family, home, and community. Reentry officers are trained to use a balanced approach between the services provided and the supervision of youth within a highly developed case management framework. The program emphasizes community support and multi-agency collaboration, and is designed to be family focused and youth driven.

The time period when a youth returns to their communities or leaves placement is a time of increased risk, yet this time also presents a great opportunity to work with families, informal supports, community partners, and organizations for the benefit of the youth and their futures.

CASE MANAGEMENT, SUPERVISION, AND SERVICES

Probation encompasses both the enforcement of the terms and conditions set by the court and rehabilitation. Probation Officer training has shifted its approach to focus more on effecting change and rehabilitation over strict enforcement. The focus is intended to be more on the development of the juvenile and delivery of services to restore them and influence long lasting behavioral changes. Rehabilitation with appropriate supervision and enforcement are both necessary but must be appropriately balanced. A large part of case management is providing opportunities to juveniles to change their behaviors and thought processes.

Probation has the capability for service delivery for juvenile probationers and their families. The priority is on the delivery of services which target interventions needed by juvenile probationers to help reduce their risk of re-offending. The services and interventions that a Juvenile Probation Officer utilizes should directly correlate to the youth's assessed risk level and risk reduction.

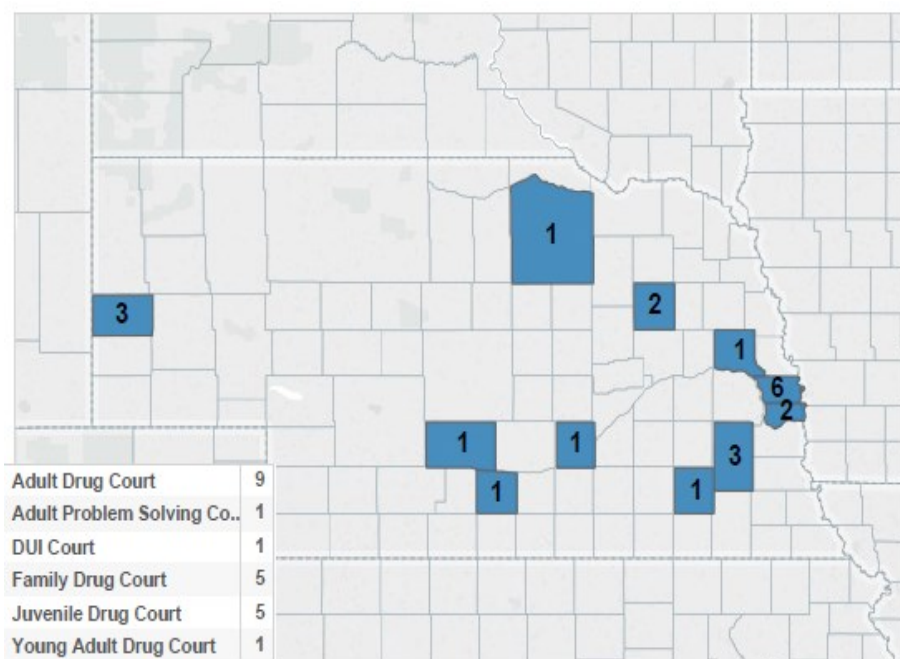
SECTION II: PROBLEM SOLVING COURTS

Problem Solving Courts (PSC) were first introduced in the United States in the 1990s to accommodate offenders with specific needs and problems that were not or could not be adequately addressed in traditional courts. PSCs seek to promote outcomes that will benefit not only the offender, but the victim and society as well. Thus, PSCs were developed as an innovative response to address offenders' problems, including drug abuse, mental illness, and domestic violence. Although most PSC models are relatively new, states are seeing a positive effect on the lives of offenders and victims, and in some instances, are saving jail and prison costs., PSC typically focus on the following:

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

PSC include Adult Drug Courts, Adult Problem Solving Court, Juvenile Drug Courts, Family Drug Courts, Young Adult Drug Court, and DUI Court.

All PSCs are governed by the Nebraska Supreme Court Committee on Problem Solving Courts. Members include representatives of courts, Probation, law enforcement and the legal community along with judges, prosecutors and defense attorneys.



PSC DEMOGRAPHICS

	2012	2013	2014	
Sex	Female	231 35.1%	256 35.5%	359 38.2%
	Male	427 64.9%	465 64.5%	580 61.8%
	Total	658 100.0%	721 100.0%	939 100.0%
Age Group	18-20	120 18.2%	122 16.9%	101 10.8%
	21-25	157 23.9%	171 23.7%	310 33.0%
	26-30	120 18.2%	136 18.9%	189 20.1%
	31-35	82 12.5%	96 13.3%	147 15.7%
	36-40	49 7.4%	57 7.9%	70 7.5%
	41 +	78 11.9%	98 13.6%	122 13.0%
	Total	658 100.0%	721 100.0%	939 100.0%
Race	American Indian Or Alas..	16 2.4%	18 2.5%	20 2.1%
	Asian or Pacific Islander	8 1.2%	7 1.0%	6 0.6%
	Black	70 10.6%	67 9.3%	85 9.1%
	Hispanic	51 7.8%	48 6.7%	93 9.9%
	Other	48 7.3%	43 6.0%	81 8.6%
	Unknown	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 0.1%
	White	465 70.7%	538 74.6%	653 69.5%
Total	658 100.0%	721 100.0%	939 100.0%	
Education	8th or Less	14 2.1%	17 2.4%	21 2.3%
	9th - 11th	152 23.1%	132 18.3%	196 21.0%
	12th or GED	398 60.5%	454 63.0%	562 60.3%
	College or Above	15 2.3%	24 3.3%	34 3.6%
	UNK (education)	2 0.3%	0 0.0%	4 0.4%
Total	658 100.0%	721 100.0%	932 100.0%	
Marital	Married	83 12.6%	91 12.6%	133 14.2%
	Separated/Div..	85 12.9%	95 13.2%	133 14.2%
	Single	442 67.2%	470 65.2%	624 66.5%
	UNK (marital)	48 7.3%	65 9.0%	48 5.1%
Total	658 100.0%	721 100.0%	938 100.0%	

ADULT DRUG COURT & FAMILY DRUG COURT

ADULT DRUG COURTS

Adult Drug Court is designed to achieve a reduction in recidivism and substance abuse among non-violent offenders. This court's goal is to increase the offender's likelihood of successful rehabilitation through early, continuous, and intense judicially supervised treatment, mandatory periodic drug testing, community supervision, and use of appropriate sanctions and other rehabilitation services.

There are nine Adult Drug Courts in Fremont, Gering, Grand Island, Lexington, Lincoln, Norfolk, Omaha, Papillion, and Wilbur.

FY 14-15 data not provided by Probation.

ADULT DRUG COURT DEMOGRAPHICS

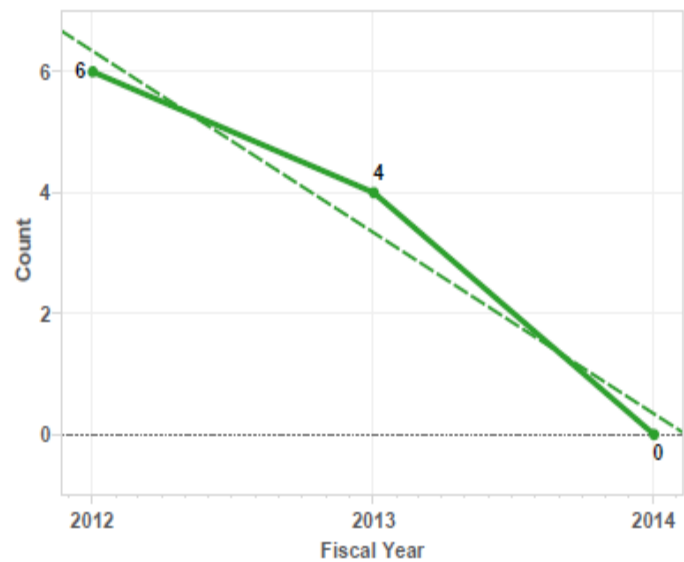
	2012	2013	2014	
Sex	Female	207	235	
	Male	351	405	
	37.1%	36.7%		
	62.9%	63.3%		
Race	American Indian Or Alaska Native	15	16	
	Asian or Pacific Islander	5	6	
	Black	62	59	
	Hispanic	36	40	
	Other	33	35	
	White	407	484	
		72.9%	75.6%	
Age Group	18-20	103	109	
	21-25	144	164	
	26-30	114	131	
	31-35	74	86	
	36-40	50	59	
	41 +	72	90	
		12.9%	14.1%	
	Under 18	1	1	
	0.2%	0.2%		

FAMILY DRUG COURT

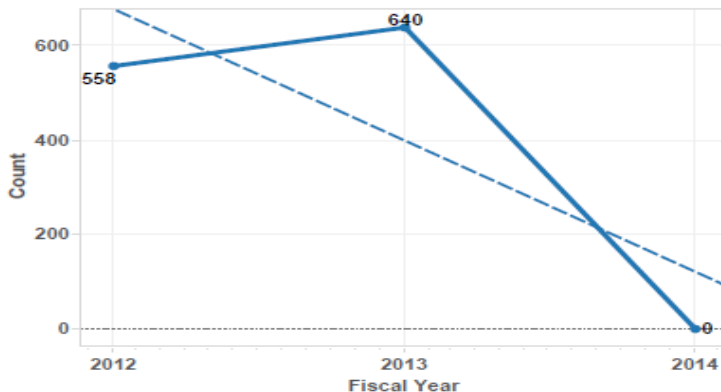
Family Drug Court is a juvenile or family court docket which selects specific abuse, neglect, and dependency cases where parental substance abuse is a primary circumstance. Judges, attorneys, child protection services, and treatment personnel unite with the goal of providing safe, nurturing, and permanent homes for children while simultaneously providing parents the necessary support and services to encourage abstinence from drugs and alcohol. Family Drug Courts aid parents in regaining control of their lives and promote long-term stabilized recovery to enhance the possibility of family reunification within mandatory legal timeframes. There are five Family Drug Courts located in Holdrege, Lincoln, and Omaha (3).

FY 14-15 data not provided by Probation.

FAMILY DRUG COURT TRENDLINE



ADULT DRUG COURT TRENDLINE



JUVENILE DRUG COURT & DUI COURT

JUVENILE DRUG COURT

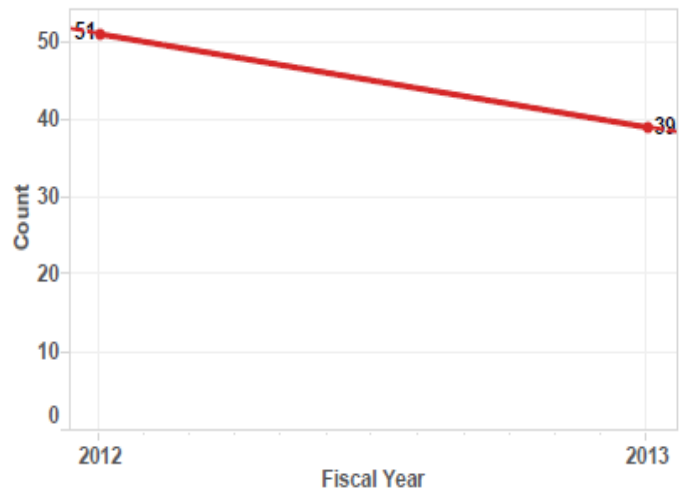
A Juvenile Drug Court is a docket within the juvenile courts to which selected delinquency cases, and in some instances, status offenders, are referred for handling by a designated judge. The juveniles referred to this docket are identified as having problems with alcohol and/or other drugs. The Juvenile Drug Court Judge maintains close oversight of each case through regular status hearings with the parties involved. The Judge both leads and works as a member of a team that comprises representatives from treatment, juvenile justice, social and mental health services, school and vocational training programs, law enforcement, probation, the prosecution, and the defense.

Over the course of a year or more, the team meets frequently to determine how best to address the substance abuse and related problems of the youth and their family that have brought the youth into contact with the justice system. There are five Juvenile Drug Courts located in Gering, Lincoln, Norfolk, Omaha, and Papillion. **FY 14-15 data not provided by Probation.**

JUVENILE DRUG COURT DEMOGRAPHICS

	2012	2013	2014	
Sex	Female	11 21.6%	9 23.1%	
	Male	40 78.4%	30 76.9%	
Race	American Indian Or Alaska Native	1 2.0%	1 2.6%	
	Asian or Pacific Islander	3 5.9%	1 2.6%	
	Black	1 2.0%	2 5.1%	
	Hispanic	10 19.6%	4 10.3%	
	Other	10 19.6%	4 10.3%	
	White	26 51.0%	27 69.2%	
Age Group	18-20	0 0.0%	1 2.6%	
	21-25	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	
	26-30	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	
	31-35	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	
	36-40	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	
	41 +	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	
	Under 18	51 100.0%	38 97.4%	

JUVENILE DRUG COURT TRENDLINE



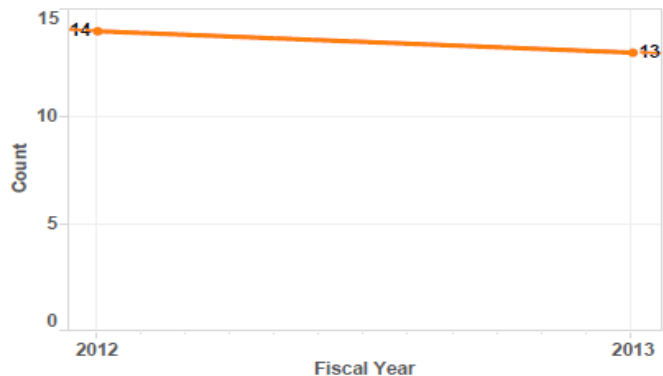
DUI COURT

DUI Court programs utilize the drug treatment court model with impaired drivers. A DUI Court is a district court docket dedicated to changing the behavior of the alcohol/drug dependent offenders arrested for Driving Under the Influence (DUI). The goal of DUI Court is to protect public safety by using the drug court model to address the root cause of impaired driving, alcohol, and other substance abuse.

Compliance with treatment and other court-mandated terms is verified by frequent alcohol/drug testing, close community supervision, and interaction with the Judge in non-adversarial court review hearings. DUI Court often enhances close monitoring of offenders using home and field visits, ignition interlock and alcohol detection devices.

There is currently one DUI Court operating in Scottsbluff County in Gering, and has served 12, 14, and 13 offenders in the past three fiscal years. Due to the low number of offenders served by DUI Court, demographic details have been omitted.

DUI COURT TRENDLINE



YOUNG ADULT DRUG COURT

YOUNG ADULT DRUG COURT

The Douglas County Young Adult Drug Court (YADC) is a judicially supervised program that provides a sentencing alternative for individuals between the ages of 16-22 who are charged with a non-violent felony. A non-violent offense includes all theft and non-trafficking drug offenses. Program participation is based on selective assessment and the rehabilitative services are administered by multidisciplinary agencies.

Potential candidates for YADC are identified by their Defense Attorney who requests the County Attorney review the case for possible screening by the team. If the County Attorney believes that the individual is a potential candidate, the Defense Attorney is notified and is asked to have their offender contact the YADC Coordinator for an interview. A Level of Service Inventory (LSI) interview is conducted and scored. A suitability report is then submitted by the YADC Coordinator at the County Attorney's office.

If the potential candidate is approved for YADC, the first requirement for entrance is that the offender must appear and enter a plea of guilty to their charge(s). The Judge then places the offender in the program which includes the following key components:

Phase I: Stabilization—60 to 180 days; includes day reporting classes such as GED, Commitment for Change, HIV Education, Victim Impact, Parenting, Pre-Treatment, Recovery, Reactive Behavior, Domestic Violence, and Job Readiness and Money Skills for Life. Chemical dependency evaluations, mental health screenings, and counseling can also begin in this phase.

Phase II: Transition—120 to 240 days; may involve participation in self-help groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous, furthering of education, employment, electronic monitoring, transitional living, mentoring, victim offender mediation, and use of outside agencies such as three-quarter or halfway houses.

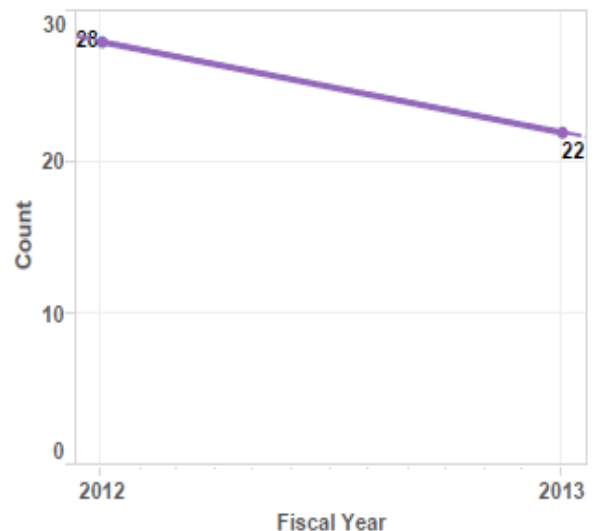
Phase III Probation—12 to 24 months; begin with the felony conviction withdrawn and reduced to a class I misdemeanor. Upon completion of Phase III, a graduation ceremony is held and the individual is awarded a certificate of completion along with an order signed by the Judge satisfactorily releasing them from probation.

FY 14-15 data not provided by Probation.

YOUNG ADULT DRUG COURT DEMOGRAPHICS

	2012	2013	2014	
Sex	Female	4 14.3%	3 13.6%	0
	Male	24 85.7%	19 86.4%	0
Race	American Indian Or Alaska Native	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0
	Asian or Pacific Islander	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0
	Black	7 25.0%	6 27.3%	0
	Hispanic	1 3.6%	0 0.0%	0
	Other	1 3.6%	0 0.0%	0
Age Group	White	19 67.9%	16 72.7%	0
	18-20	22 78.6%	16 72.7%	0
	21-25	6 21.4%	5 22.7%	0
	26-30	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0
	31-35	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0
	36-40	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0
	41 +	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0
	Under 18	0 0.0%	1 4.5%	0

YOUNG ADULT DRUG COURT TRENDLINE



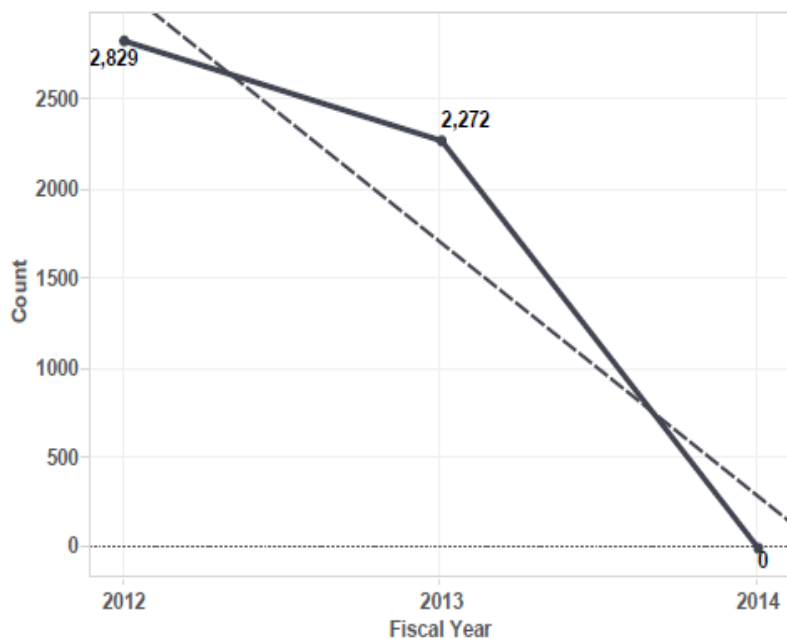
SECTION III: PAROLE

Parole in Nebraska was established in 1893 with the Governor holding sole authority to release an individual onto parole. The Nebraska Board of Parole was created by a constitutional amendment in 1968, and is found in the State Constitution in Article IV Section 13. The Parole Board is made up of five people who meet daily to review inmate cases to determine offender readiness to be released into society on parole. Adult Parole Administration (APA) was created by the Legislature in 1969, manages the parolees once the board has determined they are eligible for parole. Since its creation, Parole Officers have played a significant role in assisting offender transition back into the community while maintaining community safety.

Parole is a method of prison release whereby inmates are released into the community under supervision before having completed their entire sentence. Supervision is provided by Parole Officers, who oversee parolee activity while assisting with the individual's transition back into the community. A Parole Officer will monitor the parolee's travel, residence, employment, associates, financial obligations, drug and/or alcohol use, and compliance with laws and special conditions of parole. Parolees are responsible for the costs of their housing, food, and medical expenses.

The goal of the Parole Officer is to assist each parolee in achieving a successful discharge from parole supervision and to become a responsible member of society. Parole administration has a number of programs intended to carry out their goals.

PAROLE POPULATION SERVED BY YEAR



PAROLE DEMOGRAPHICS

	2012	2013	2014	
Sex	Female	434 15.3%	340 15.0%	471 16.9%
	Male	2,395 84.7%	1,932 85.0%	2,323 83.1%
	Total	2,829 100.0%	2,272 100.0%	2,794 100.0%
Age Group	18-20	42 1.5%	30 1.3%	22 0.8%
	21-25	503 17.8%	370 16.3%	356 12.7%
	26-30	566 20.0%	421 18.5%	502 18.0%
	31-35	461 16.3%	400 17.6%	506 18.1%
	36-40	381 13.5%	300 13.2%	395 14.1%
	41 +	874 30.9%	751 33.1%	1,013 36.3%
	Under 18	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%
	UNK (age)	2 0.1%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%
Total	2,829 100.0%	2,272 100.0%	2,794 100.0%	
Race	American Indian Or Alaska Native	98 3.5%	79 3.5%	93 3.3%
	Asian or Pacific Islander	26 0.9%	19 0.8%	19 0.7%
	Black	615 21.7%	513 22.6%	580 20.8%
	Hispanic	360 12.7%	247 10.9%	277 9.9%
	Other	30 1.1%	22 1.0%	30 1.1%
	White	1,700 60.1%	1,392 61.3%	1,795 64.2%
	Total	2,829 100.0%	2,272 100.0%	2,794 100.0%
Education	8th or Less	179 6.3%	141 6.2%	149 5.3%
	9th - 11th	989 35.0%	776 34.2%	824 29.5%
	12th or GED	957 33.8%	795 35.0%	812 29.1%
	College or Above	31 1.1%	33 1.5%	38 1.4%
	UNK (education)	474 16.8%	373 16.4%	810 29.0%
	Vocational/Some College	199 7.0%	154 6.8%	161 5.8%
Total	2,829 100.0%	2,272 100.0%	2,794 100.0%	
Marital	Married	579 20.5%	438 19.3%	493 17.6%
	Separated/Divorced/..	532 18.8%	423 18.6%	411 14.7%
	Single	1,649 58.3%	1,319 58.1%	1,356 48.5%
	UNK (marital)	69 2.4%	92 4.0%	534 19.1%
	Total	2,829 100.0%	2,272 100.0%	2,794 100.0%

PAROLE PROGRAMS & SERVICES

RE-ENTRY OFFICER ASSISTANCE

Every offender with a parole hearing scheduled will meet with a re-entry officer prior to their hearing, usually through participation in pre-release class. These classes are to provide the assistance necessary for offenders to re-enter the community, including applying for legal documentation such as birth certificates, a social security card, or driver's license. Each offender must have an Adult Placement Worksheet, which includes information about the offender, including substance abuse, mental health, medical, and medication needs. Residence in the community and employment must be approved by the Re-Entry Officer.

In 2014, the legislature passed LB907 which established a Re-entry unit within the Nebraska Department of Corrections (NDCS). The Adult Parole Administration re-entry team merged into this unit in early FY2015. The unit is responsible for assisting all offenders re-entering the community, whether through parole, supervised release, or discharge. The legislation also provided for a grant to award funds to providers who assist parolees, probationers, and discharging offenders with employment training for the 18 months following discharge.

In FY14-15, the Adult Parole Administration re-entry team completed 2,007 adult placement worksheets and completed 1,934 placement investigations for parolees.

VOUCHERS

The number of vouchers used by parole was significantly reduced during FY14-15, as Probation Administration now requires dollar for dollar payment of voucher funds by Parole Administration, creating unsustainable costs for Parole Administration for substance abuse and mental health programming for high risk parolees.

COGNITIVE THINKING CLASSES

Thinking for a Change (T4C) has been utilized by Parole Administration in prior years, and is an integrated, cognitive behavioral change program for offenders. It included cognitive restructuring, social skills development, and

development of problem solving skills in FY14-15, 42 offenders were served in this program, but Parole Administration was unable to provide data regarding the costs of this program.

Parole Administration transitioned from T4C to a Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) in the summer of 2015.

COGNITIVE WORKBOOKS

In addition to cognitive thinking classes, each Parole Officer addresses thinking errors and cognitive thinking issues with the parolee as they occur. Parole Officers are urged to assign workbooks before a violation occurs. When a violation does occur, it may result in an offender being required to submit a "thinking report" or to complete a cognitive workbook. Workbooks are assigned by Parole Officers to parolees who have demonstrated a need, through discussions with their Parole Officers or by violating their conditions of Parole. Workbooks are paid for through the Parole Cash Fund. Workbooks require the parolee to have a significant support person work through the lessons with the parolee. The cost of the books are \$20 each and in FY14-15, 324 workbooks were assigned, for an annual cost of \$6,480 to the program.

DRUG TESTING

Parolees are tested for drug usage both randomly and for cause. A parolee may also be targeted for testing if they have a history of drug or alcohol use. NDCS uses its own lab, which also runs a confirmation test for each test with a positive result. In FY14-15, 1,814 initial urine tests were run with an additional 488 confirmation tests. The annual cost of these tests in FY14-15 was \$17,141.80.

SSAS participation will be reduced due to the change in cost required by Probation Administration for this service, and Parole Administration is acquiring additional equipment to monitor drug and alcohol use in the parolee population.

DRUG TESTING DEMOGRAPHIC DATA WAS REQUESTED BUT WAS NOT PROVIDED BY PAROLE.

PAROLE PROGRAMS & SERVICES CONTINUED . . .

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

There are a large number of transitional living facilities in both Lincoln and Omaha, and additional facilities exist statewide in Columbus, Grand Island, Hastings, Norfolk, and Scottsbluff. Outside of these communities there are few options available. Parole maintains a list of transitional houses and updates it regularly as they become aware of new living facilities that are available.

Some of the residences are sober living facilities; some have substance abuse assistance available as well. These facilities provide shelter for those with a history of substance abuse who need a stable residence to parole to, or those individuals who are paroling from a Nebraska Department of Correction Services (NDCS) residential substance abuse program with a recommendation to go to a sober living facility.

The State does not oversee or regulate housing in any way. All transitional housing is privately owned and receives no funding from the NDCS or from Parole. Parolees are responsible for paying the costs of living in a transitional housing facility.

POLYGRAPHS

Polygraphs have been available for Parole to use in assessing sex offenders and have been used in determining if changes to supervision might be appropriate. Currently, polygraphs are administered by the Nebraska State Patrol (NSP) polygraphists who have been trained in administering tests to sex offenders. Due to difficulties in coordinating testing with NSP, Parole has decided to terminate this program going forward.

In 2013, nine polygraph tests were administered to six individuals at an annual cost of \$4,066.57.

NO INFORMATION ON POLYGRAPH TESTING WAS RECEIVED FOR FY14-15 FROM PAROLE ADMINISTRATION.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES

Vocational Rehabilitation Services (VRS) are available on site in the Lincoln Parole Office and help to facilitate cooperation between agencies. A computer lab has been recently created for offenders seeking employment. There were 43 individuals referred from Parole to utilize these services and 190 from the Lincoln Community Corrections Center.

There were 393 Community Corrections Center inmates and 43 referrals from Parole Administration who utilized these services in FY14-15. The cost to the state to provide these services was \$34,384.62.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

NDCS has Mental Health staff available in both the Lincoln and Omaha parole offices to provide anger management and sex offender groups to parolees and inmates. Mental Health staff is also available to assist Parole Officers in the management of parolee crisis intervention as needed. Individual counseling is not currently available. In FY14-15, 226 offenders utilized mental health services through this program and the average cost per offender is \$929.77. The annual cost to the state is \$210,129.00

GENERAL EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT CLASSES

General Education Development (GED) classes are offered on-site at the Lincoln Parole Office and instructors are NDCS employees. Parolees, probationers, and RFP participants are eligible for this program. These classes are independent study; offenders work at their own pace and may start the class at any time. In 2013, there were 329 offenders who utilized the program, the cost per offender was \$228.71. Annually, the total cost of the GED program was \$75,245.

OTHER COMMUNITY RESOURCES

Paroling offenders often need a variety of services and programs to aid their success. Parole maintains a comprehensive summary of resources (Community Resource Summary) including housing, medical, mental health, substance abuse services, medication assistance, financial assistance, clothing, furniture, and transportation. The summary can be located on the NDCS website under Adult Parole. These minimal or no cost resources include volunteer organizations and businesses that provide other services that the parolee may need. The substance abuse program providers listed will all accept vouchers. Providers of other services may require the parolee to pay for services. The listings in the Community Resource Summary are reviewed annually to ensure they are still available and the information contained within is current. New resources are added as they are discovered.

In addition, Parole collaborates with many community agencies including law enforcement, program providers, assistance agencies, employers, victim programs, crime reduction programs, and other government agencies. Some of these programs provide services and volunteer opportunities, while others provide food, clothing, or medical care for parolees. Parole, along with the Community Corrections Centers in Lincoln and Omaha, sponsor Community Advisory Committees to share information with others interested in collaborating.

SECTION IV: WORK RELEASE & WORK DETAIL PROGRAMS

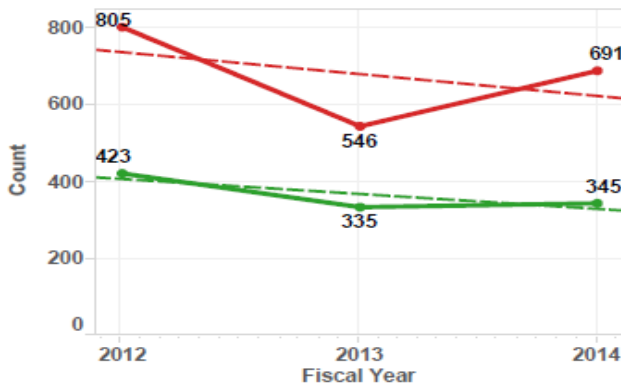
In October of 1967, the enactment of LB569 by the Nebraska Legislature established the Work Release program. This program allowed a select group of inmates to be employed in the community and be housed in correctional facilities during non-working hours. A community residential program was established in 1971 in both Lincoln and Omaha.

Community inmates participate in the initial step that provides for a graduated release through a systematic decrease in supervision and a corresponding increase in responsibility on the part of the inmate. Inmates nearing release on parole or discharge from sentence are eligible through the classification system to be promoted to community custody status. Inmates on Community A are assigned to a detail within the facility or on a park or roads crew or other work assignments in the community. Community A inmates are furnished work clothes, room and board, and a daily wage. Community B inmates participate on the work and/or educational release programs. Inmates on work release are employed in the community, receive competitive wages, and pay applicable taxes. Inmates on educational release attend local vocational, technical, business, or community colleges and universities. Community B inmates are responsible for their own clothing and personal items, and pay room and board costs of \$12 dollars per day.

Work Release Demographics

	2012		2013		2014		
	CCL	CCO	CCL	CCO	CCL	CCO	
Sex	Female	156 19.4%	63 14.9%	109 20.0%	37 11.0%	125 18.4%	50 14.5%
	Male	649 80.6%	360 85.1%	437 80.0%	298 89.0%	553 81.6%	295 85.5%
Race	American Indian Or Al..	26 3.2%	12 2.8%	20 3.7%	6 1.8%	20 2.9%	7 2.0%
	Asian or Pacific Islan..	6 0.7%	2 0.5%	2 0.4%	1 0.3%	1 0.1%	0 0.0%
	Black	174 21.6%	140 33.1%	112 20.5%	96 28.7%	143 21.1%	109 31.6%
	Hispanic	57 7.1%	23 5.4%	42 7.7%	23 6.9%	49 7.2%	20 5.8%
	Other	10 1.2%	1 0.2%	5 0.9%	0 0.0%	5 0.7%	6 1.7%
	White	532 66.1%	245 57.9%	365 66.8%	209 62.4%	460 67.8%	203 58.8%
	Age Group	18-20	7 0.9%	2 0.5%	5 0.9%	4 1.2%	20 2.9%
	21-25	131 16.3%	61 14.4%	69 12.6%	46 13.7%	87 12.6%	45 13.0%
	26-30	146 18.1%	82 19.4%	99 18.1%	53 15.8%	103 14.9%	64 18.6%
	31-35	125 15.5%	67 15.8%	90 16.5%	69 20.6%	123 17.8%	58 16.8%
	36-40	124 15.4%	55 13.0%	95 17.4%	41 12.2%	97 14.0%	55 15.9%
	41 +	272 33.8%	156 36.9%	188 34.4%	122 36.4%	261 37.8%	118 34.2%
	Under 18	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%

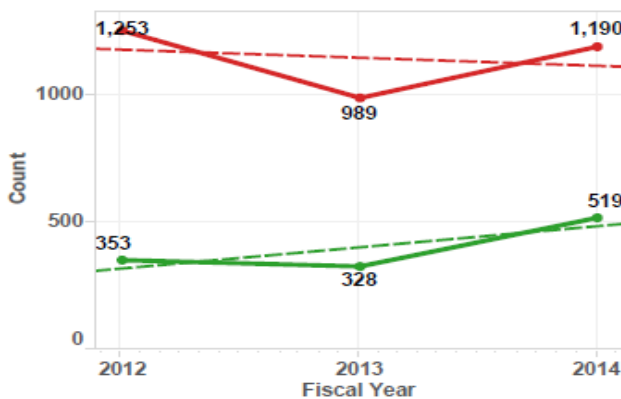
Work Release Trendline



Work Detail Demographics

	2012		2013		2014		
	CCL	CCO	CCL	CCO	CCL	CCO	
Sex	Female	270 21.5%	55 15.6%	198 20.0%	37 11.3%	255 21.4%	65 12.5%
	Male	983 78.5%	298 84.4%	791 80.0%	291 88.7%	935 78.6%	454 87.5%
Race	American Indian Or Al..	38 3.0%	10 2.8%	40 4.0%	6 1.8%	38 3.2%	12 2.3%
	Asian or Pacific Islan..	9 0.7%	2 0.6%	7 0.7%	3 0.9%	3 0.3%	2 0.4%
	Black	264 21.1%	132 37.4%	215 21.7%	111 33.8%	238 20.0%	183 35.3%
	Hispanic	97 7.7%	15 4.2%	72 7.3%	20 6.1%	88 7.4%	27 5.2%
	Other	16 1.3%	0 0.0%	11 1.1%	3 0.9%	9 0.8%	8 1.5%
	White	829 66.2%	194 55.0%	644 65.1%	185 56.4%	814 68.4%	287 55.3%
	Age Group	18-20	18 1.4%	4 1.1%	13 1.3%	1 0.3%	15 1.3%
	21-25	213 17.0%	54 15.3%	135 13.7%	48 14.6%	161 13.5%	75 14.5%
	26-30	222 17.7%	66 18.7%	169 17.1%	55 16.8%	206 17.3%	80 15.4%
	31-35	189 15.1%	56 15.9%	167 16.9%	52 15.9%	230 19.3%	79 15.2%
	36-40	178 14.2%	34 9.6%	135 13.7%	43 13.1%	152 12.8%	79 15.2%
	41 +	433 34.6%	139 39.4%	370 37.4%	129 39.3%	426 35.8%	197 38.0%
	Under 18	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%

Work Detail Trendline



COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS CENTERS

Inmates nearing the end of their prison sentence or pending parole hearing are selected for placement at the Community Correction Centers.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS CENTER—LINCOLN

The Community Corrections Center—Lincoln began construction of a new facility in the fall of 1991. This facility opened in 1993, and has four housing units, three for men and one for women, and can currently house 88 women and 312 men, classified as a Community A or B custody level. The Lincoln facility has been accredited by the American Correctional Association since 1981. Available programs include work detail, work release, educational release, furloughs, community activity passes, Adult Basic Education (ABE) and General Equivalency Development (GED) classes, substance abuse programming, family counseling, and mental health counseling.

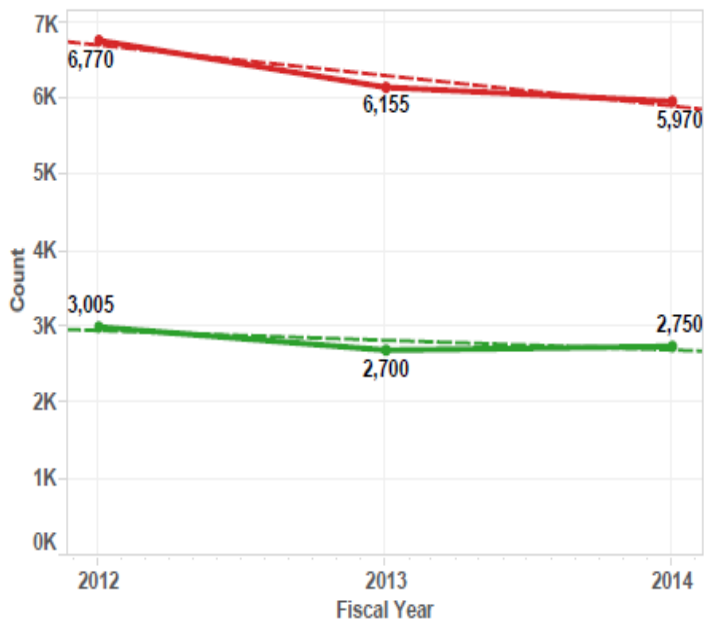
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS CENTER—OMAHA

The Community Corrections Center—Omaha houses 156 male and 24 female inmates who are also classified as a Community A or B custody level. Available programs include Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), Narcotics Anonymous (NA), substance abuse counseling, community based intensive outpatient program, relapse prevention group, GED classes, referrals to community based counseling programs, and Christian fellowship.

CCL & CCO DEMOGRAPHICS

	2012		2013		2014		
	CCL	CCO	CCL	CCO	CCL	CCO	
Sex	Female	277 20.5%	87 14.5%	246 20.0%	62 11.5%	255 21.4%	66 12.0%
	Male	1,077 79.5%	514 85.5%	985 80.0%	478 88.5%	939 78.6%	484 88.0%
	Total	1,354 100.0%	601 100.0%	1,231 100.0%	540 100.0%	1,194 100.0%	550 100.0%
Age Group	18-20	18 1.3%	4 0.7%	17 1.4%	4 0.7%	15 1.3%	10 1.8%
	21-25	227 16.8%	85 14.1%	157 12.8%	76 14.1%	162 13.6%	77 14.0%
	26-30	245 18.1%	112 18.6%	217 17.6%	86 15.9%	207 17.3%	87 15.8%
	31-35	202 14.9%	97 16.1%	209 17.0%	96 17.8%	230 19.3%	87 15.8%
	36-40	192 14.2%	67 11.1%	172 14.0%	66 12.2%	153 12.8%	83 15.1%
	41 +	470 34.7%	236 39.3%	459 37.3%	212 39.3%	427 35.8%	206 37.5%
	Under 18	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%
UNK (age)	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	
Total	1,354 100.0%	601 100.0%	1,231 100.0%	540 100.0%	1,194 100.0%	550 100.0%	
Race	American Indian Or Ala.	42 3.1%	20 3.3%	50 4.1%	9 1.7%	39 3.3%	12 2.2%
	Asian or Pacific Islander	10 0.7%	3 0.5%	8 0.6%	3 0.6%	3 0.3%	2 0.4%
	Black	289 21.3%	207 34.4%	259 21.0%	169 31.3%	238 19.9%	191 34.7%
	Hispanic	104 7.7%	30 5.0%	93 7.6%	33 6.1%	89 7.5%	31 5.6%
	Other	17 1.3%	1 0.2%	13 1.1%	3 0.6%	9 0.8%	8 1.5%
	White	892 65.9%	340 56.6%	808 65.6%	323 59.8%	816 68.3%	306 55.6%
Total	1,354 100.0%	601 100.0%	1,231 100.0%	540 100.0%	1,194 100.0%	550 100.0%	
Education	8th or Less	63 4.7%	32 5.3%	51 4.1%	23 4.3%	48 4.0%	22 4.0%
	9th - 11th	431 31.8%	219 36.4%	391 31.8%	187 34.6%	399 33.4%	183 33.3%
	12th or GED	449 33.2%	200 33.3%	424 34.4%	205 38.0%	403 33.8%	222 40.4%
	College or Above	21 1.6%	9 1.5%	19 1.5%	12 2.2%	21 1.8%	9 1.6%
	UNK (education)	295 21.8%	94 15.6%	254 20.6%	67 12.4%	263 22.0%	69 12.5%
	Vocational/Some College	95 7.0%	47 7.8%	92 7.5%	46 8.5%	60 5.0%	45 8.2%
Total	1,354 100.0%	601 100.0%	1,231 100.0%	540 100.0%	1,194 100.0%	550 100.0%	
Marital	Married	296 21.9%	147 24.5%	265 21.5%	121 22.4%	253 21.2%	112 20.4%
	Separated/Di.	273 20.2%	105 17.5%	255 20.7%	100 18.5%	256 21.4%	89 16.2%
	Single	734 54.2%	334 55.6%	644 52.3%	299 55.4%	609 51.0%	321 58.4%
	UNK (marital)	51 3.8%	15 2.5%	67 5.4%	20 3.7%	76 6.4%	28 5.1%
Total	1,354 100.0%	601 100.0%	1,231 100.0%	540 100.0%	1,194 100.0%	550 100.0%	

CCL & CCO POPULATION SERVED BY YEAR



Type ■ CCL ■ CCO

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

EDUCATION SERVICES

NDCS became a self-operating school district in January 2008, offering educational services to meet individual inmate's needs. The programs include a high school accredited through the Nebraska Department of Education, Adult Basic and Secondary Education (ABE/ASE), including literacy education and GED testing to earn a Nebraska High School Diploma, English as a Second Language (ESL), life skills courses, parenting courses, pre-vocational and vocational programming, and correspondence study. Courses are presented in individualized or group format depending upon the need of the inmate student and course content. Inmates are encouraged to pursue educational release when they reach Community Corrections status. Teachers and the principal are all certified through the State of Nebraska with 47% of the teachers holding a master's or higher degree.

ADDITIONAL ACADEMIC SERVICES

Upon initial admission to adult facilities, all inmates provide personal data regarding their education and complete the Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE) or the BEST Plus test for ESL students. For inmates who have graduated from high school or have a GED, the verification process begins in each facility. Based on the TABE results, students are placed in coursework that meets their needs. The juveniles admitted to the Nebraska Correctional Youth Facility (NCYF), are placed in either the high school program or ABE/ASE program based upon their age, length of sentence, evaluation of their high school transcripts, and TABE test scores.

At all facilities, if a student has a diploma but does not score well on the TABE, the student may be placed in literacy programming or if college is a goal, in courses to better prepare the student for college and college entrance testing. The ABE/ASE program offers coursework in reading, science, social studies, writing (language), and math. Special Education professionals assist students with special learning needs.

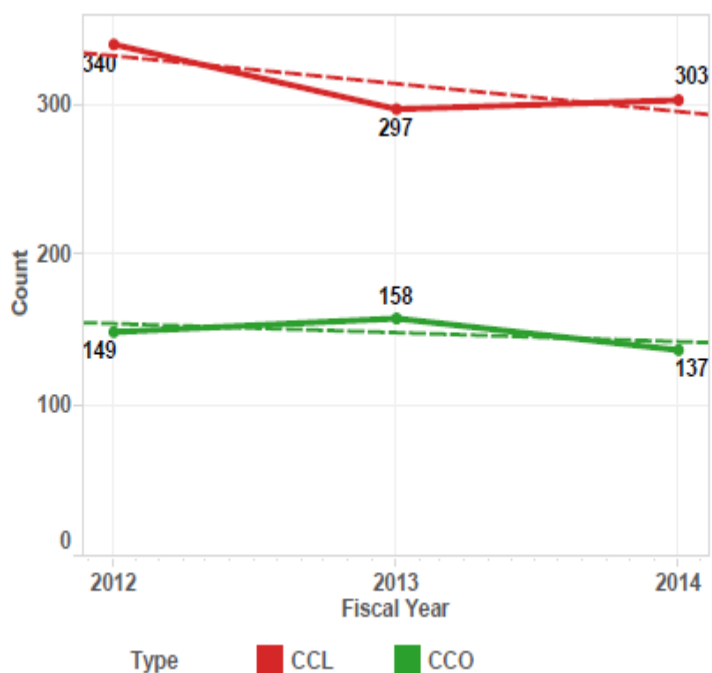
EDUCATIONAL RELEASE

The Educational Release Program allows inmates the opportunity to participate in education not available within the confines of the secure institutions. Eligible inmates may enroll in community colleges, technical schools, and four year colleges and universities. Inmates must pay for this education while also paying expenses related to living at Community Corrections where they are housed.

EDUCATION SERVICES DEMOGRAPHICS

	2012		2013		2014		
	CCL	CCO	CCL	CCO	CCL	CCO	
Sex	Female	93 27.4%	24 16.1%	83 27.9%	19 12.0%	75 24.8%	13 9.5%
	Male	247 72.6%	125 83.9%	214 72.1%	139 88.0%	228 75.2%	124 90.5%
Race	American Indian Or Alaska Native	15 4.4%	5 3.4%	17 5.7%	2 1.3%	10 3.3%	4 2.9%
	Asian or Pacific Islander	4 1.2%	1 0.7%	3 1.0%	3 1.9%	2 0.7%	1 0.7%
	Black	88 25.9%	65 43.6%	74 24.9%	64 40.5%	87 28.7%	70 51.1%
	Hispanic	49 14.4%	10 6.7%	42 14.1%	16 10.1%	40 13.2%	8 5.8%
Other	Other	8 2.4%	1 0.7%	6 2.0%	0 0.0%	1 0.3%	1 0.7%
	White	176 51.8%	67 45.0%	155 52.2%	73 46.2%	163 53.8%	53 38.7%
	18-20	7 2.1%	4 2.7%	6 2.0%	1 0.6%	6 2.0%	6 4.4%
Age Group	21-25	80 23.5%	31 20.8%	58 19.5%	37 23.4%	58 19.1%	28 20.4%
	26-30	74 21.8%	35 23.5%	68 22.9%	30 19.0%	68 22.4%	23 16.8%
	31-35	54 15.9%	22 14.8%	61 20.5%	20 12.7%	70 23.1%	20 14.6%
	36-40	43 12.6%	9 6.0%	39 13.1%	14 8.9%	36 11.9%	21 15.3%
	41+	82 24.1%	48 32.2%	65 21.9%	56 35.4%	65 21.5%	39 28.5%
	Under 18	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%

EDUCATION SERVICES TRENDLINE



ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS

VOCATIONAL AND LIFE SKILLS PROGRAM GRANTS

This program was created by LB907 (2014). The purpose of the Vocational and Life Skills program is to grant funds to organizations working to continue what has begun inside NDCS facilities, creating a bridge for the incarcerated individual to successfully return to their community. Grantees need to prove they are capable of working with this population of offenders, providing vocational and life skills training to increase the likelihood of successful reentry into society. NDCS expects these programs to aid in increasing public safety, reducing recidivism, provide meaningful vocational and life skills training, and identify how their program or services will directly connect the participants with meaningful employment. Those inmates who are eligible for these programs may access services for up to 18 months following release or discharge from supervision.

Grants are awarded on a two year cycle, and the next grant cycle will begin July 2016.

In FY14-15, grants were awarded to several groups that served parolees. Goodwill of Omaha, Bristol Station in Hastings, Center for People in Need in Lincoln, Metro Community College in Omaha, Released and Restored in Lincoln, Prairie Gold Homes in Lincoln and McCook, ResCare statewide, and Mental Health Association of Lincoln provided vocational and life skills training to more than 257 parolees, probationers, and inmates.

PARENTING PROGRAM

The Parenting Program at the Nebraska Department of Corrections aspires to teach the inmate guidelines to good parenting through classes and experiences provided to them and their children. The goal is to return inmate parents to their communities with the knowledge and motivation to appropriately care for their children, to reduce their own recidivism, and reduce the number of children exposed to parental incarceration.

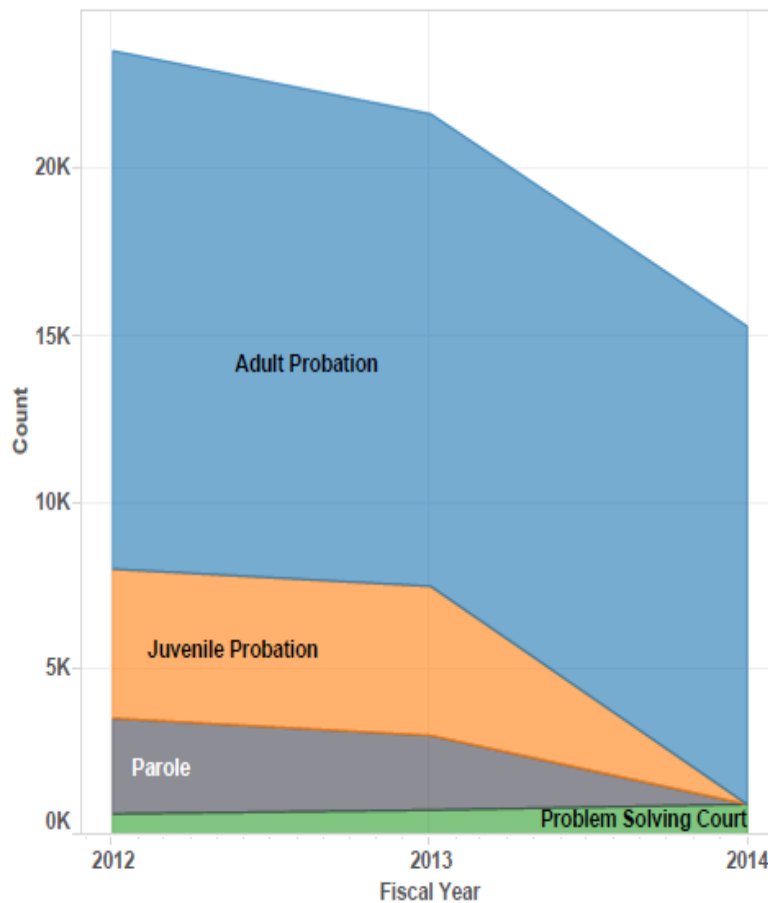
SECTION V: COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

The following section provides a combined view of the community supervision offender population utilizing information from the previous sections. The community supervision offender group combines fiscal year population served counts for Probation (adult and juvenile), Problem Solving Courts and Parole. This section contains information on the supervision programs shared by the above listed agencies when providing services for the offender population. A combined demographic breakout is included to the right.

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION DEMOGRAPHICS

	2012		2013		2014	
Adult Probation	15,555	66.1%	14,157	65.4%	14,309	93.8%
Juvenile Probation	4,505	19.1%	4,489	20.7%	0	0.0%
Parole	2,829	12.0%	2,272	10.5%	0	0.0%
Problem Solving Co..	658	2.8%	721	3.3%	939	6.2%
Grand Total	23,547	100.0%	21,639	100.0%	15,248	100.0%

PROBATION BY TYPE



Type
■ Adult Probation ■ Parole
■ Juvenile Probation ■ Problem Solving Court

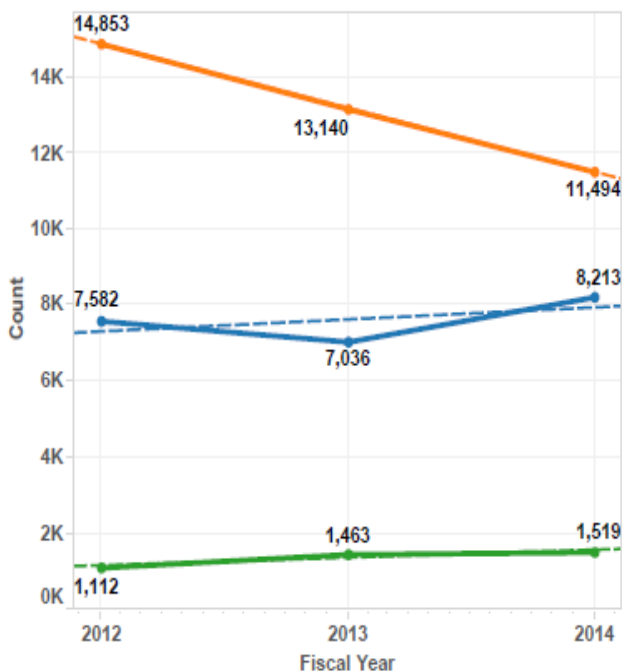
COMMUNITY SUPERVISION DEMOGRAPHICS

	2012	2013	2014		
Sex	Female	7,030 29.9%	6,571 30.4%	5,091 28.2%	
	Male	16,517 70.1%	15,068 69.6%	12,951 71.8%	
	Total	23,547 100.0%	21,639 100.0%	18,042 100.0%	
Age Group	18-20	2,226 9.5%	1,993 9.2%	1,901 10.5%	
	21-25	4,407 18.7%	3,981 18.4%	3,992 22.1%	
	26-30	3,277 13.9%	2,828 13.1%	3,023 16.8%	
	31-35	2,464 10.5%	2,237 10.3%	2,490 13.8%	
	36-40	1,808 7.7%	1,651 7.6%	1,893 10.5%	
	41 +	4,565 19.4%	4,220 19.5%	4,592 25.5%	
	Under 18	4,557 19.4%	4,530 20.9%	151 0.8%	
UNK (age)	243 1.0%	199 0.9%	0 0.0%		
Total	23,547 100.0%	21,639 100.0%	18,042 100.0%		
Race	American Indian Or Alaska Native	658 2.8%	605 2.8%	480 2.7%	
	Asian or Pacific Islander	214 0.9%	222 1.0%	173 1.0%	
	Black	2,911 12.4%	2,534 11.7%	2,060 11.4%	
	Hispanic	3,235 13.7%	3,103 14.3%	2,281 12.6%	
	Other	3,044 12.9%	2,831 13.1%	1,788 9.9%	
	Unknown	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 0.0%	
	White	13,485 57.3%	12,344 57.0%	11,259 62.4%	
	Total	23,547 100.0%	21,639 100.0%	18,042 100.0%	
	Education	8th or Less	1,368 5.8%	1,383 6.4%	622 3.5%
		9th - 11th	5,698 24.2%	5,465 25.3%	2,673 15.2%
12th or GED		9,803 41.6%	8,847 40.9%	7,564 42.9%	
College or Above		1,816 7.7%	1,716 7.9%	1,618 9.2%	
UNK (education)		673 2.9%	555 2.6%	1,756 10.0%	
Vocational/Some College	4,189 17.8%	3,873 17.0%	3,397 19.3%		
Total	23,547 100.0%	21,639 100.0%	17,630 100.0%		
Marital	Married	3,742 15.9%	3,328 15.4%	3,294 18.7%	
	Separated/Divorced/..	3,247 13.8%	2,844 13.1%	2,892 16.4%	
	Single	15,877 67.4%	14,598 67.5%	10,319 58.5%	
	UNK (marital)	681 2.9%	869 4.0%	1,131 6.4%	
	Total	23,547 100.0%	21,639 100.0%	17,636 100.0%	

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION SERIOUS OFFENDER POPULATION

As noted in the previous page, the community supervision population served has dropped significantly during the past three fiscal years, mainly due to the decrease in misdemeanor probation utilization as seen below.

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION BY OFFENSE TYPE



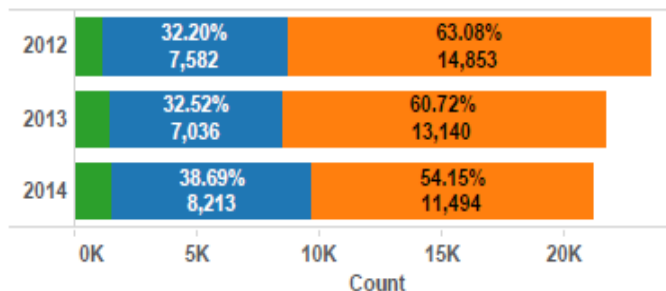
Offense Type
■ MISDEMEANOR (Less Serious)
■ FELONY & PAROLE (More Serious)
■ OTHER (Serious Level Unknown)

To better understand the community supervision offender population the following pages have further broken out the population into cohorts based upon the seriousness of the offense committed.

The more serious offender population cohort are those who are on parole, felony adult/ juvenile probation, and felony problem solving court offenders. The less serious offender population cohort is the "misdemeanor" group which consists of juveniles and adults from both probation and problem solving courts whose most serious offense is a misdemeanor.

In the above line graph you can see the amount of more serious offenders (blue) under community supervision increased in 2012, but then decreased in 2013 and increases in 2014. Overall counts remain steady when comparing all three years.

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION MORE SERIOUS OFFENDER POPULATION

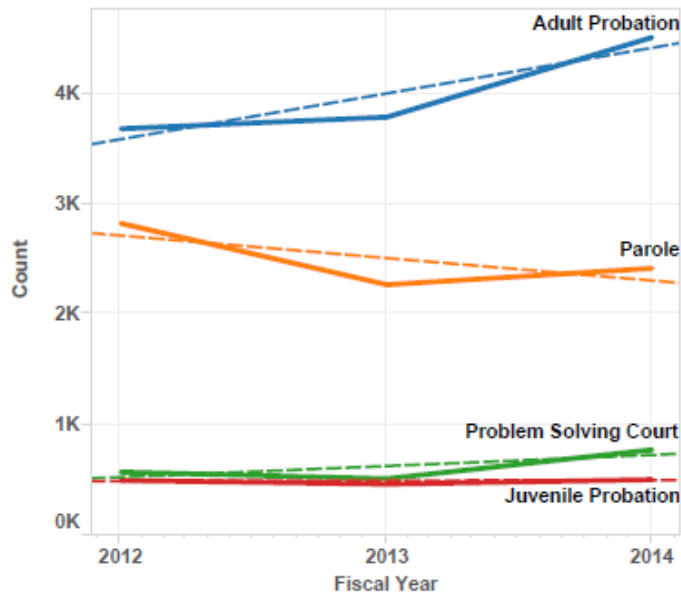


Offense Type Group
■ MISDEMEANOR (Less Serious)
■ FELONY & PAROLE (More Serious)
■ OTHER (Serious Level Unknown)

The percentage of offenders that make up the serious designation has increased by 28.87% in 2011, to 32.52% in 2013. This can simply be attributed to the decrease in the misdemeanor offender population, not necessarily an overall increase in the serious offender population.

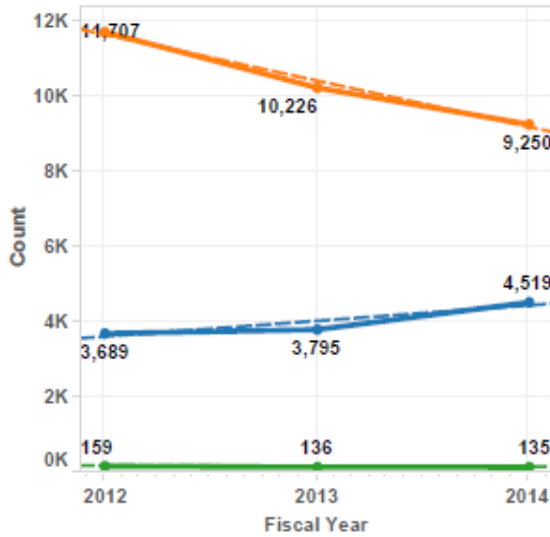
During the FY13-14, about one in 206 residents above the age of 16 in the State of Nebraska participated in some form of community supervision relating to a serious offense. Details regarding community supervision offense types are included on the following three pages.

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION MORE SERIOUS OFFENDER POPULATION



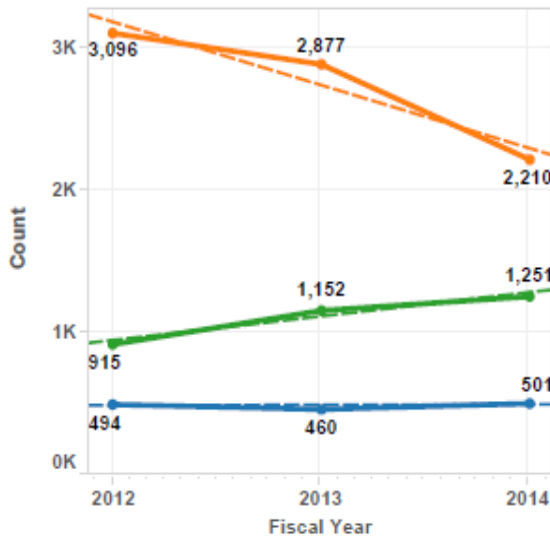
Program Type
■ Adult Probation
■ Parole
■ Juvenile Probation
■ Problem Solving Court

OFFENSE BREAKOUT (PROBATION & PSC)



Crime Category	2012			2013			2014		
	FEL	MSD	Other	FEL	MSD	Other	FEL	MSD	Other
Assaultive Act	330	978	0	347	974	0	406	1,094	1
Burglary	280	0	0	284	0	0	323	0	0
Compliance	79	333	0	93	339	0	127	357	0
Dangerous Drugs	1,323	157	13	1,403	129	11	1,763	113	15
Family Offense	73	238	0	86	232	0	96	208	0
Homicide	20	18	0	19	21	0	23	25	0
Kidnapping	13	3	0	12	2	0	10	6	0
Property & Fiscal	784	686	0	778	623	0	908	584	0
Robbery	50	0	0	44	0	0	61	0	0
Sex Offense	284	37	4	274	38	3	287	42	2
Traffic Offense	275	8,314	14	285	7,033	20	326	6,201	10
Unknown	92	900	127	86	794	100	106	584	105
Weapon Offense	86	43	1	84	41	2	83	36	2
Grand Total	3,689	11,707	159	3,795	10,228	136	4,519	9,250	135

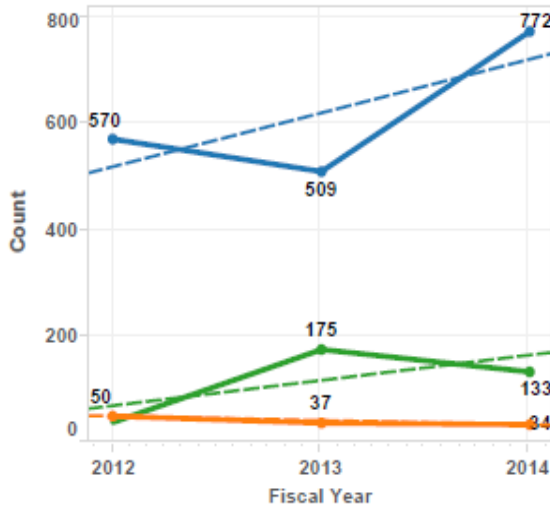
JUVENILE PROBATION BY OFFENSE TYPE



JUVENILE PROBATION BY CRIME CATEGORY

Crime Category	2012			2013			2014		
	FEL	MSD	Other	FEL	MSD	Other	FEL	MSD	Other
Assaultive Act	37	454	0	50	527	0	87	546	1
Burglary	125	0	0	98	0	0	104	2	0
Compliance	9	136	0	10	115	0	8	132	5
Dangerous Drugs	137	428	1	109	477	0	76	41	280
Family Offense	1	1	0	0	3	0	1	4	0
Homicide	0	2	0	0	5	0	2	4	0
Kidnapping	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Property & Fiscal	75	850	0	74	713	0	80	639	0
Robbery	10	0	0	14	0	0	31	0	0
Sex Offense	27	38	1	54	59	1	59	49	1
Traffic Offense	6	254	3	4	198	1	4	138	32
Unknown	58	916	907	40	764	1,149	41	633	930
Weapon Offense	8	17	3	6	15	1	8	21	2
Grand Total	494	3,096	915	480	2,877	1,152	501	2,210	1,251

PROBLEM SOLVING COURTS BY OFFENSE TYPE

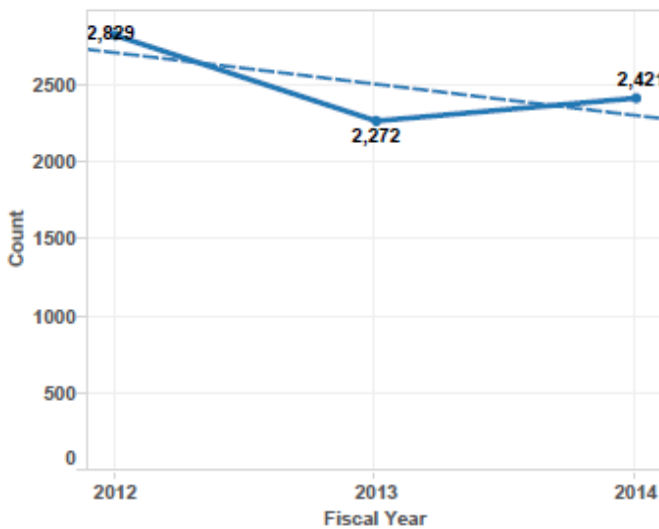


PROBLEM SOLVING COURTS BY CRIME CATEGORY

Crime Category	2012			2013			2014		
	FEL	MSD	Other	FEL	MSD	Other	FEL	MSD	Other
Assaultive Act	0	4	2	0	2	0	2	2	0
Burglary	37	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0
Compliance	29	19	16	18	13	5	4	2	0
Dangerous Drugs	453	10	9	418	9	8	555	2	2
Family Offense	1	0	6	1	0	4	1	0	0
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property & Fiscal	41	6	2	33	3	2	206	28	2
Robbery	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic Offense	5	9	0	2	8	0	1	0	0
Unknown	3	2	3	3	2	156	3	0	129
Weapon Offense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	570	50	38	509	37	175	772	34	133

OFFENSE BREAKOUT (PAROLE, CCO, & CCL)

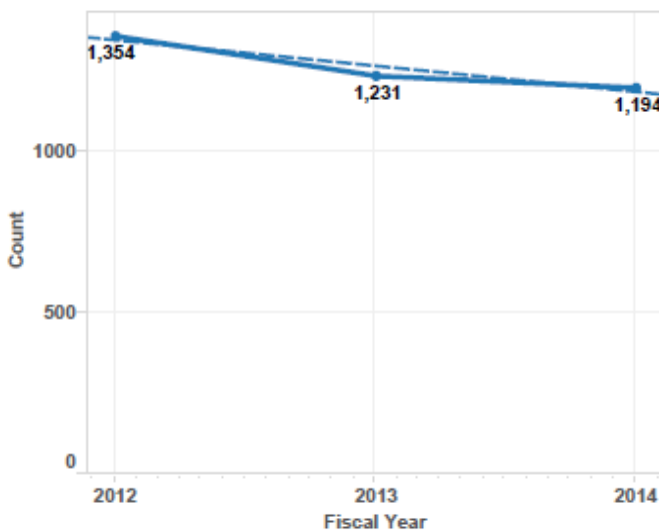
PAROLE POPULATION SERVED TRENDLINE



PAROLE POPULATION SERVED BY CRIME CATEGORY

Crime Category	2012		2013		2014	
Assaultive Act	323	11.4%	229	10.1%	219	9.0%
Burglary	307	10.9%	233	10.3%	227	9.4%
Compliance	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Dangerous Drugs	702	24.8%	614	27.0%	694	28.7%
Family Offense	12	0.4%	11	0.5%	7	0.3%
Homicide	45	1.6%	39	1.7%	71	2.9%
Kidnapping	21	0.7%	10	0.4%	7	0.3%
Property & Fiscal	547	19.3%	449	19.8%	423	17.5%
Robbery	181	6.4%	125	5.5%	187	7.7%
Sex Offense	119	4.2%	89	3.9%	114	4.7%
Traffic Offense	378	13.4%	314	13.8%	286	11.8%
Unknown	100	3.5%	75	3.3%	69	2.9%
Weapon Offense	94	3.3%	84	3.7%	117	4.8%
Grand Total	2,829	100.0%	2,272	100.0%	2,421	100.0%

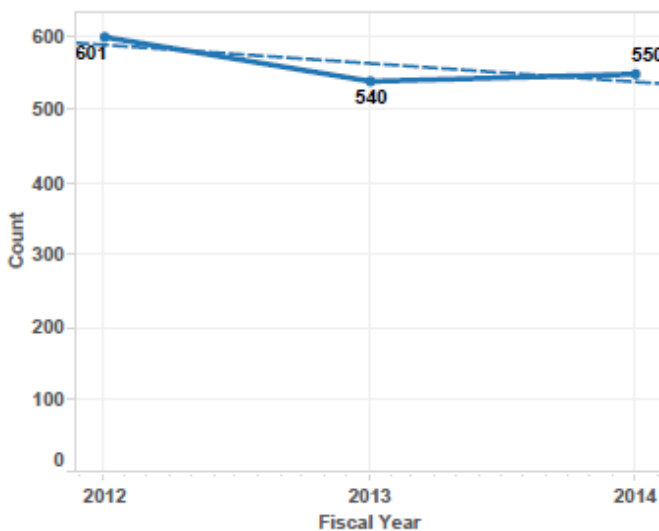
CCL POPULATION SERVED TRENDLINE



CCL POPULATION SERVED BY CRIME CATEGORY

Crime Category	2012		2013		2014	
Assaultive Act	147	10.9%	135	11.0%	151	12.6%
Burglary	117	8.6%	114	9.3%	113	9.5%
Compliance	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Dangerous Drugs	377	27.8%	344	27.9%	345	28.9%
Family Offense	7	0.5%	5	0.4%	3	0.3%
Homicide	33	2.4%	33	2.7%	21	1.8%
Kidnapping	5	0.4%	3	0.2%	4	0.3%
Property & Fiscal	258	19.1%	202	16.4%	215	18.0%
Robbery	85	6.3%	67	5.4%	62	5.2%
Sex Offense	87	6.4%	70	5.7%	37	3.1%
Traffic Offense	148	10.9%	152	12.3%	125	10.5%
Unknown	34	2.5%	33	2.7%	36	3.0%
Weapon Offense	56	4.1%	73	5.9%	82	6.9%
Grand Total	1,354	100.0%	1,231	100.0%	1,194	100.0%

CCO POPULATION SERVED TRENDLINE

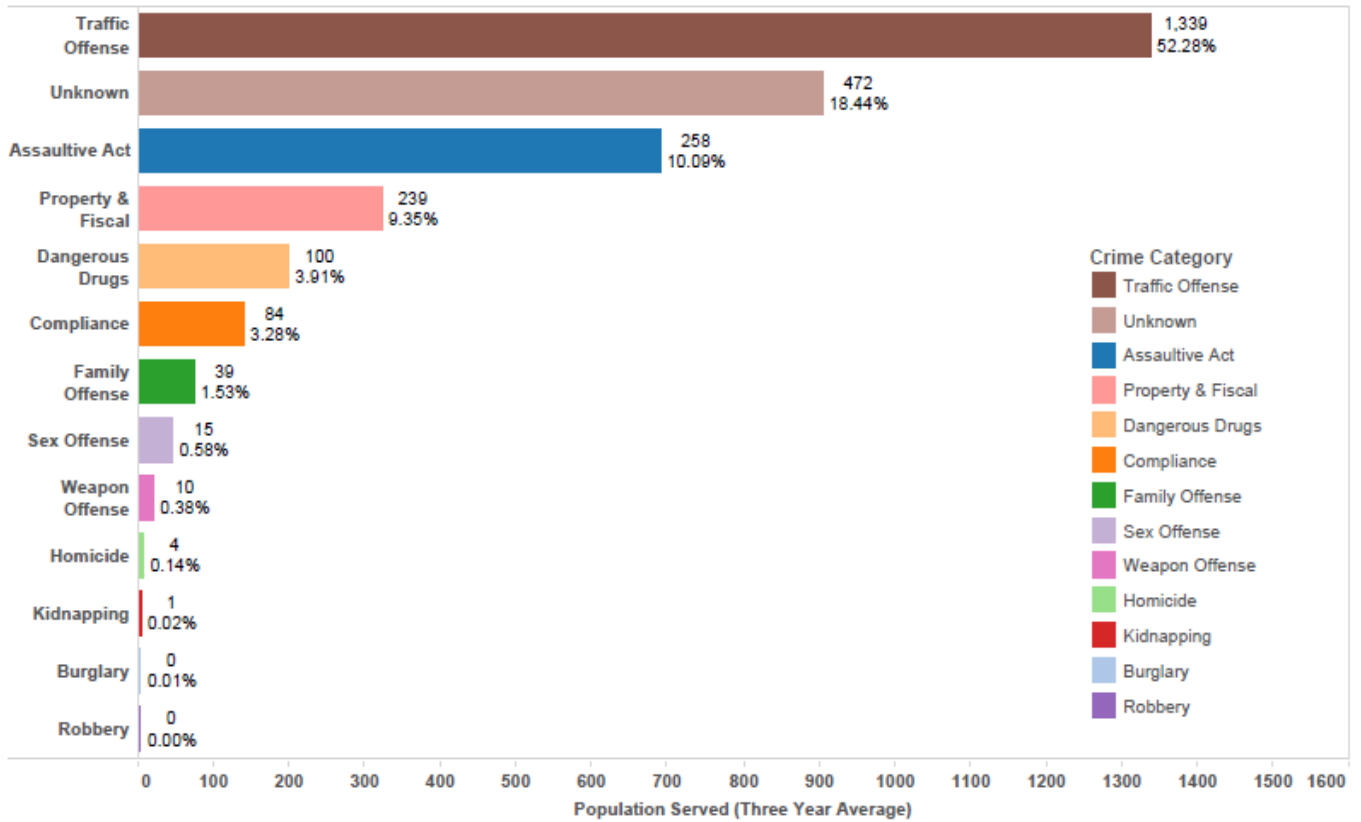


CCO POPULATION SERVED BY CRIME CATEGORY

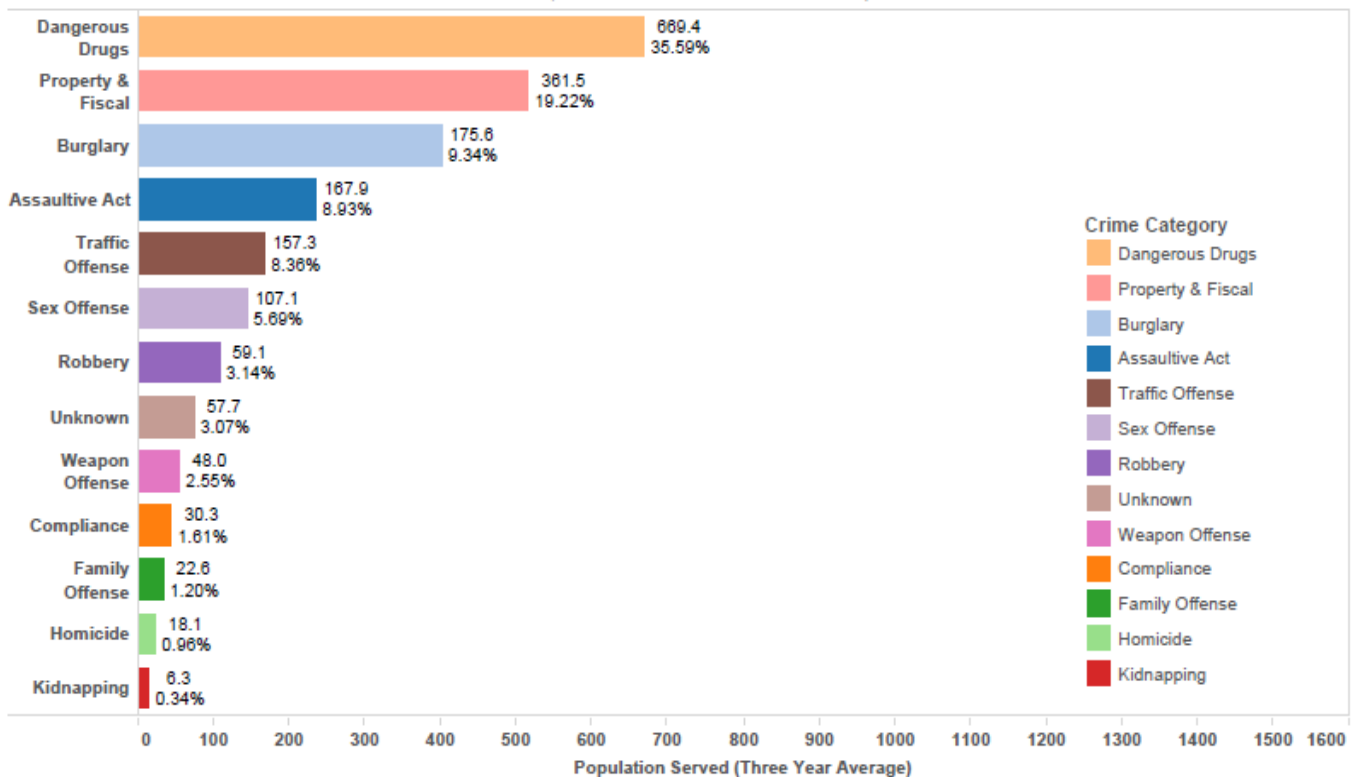
Crime Category	2012		2013		2014	
Assaultive Act	62	10.3%	52	9.6%	56	10.2%
Burglary	51	8.5%	49	9.1%	52	9.5%
Compliance	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Dangerous Drugs	113	18.8%	102	18.9%	111	20.2%
Family Offense	4	0.7%	3	0.6%	6	1.1%
Homicide	13	2.2%	7	1.3%	8	1.5%
Kidnapping	4	0.7%	3	0.6%	5	0.9%
Property & Fiscal	113	18.8%	125	23.1%	135	24.5%
Robbery	37	6.2%	31	5.7%	27	4.9%
Sex Offense	40	6.7%	21	3.9%	15	2.7%
Traffic Offense	116	19.3%	107	19.8%	77	14.0%
Unknown	18	3.0%	13	2.4%	13	2.4%
Weapon Offense	30	5.0%	27	5.0%	45	8.2%
Grand Total	601	100.0%	540	100.0%	550	100.0%

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION BY OFFENSE TYPE

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION (LESS SERIOUS OFFENDER) BY CRIME CATEGORY



COMMUNITY SUPERVISION (MORE SERIOUS OFFENDER) BY CRIME CATEGORY



SHARED RESOURCES: REPORTING CENTERS

There are 14 Reporting Centers in Nebraska. They are run by Probation and Parolees may attend classes or access other services. Reporting Centers provide pre-treatment, employment, educational and life skills classes. Other options include cognitive groups to assist offenders in behavior change including daily offender contact, random monitoring of daily itineraries, job interviews, counseling attendance, community services, GED and ABE, job referrals, and vocational services. Eligibility criteria for parolees are based on class space availability. Most parolees are able to begin classes within a short time of their referral.

Within the Reporting Centers, specially trained Probation Officers use cross-system case management and cross-system collaboration between the Judicial system and treatment providers. Each of the Reporting Centers are responsible for having a core set of classes, although due to the availability of resources, non-core contract services vary among Reporting Centers.

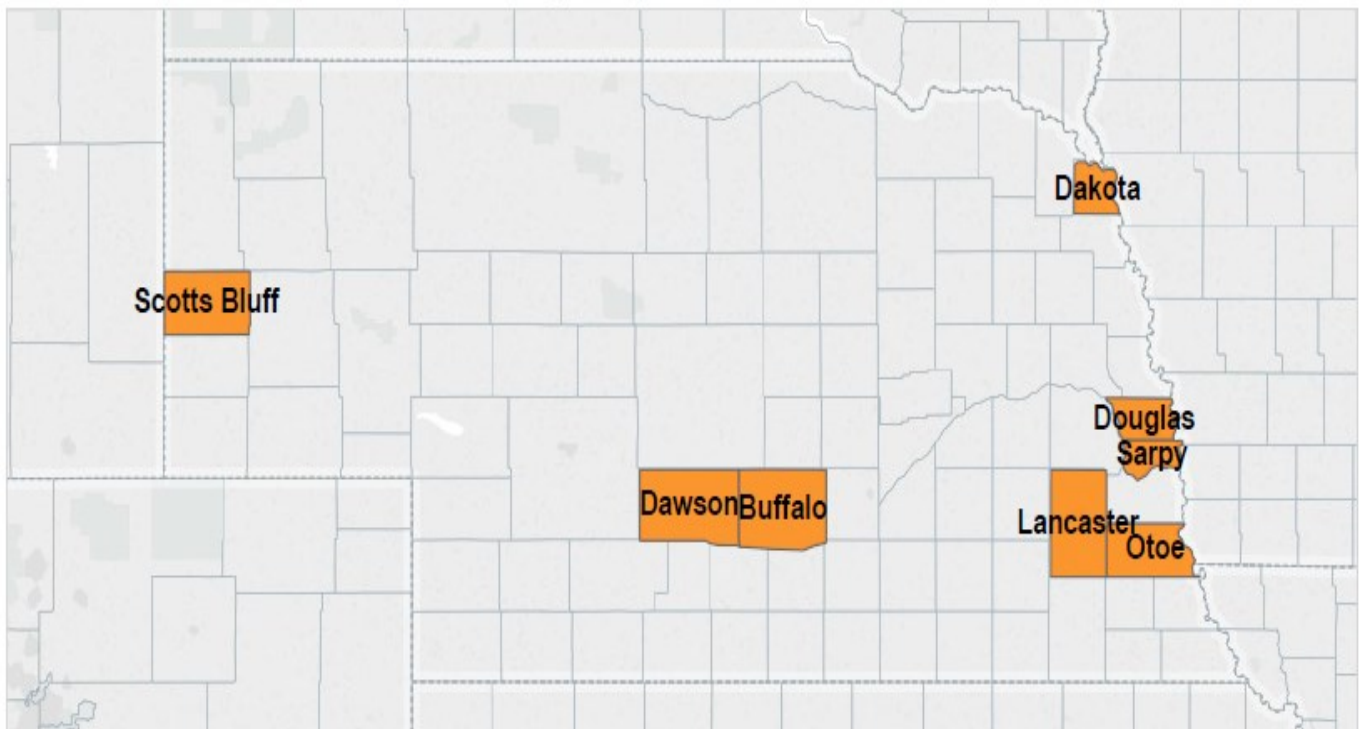
Reporting Centers also offer services that are unique to the Judicial districts where they are located. During FY13-14, there were collectively over 143 different services within 14 Reporting Centers. These services include impact classes, domestic violence classes, women's groups, and Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous, drug testing, substance abuse

services, and aftercare/relapse prevention counseling. Other services such as drug testing and ancillary assistance (transportation, leisure activities, clothing closets, or computer labs) are also available.

The target populations for the Reporting Centers are offenders under community supervision, in need of rehabilitative services and include probationers, parolees, and problem-solving court participants. Services are tailored to meet the needs of the district and local population. Reporting centers assist in engaging offenders in rehabilitative services while simultaneously providing enhanced supervision. Reporting centers are funded through a combination of general fund, cash fund, and county dollars.

Reporting Centers have become integral to the success of the Specialized Substance Abuse Supervision (SSAS) program's work to reduce recidivism. Reporting Centers are now open serving higher risk offenders in Beatrice, Bellevue, Columbus, Gering, Grand Island, Hastings, Kearney, Lexington, Lincoln, Nebraska City, Norfolk, North Platte, Omaha, and South Sioux City. Effective July 1, 2015, parolees will only access the Reporting Centers if they are involved in SSAS programming, which includes felony DUI and drug offenders.

Reporting Center Counties



SHARED RESOURCES: SPECIALIZED SUBSTANCE ABUSE SUPERVISION

Established in 2006 in response to prison overcrowding, Specialized Substance Abuse Supervision (SSAS) targets high-risk substance abuse offenders. SSAS is administered by Probation and is a sentencing alternative that combines intensive supervision with substance abuse treatment as a means of criminal control. It is intended to address the treatment and supervision needs of offenders with chronic drug problems who pose a high risk to recidivate. Highly trained Probation Officers work with offenders who are also identified as having anti-social, pro-criminal tendencies. The target population for the SSAS program is felony drug offenders with substance abuse problems. Probation uses risk assessment tools to identify appropriate candidates.

Goals of the SSAS program are:

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

Each offender's needs are individually assessed so the treatment, including length of time spent in treatment, may be customized. This flexibility creates the most efficient and effective means to assist the offender to recover, maintain sobriety, and become a productive, law abiding member of the community.

Core components of the SSAS program are:

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

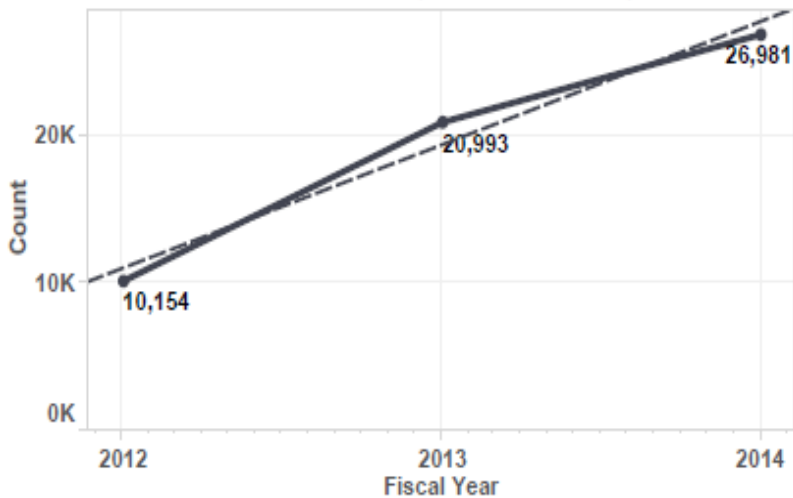
SSAS is funded with general fund dollars and there are currently seven SSAS sites located throughout the state. The sites serve offenders in Buffalo, Dawson, Dodge, Douglas, Lancaster, Otoe, and Sarpy counties.

SSAS DEMOGRAPHIC DATA WAS REQUESTED BUT WAS NOT PROVIDED BY PAROLE.

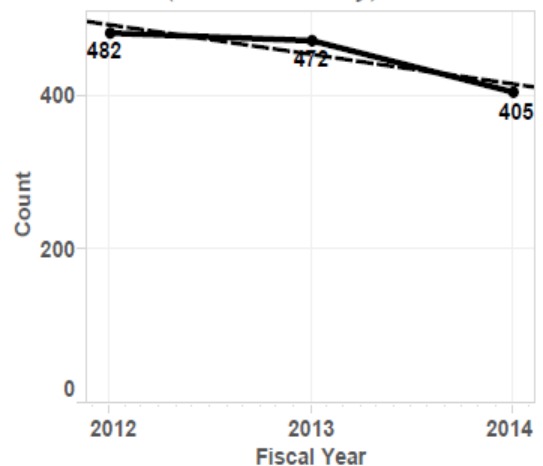
SSAS Demographics (Probation Only)

	2012	2013	2014		
Sex	Female	125 25.9%	132 28.0%	105 25.9%	
	Male	357 74.1%	340 72.0%	300 74.1%	
Race	American Indian Or Alaska Native	14 2.9%	14 3.0%	13 3.2%	
	Asian or Pacific Islander	6 1.2%	5 1.1%	3 0.7%	
	Black	73 15.1%	58 12.3%	46 11.4%	
	Hispanic	43 8.9%	33 7.0%	36 8.9%	
	Other	44 9.1%	34 7.2%	33 8.1%	
	White	302 62.7%	328 69.5%	274 67.7%	
	Age Group	18-20	33 6.9%	26 5.5%	23 5.7%
		21-25	92 19.2%	84 17.8%	74 18.3%
		26-30	94 19.6%	82 17.4%	89 22.0%
		31-35	92 19.2%	107 22.7%	83 20.5%
36-40		53 11.1%	51 10.8%	48 11.9%	
41+		115 24.0%	122 25.8%	88 21.7%	
Under 18		0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	

SSAS Drug Testing (Probation Only)



SSAS Population Served Trendline (Probation Only)



SHARED RESOURCES: FEE FOR SERVICE VOUCHER PROGRAM

FEE FOR SERVICE VOUCHER PROGRAM—ADULT PROBATION

Many offenders under supervision do not have the financial ability to pay for their own rehabilitative programs. The Fee for Service Program (Voucher) was created to reduce the financial barriers of specifically identified offenders receiving treatment through a financial assistance program. Vouchers are not intended to supplant other means of financial assistance, but instead are a resource available to Parole and Probation Officers when a need exists. Whenever possible, offenders are expected to contribute toward the financial obligations associated with evaluation and treatment. Services provided by the Voucher Program include:

- 1) Substance abuse evaluations, completed by a registered provider that is licensed by the State of Nebraska to assess and treat substance abuse problems;
- 2) Outpatient Treatment, including individual and/or group therapy to treat substance-use disorders causing disruption in the offender’s life;
- 3) Intensive outpatient treatment consisting of group and individual counseling for offenders with substance abuse disorders or chemical dependence; and
- 4) Short-term residential treatment that is clinically managed high intensity treatment in a staff secure location. Non-medical residential treatment is also available for offenders with a primary chemical dependency, entrenched dependency pattern of usage or an inability to remain drug free outside of 24 hour care.

This program is used statewide and is intended specifically for felony drug offenders, parole offenders, felony offenders under sanction or violation status, offenders with a Class 1 Misdemeanor drug offense, offenders with a 3rd offense of DUI, Felony DUI, and Problem-solving Court offenders. In order to be determined eligible for this program, a potential offender must meet the sliding scale fee requirements. This program is funded by the State of Nebraska through a combination of general funds and cash funds.

Fee for Service Voucher Payments (Adult)

Level of Care		
Short-Term Residential	\$2,788,540.00	57.37%
Outpatient Counseling	\$941,882.00	19.38%
Intensive Outpatient	\$854,568.00	17.58%
Assessment and Evaluation	\$243,885.00	5.02%
Mental Health Services	\$31,684.00	0.65%
Grand Total	\$4,860,559.00	100.00%

FEE FOR SERVICE VOUCHER PROGRAM—JUVENILES

The Voucher Program was extended to Juveniles on probation to reduce the financial barriers to services, treatment, or placement. As with the adult Voucher Program, these serve as a resource when a financial need exists.

To promote parental responsibility and provide for the most equitable use and availability of public money, the court may assess the cost of placement or detention in whole or in part to the parent(s) of the juvenile. Probation will consider parental funds, private or public insurance, entitlements, grants, and other sources of funds, prior to the authorization of state appropriated monies. Services provided to juveniles through the Voucher Program include substance abuse services, other treatment services, non-treatment services, out-of-home placements, and detention placements.

Fee for Service Voucher Payments (Juvenile)

Level of Care		
Out of Home	\$36,577,991.00	58.98%
Non-Treatment	\$4,046,792.00	6.53%
Other Treatment	\$2,571,292.00	4.15%
Substance Abuse	\$459,671.00	0.74%
Assessment and Evaluation	\$409,031.00	0.66%
Detention	\$9,381,943.00	15.13%
Drug Testing	\$103,920.00	0.17%
Tracking/EM	\$7,417,083.00	11.96%
Transportation	\$1,051,700.00	1.70%
Grand Total	\$62,019,423.00	100.00%

FEE FOR SERVICE VOUCHER PROGRAM—PAROLE

Parole also utilizes the Voucher Program. All data is maintained by Probation.

The Crime Commission requested a separate breakout regarding how payments are distributed and number of parolees qualifying for voucher assistance, but this information was not provided.

Fee for Service Voucher Payments (Adult Parole)

Level of Care	
Short-Term Residential	\$0.00
Outpatient Counseling	\$0.00
Intensive Outpatient	\$0.00
Assessment and Evaluation	\$0.00
Grand Total	\$0.00

ELECTRONIC MONITORING

ELECTRONIC MONITORING

Electronic Monitoring (EM) is a general term referring to forms of surveillance which monitor the location, movement, and specific behavior of offenders under 24 hour community supervision. EM is most effective when used with offenders who are at highest risk of reoffending and in need of a stabilization period. EM is used by both Probation and Parole for offenders determined to need this higher level of supervision.

FY14-15, there were 803 parolees and 82 Lifetime Sex Offenders (LSO) with a cost of \$259,368.31 for parolees and \$62,017.00 for LSOs for an average cost per offender per year at \$363.15, and is paid for by general fund appropriations for this program.

Parole and Probation utilize several types of EM. Utilizing technology available through Satellite Tracking of People, VeriTracks electronic monitoring system is the platform through which the monitoring takes place. Active global positioning is “real time” tracking of an offender. Passive electronic monitoring programs allow an officer to see where an offender has been previously. House arrest is available for curfews and notifies the Parole Officer when the parolee arrives or leaves home and gives the Parole Officer an alert in the event that a parolee is not home by curfew. The information is transmitted via the ankle bracelet worn by the parolee.

Active global positioning is the most often used form of EM by Parole. The service provider supplies Parole with daily reports and notifications of violations. Parole requires immediate notification when an EM unit is tampered with or when the offender enters an exclusion zone where they are not permitted to be.

EM is used as a supervision tool for offenders on community supervision and all lifetime sex offenders. Parolees with a history of sexual offenses are specifically placed on EM. Additional candidates for EM are any parolee with ties to gang activity, a previous parole violation, or an offender’s victim who has requested the parolee be placed on EM. EM is often used as a graduated sanction, allowing the offender to remain in the community while allowing increased supervision. It also may be used as an incentive with increased free time, to encourage offender compliance.

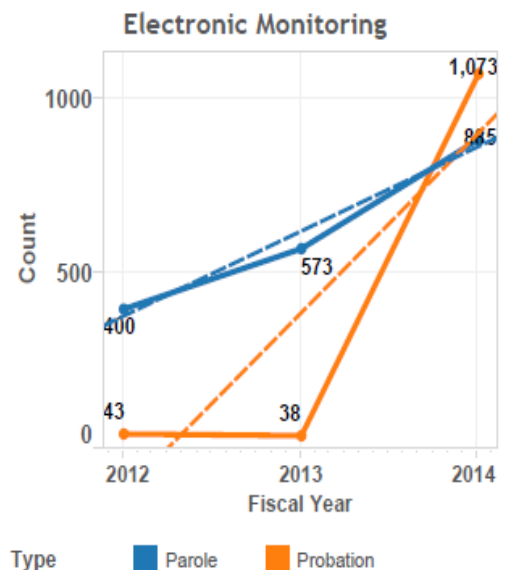
Parolees are responsible for paying for their own EM while the NDCS pays the cost of lifetime sex offenders and RFP offenders. NDCS does cover the cost of EM for parolees who are 180 days in arrears on their bill.

Parole is responsible for the supervision of sex offenders on lifetime supervision. Those offenders who are designated lifetime supervision sex offenders meet a very specific criteria as was adopted into law by the Nebraska Legislature and became effective in 2006. These offenders are monitored very closely by the Parole Administration Sex Offender Unit, which consists of a supervisor in Lincoln, and several Parole Officers located throughout the state.

EM Demographics (Parole Only)

	2012	2013	2014
Sex	Female	41 10.3%	54 9.4%
	Male	359 89.8%	519 90.6%
Race	American Indian Or Al..	15 3.8%	22 3.8%
	Asian or Pacific Islan..	3 0.8%	4 0.7%
	Black	104 26.0%	169 29.5%
	Hispanic	30 7.5%	60 10.5%
	Other	3 0.8%	2 0.3%
	White	245 61.3%	316 55.1%
Age Group	18-20	11 2.8%	13 2.3%
	21-25	101 25.3%	148 25.8%
	26-30	73 18.3%	114 19.9%
	31-35	72 18.0%	96 16.8%
	36-40	49 12.3%	73 12.7%
	41 +	94 23.5%	129 22.5%
	Under 18	0 0.0%	0 0.0%

ELECTRONIC MONITORING DEMOGRAPHIC FY 14/15 DATA WAS REQUESTED, BUT WAS NOT PROVIDED BY PROBATION



CONTINUOUS ALCOHOL MONITORING

CONTINUOUS ALCOHOL MONITORING

The goal of the Continuous Alcohol Monitoring (CAM) program is to enable the courts, Parole Board, and Probation to introduce the various applications of CAM technology in context with the supervision strategies of offenders with a substance abuse problem on community supervision. The objective is to provide a meaningful period of abstinence that would promote behavioral change. Ideally, the technology would be ordered in conjunction with a substance abuse evaluation and/or some form of treatment. CAM offers 24 hour continuous monitoring of alcohol intake through the use of an ankle bracelet.

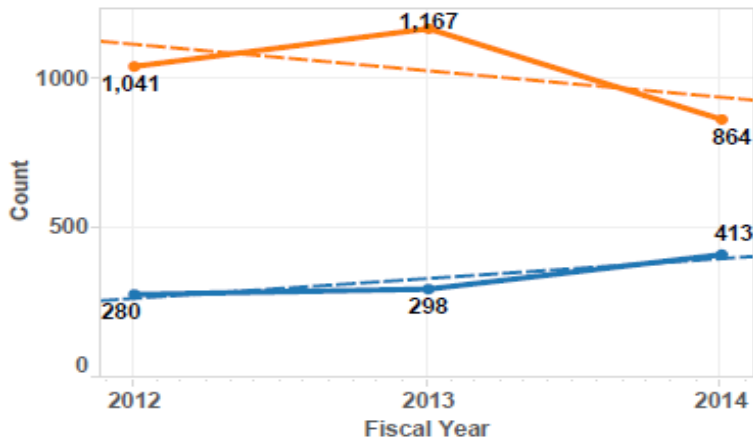
Any adult offender, as determined by the courts, Parole Board, or Problem Solving Courts that requires abstinence from alcohol as a condition of supervision is eligible for this program, and it is available statewide. Offenders who are engaged in a chemical dependency treatment program and have demonstrated an inability to refrain from the use of alcohol while under supervision are targeted for this program.

In addition, the CAM offender population is made up of offenders with a history of alcohol abuse, alcohol violations while on parole, or numerous DUI offenses. CAM is also used for RFP offenders. Offenders are eligible for financial assistance for up to 120 days of CAM. Additional costs of this program are paid by NDCS for the RFP offenders.

CAM is administered through the use of an electronic monitoring ankle bracelet. Although the device can determine alcohol use quickly, the company usually does not provide the information to agency staff for 24 to 36 hours.

The unit can detect if the offender is tampering with the device and will report this information to the supervising officer as well. CAM units have a house arrest component which allows the supervising officer to monitor curfew.

CAM USAGE BY FISCAL YEAR



Type	2011	2012	2013	2014
Probation	985	1,041	1,167	864
Parole	171	280	298	413
Total	1,156	1,321	1,465	1,277

CAM Demographics

	2012		2013		2014		
	Parole	Probation	Parole	Probation	Parole	Probation	
Sex	Female	34 12.1%	0	30 10.1%	0	38 11.3%	0
	Male	246 87.9%	0	268 89.9%	0	298 88.7%	0
Race	American Indian Or Al..	24 8.6%	0	25 8.4%	0	20 17.2%	0
	Asian or Pacific Islan..	1 0.4%	0	2 0.7%	0	4 3.4%	0
	Black	61 21.8%	0	48 16.1%	0	56 48.3%	0
	Hispanic	23 8.2%	0	26 8.7%	0	32 27.6%	0
	Other	4 1.4%	0	3 1.0%	0	4 3.4%	0
	White	167 59.6%	0	194 65.1%	0		0
Age Group	18-20	2 0.7%	0	2 0.7%	0	2 0.6%	0
	21-25	38 13.7%	0	33 11.1%	0	27 8.0%	0
	26-30	41 14.8%	0	45 15.1%	0	63 18.8%	0
	31-35	48 17.3%	0	55 18.5%	0	68 20.2%	0
	36-40	44 15.9%	0	47 15.8%	0	48 14.3%	0
	41 +	104 37.5%	0	116 38.9%	0	128 38.1%	0
	Under 18	0 0.0%	0	0 0.0%	0	0 0.0%	0

CONTINUOUS ALCOHOL MONITORING DEMOGRAPHIC DATA WAS REQUESTED, BUT WAS NOT PROVIDED BY PROBATION.

