FY 2026

ANNUAL REPORT

Adult Community Corrections, Programs, Centers, Tools, Services, and Supervision



Adult Probation and Rehabilitative Services Division

Administrative Office of the Courts & Probation

Nebraska Judicial Branch

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS & PROBATION

Adult Community Corrections Programs, Centers, Tools, Services and Supervision Annual Report

Fiscal Year 2026 – July 1, 2025, to June 30, 2026

This annual report contains information on the development and performance of Nebraska Probation's Adult Community Corrections programs, centers, tools, services, and supervision. The report is required according to Neb. Rev. Stat. 47-624(11), amended in 2010 by AM1679 to LB864, which requires the Crime Commission to report annually to the Legislature and the Governor on the development and performance of community corrections facilities and programs. This annual report fulfills this statutory obligation.

The purpose of this report is to properly identify the most important factors related to the community correction's population on community supervision, evaluate costs of programming, and to conduct an evaluation of the progress made in expanding community corrections centers, programs, and services statewide.

Reports are available at: Publications & Reports | Nebraska Judicial Branch

Prepared by AOCP Research and Data
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ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS & PROBATION

Administrative Office of the Courts and Probation 2025-2026 Fiscal Year Report on Adult Community Corrections Programs, Centers, Tools, Services, and Supervision

Executive Summary

The Administrative Office of the Courts and Probation (AOCP) supports lasting positive change in Nebraska communities by helping both juveniles and adults become productive members of society. Nebraska Probation utilizes individualized approaches grounded in evidence-based principles and practices, delivered by a dedicated and highly skilled professional staff. Through purposeful interventions, Nebraska Probation works to enhance community safety across all 93 counties and 12 Judicial Districts. Probation programs and services are designed to promote constructive change through rehabilitation, collaboration, and strong community partnerships, ensuring meaningful support for individuals, victims, and the courts.

Probation relies on actuarial-based, normed, and validated risk- and needs-assessment tools to guide decision-making, resource allocation, service provision, and case management. These assessment instruments form the foundation of probation practice and inform key functions, including the preparation of Presentence Investigations (PSIs), the classification of adult probationers for supervision and case management, and the identification of interventions needed to reduce recidivism or address the underlying needs that brought the individual before the Court.

At its core, probation is community corrections. As a true alternative to incarceration, probation provides supervision and case management across a wide range of risk levels—from individuals assessed as very high risk to recidivate to those assessed as very low risk—spanning both misdemeanor and felony offenses.

With the passage of the Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI) during the 2015 and 2016 Legislative Sessions, Nebraska implemented reforms beginning in the 2015–2016 fiscal year. Under JRI, individuals convicted of lower-level felonies (Class III, IIIA, and IV) committed after the effective date of the new law were generally presumed to be sentenced to probation. However, subsequent legislative changes—specifically LB 686 in 2019 and LB 150 in 2025—removed mandatory Post-Release Supervision (PRS) requirements for Class IV, Class IIIA, and Class III felonies.

In an effort to reduce the number of individuals revoked from probation for technical violations (such as non-criminal or substance-related noncompliance), both administrative and custodial sanctions are incorporated into Probation's Incentives and Sanctions Matrix. These sanctions provide alternatives for the Courts and Probation in lieu of initiating formal revocation proceedings. After probation officers have exhausted all reasonable efforts to gain compliance through administrative sanctions—such as treatment referrals or other program-based interventions—they may request the imposition of a custodial sanction. Only the court has the authority to order a custodial sanction.

Statutorily, custodial sanctions of "up to three days" and "up to 30 days" are included within the Incentives and Sanctions Matrix. In felony cases, an individual must serve a minimum of 90 days of court-imposed custodial sanctions before formal revocation proceedings can be initiated.

A core tenet of evidence-based practice and Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI) reform is the reinforcement and incentivizing of positive behavior change. Probation's Incentives and Sanctions Matrix allow individuals—with limited exceptions—to earn an early discharge from their term of probation or post-release supervision, in accordance with Supreme Court Rule. Eligibility for early discharge is based on demonstrated performance under supervision and a measurable reduction in assessed risk to recidivate. This feature is central to JRI, as probation resources are strategically prioritized to focus on individuals assessed as highest risk. Releasing lower-risk individuals when appropriate helps ensure that supervision and intervention resources are allocated where they will have the greatest impact.

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ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS & PROBATION

Under the structure of the Nebraska Supreme Court and the Administrative Office of the Courts and Probation, Probation has worked faithfully to improve the safety of all Nebraskans, ensure crime victims have a voice and, moreover, to assist all juveniles and adults under our supervision to become productive citizens. Nebraska Probation utilizes individualized approaches focused on evidence-based principles and practices and employs a dedicated and skilled professional staff to meet its goals.

During Fiscal Year 2025-26, the positive impact Probation made on community safety was demonstrable. Justice Reinvestment (JRI) efforts in Nebraska continue to reflect how Probation is a cost-effective means of accomplishing community safety and exemplifies community corrections.

The following data solely focuses on adult individuals served by the Administrative Office of the Courts and Probation.

During FY25-26 the Administrative Office of the Courts and Probation:

- Completed 9,728 presentence investigations (PSIs), and 530 post-release supervision plans.
- Provided case management for 8,248 high-risk to recidivate individuals in their communities.
- Supervised 1,133 individuals under post-release supervision.
- Observed a reduction in the overall risk-level of high-risk to recidivate individuals in probation, post-release supervision, and problem-solving courts upon successful completion of supervision.
- Collected 472,305 drug tests on 16,519 unique individuals (Probation and Problem-Solving Courts) for an average of 29 chemical tests per adult individual under supervision.
- Administrative Sanction use decreased by 6.5% to 15,425 and Custodial Sanctions decreased 2.7% to 1,830.
- As of June 30th, 2026, the statewide recidivism rate for the adult probation population is 19%.
- As of June 30th, 2026, the statewide recidivism rate for the adult problem-solving court population is 25.3%.
- Nebraska Probation Reporting Centers had 87,140 visits by 7,463 probation, post-release supervision, and problem-solving court individuals who accessed programming or groups.

Administrative Office of the Courts and Probation:

- Continued to be a cost-effective means of rehabilitation and community safety. During FY25-26, probation community supervision costs by individual:
  - Approximately $6.62 per day to supervise a medium- to low-risk to reoffend probationers.
  - Approximately $9.95 per day to supervise a high-risk to reoffend probationers.
  - Approximately $14.13 per day to supervise participants in a Problem-Solving Court.

Adult programs and services are funded through a combination of General Funds and Cash Funds. The major source of Cash Fund revenue are monthly fees paid by individuals when placed on probation. Additional resources, which help to support victim services, are received from federal resources.

Please note the approximate cost per day to supervise an individual is based on the total cost of probation personnel and operating expenses divided by the total population of individuals supervised.

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ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS & PROBATION

Demographics for FY25-26 Adult Probation Population

Gender	FY 25-26
Female	4,859
Male	12,528
Total	17,433

Age	FY 25-26
Under 18	88
18-20	1,268
21-25	2,678
26 to 30	2,692
31 to 35	2,681
36 to 40	2,427
41 and Older	5,599

Race	FY 25-26
American Indian Or Alaskan Native	573
Asian Or Pacific Islander	245
Black	2,167
Other	2,758
White	11,698

Ethnicity	FY 25-26
Hispanic	3,573
Not Hispanic	13,860

Marital Status	FY 25-26
Divorced	1,895
Married	2,726
Separated	615
Single	11,019
Unknown	978
Widowed	200

Education	FY 25-26
8th Grade or Less	1,392
9th to 11th Grade	3,393
12th Grade or GED	9,276
Vocational Some College	2,269
College Graduate	1,088
Unknown	15

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Offense Category		FY 25-26
Assaultive Act	Felony	1,049
	Misdemeanor	2,147
Burglary	Felony	104
	Misdemeanor	0
Compliance	Felony	196
	Misdemeanor	1,084
Dangerous Drugs	Felony	1,589
	Misdemeanor	391
Family Offense	Felony	0
	Misdemeanor	4
Homicide	Felony	21
	Misdemeanor	31
Kidnapping	Felony	30
	Misdemeanor	31
Property and Fiscal	Felony	697
	Misdemeanor	683
Robbery	Felony	32
	Misdemeanor	0
Sex Offense	Felony	258
	Misdemeanor	83
Traffic	Felony	890
	Misdemeanor	6,419
Weapon Offense	Felony	265
	Misdemeanor	20
Unknown	Felony	1091
	Misdemeanor	1133
Total	Felony	6,222
	Misdemeanor	12,026

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Programs & Responsivity

Methods used by the Nebraska Probation System to accomplish case management include a variety of program strategies grounded in evidence-based research. These include assessment guided by the Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) model (Andrews & Bonta, 2010; Andrews, Bonta, & Wormith, 2011), the use of motivational interviewing and development of a professional alliance to support behavior change (Miller & Rollnick, 2013), identifying the driver of precipitating behaviors, treatment matching (Taxman, Shepardson, & Byrne, 2004), facilitating cognitive-behavioral groups and skill building supported by meta-analytic evidence (Lipsey, Landenberger, & Wilson, 2007), engaging positive support systems, structured case planning, and the use of relevant supervision tools (National Institute of Corrections, 2011).

Additionally, case management contributes to an increased level of safety and welfare for the community. Case management targets risk reduction by focusing on assessed criminogenic need areas through meaningful contacts and referrals as needed (Andrews & Bonta, 2010; Latessa & Lovins, 2019). Because certain populations of individuals present unique challenges in case management, special approaches and intentional programming are used to address these distinct responsivity needs (Latessa & Lovins, 2019; Taxman et al., 2004).

Services

Reporting Centers – Reporting centers across Nebraska were created to establish a central location for a continuum of services accessed by individuals under supervision in their communities as a means of providing community safety, accountability, and rehabilitation. Research demonstrates that centralized community-based service hubs increase engagement in treatment and reduce technical violations when paired with structured supervision strategies (Taxman, 2016; National Institute of Corrections, 2011). By pooling state and county resources, these reporting centers provide structured programming that targets an individual's needs and enhances their ability to make long-lasting positive changes and to be successful members of the community. Evidence shows that programming aligned with criminogenic needs and delivered in accessible, coordinated locations improves outcomes for high-risk populations (Andrews & Bonta, 2010; Latessa, 2019).

Reporting centers are funded by a combination of general fund (staff), cash fund (services through offender fees) and county dollars (operations) under:

Nebraska Revised Statute 47-624 (Develop reporting centers in Nebraska)
Nebraska Revised Statute 47-624.01 (Plan for implementation and funding of reporting centers)
Nebraska Revised Statute 90-540 (Legislative intent to fund Nebraska Probation reporting centers)

The Core programming components offered in each reporting center include:

- Substance Abuse Interventions (Pre-Treatment/Relapse Prevention Groups)
- Employment and Educational Classes
- Life Skills Programming
- Cognitive-behavioral groups
- Victim Impact Programming

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Reporting centers bring together probation staff and focused community providers to strategically supervise individuals on probation in their communities. Supervision strategies include creating a positive relationship with the individual, having consistent meetings and groups, referring individuals to appropriate programming, and the use of regular and random drug/alcohol testing. All reporting centers have teleservice capability, allowing for shared interaction across Nebraska.

Reporting centers also offer ancillary programming in the following areas:

- Parenting
- Anger Management
- Money Management
- Behavior Change Skill Building
- Domestic Violence Classes
- Trauma groups

Due to the success of the Nebraska State Probation's Reporting Center model, funding was allotted to expand reporting centers to seventeen locations across the State (LB907; LB605). Each successfully discharged reporting center individual who does not reoffend and returns to their community and neighborhood contributes to the overall impact on community safety and reduces the fiscal cost of incarceration and the problem of prison overcrowding.

The Legislature has tasked the AOCP with expansion of community correction alternatives across Nebraska as a means of reducing prison overcrowding while keeping community safety as a priority through offender rehabilitation and accountability (LB605 and Justice Reinvestment).

Service Centers -- Probation Service Centers were created in 2011 for the benefit of Judicial Districts that did not currently have a reporting center. The service centers were created to assist individuals in fulfilling court-ordered obligations, addressing high-risk needs, and completing programming or other requirements instituted through the sanctioning process. Service centers serve the same population as reporting centers but are limited in the number of clinical and rehabilitative services offered. There are currently nine service centers operating across Nebraska. Communities served include Broken Bow, Auburn, Fairbury, Falls City, Geneva, O'Neil, Seward, Tecumseh, and York. Service centers are funded by general and cash funds of the Community Corrections program.

Probation Teleservices -- Reporting and service centers have the ability to offer programming via Probation Teleservices. Through the use of audio and visual technology, teleservices help bridge geographical distances that may limit access to resources, such as evaluations and counseling. Teleservice grants Probation the ability to overcome the barriers of the rural nature of the state and provide access to programs and other services where they would otherwise be unavailable. During FY25-26, Nebraska Reporting Centers offered 77 Virtual/Hybrid Classes.

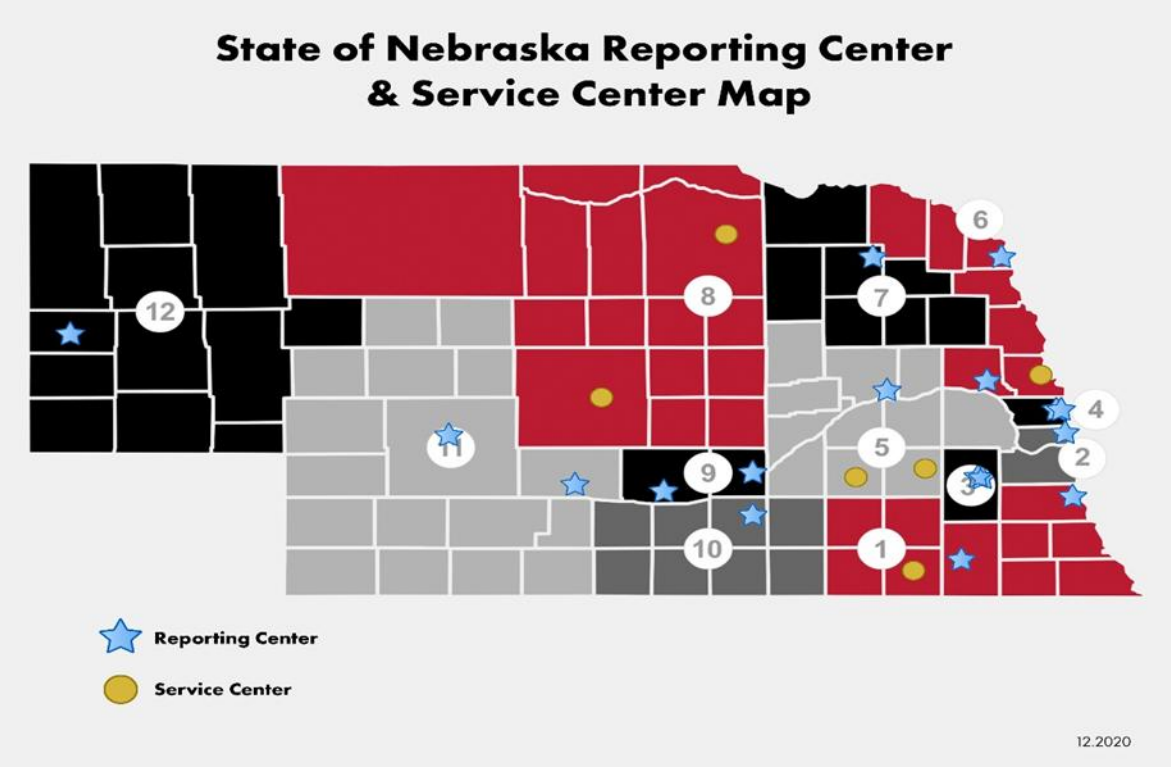
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Nebraska Reporting and Service Centers

Fiscal Year	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26
Unique Individuals Served	7,161	7,606	7463
Programming Referred	15,067	17,676	10,897



This table is a sampling of unique individual's attendance in programming accessed at a reporting center.

Program	Anger Management	Crime Victim Empathy	Employment Services	Money Management	Parenting	Relapse Group	Life Skills	Trauma Group
FY 23-24	670	2,703	1,124	486	440	1,892	2,210	826
FY 24-25	744	2,944	1,299	503	451	1,989	2,262	889
FY 25-26	710	2,894	1,085	516	461	1,969	2,383	879

Nebraska Reporting Center Programming Costs

Fiscal Year	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26
Reporting Center Programming Dollars	$2,167,727	$2,282,833	$2,148,415

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Alternatives to Incarceration (AI)

Adult Alternatives to Incarceration (AI) Probation encompasses individuals who are considered to be at the highest risk to reoffend, are being supervised by specialized probation officers within a specialized program and/or are participating in problem solving courts. These individuals may also be on post-release supervision (PRS) after completing a term of incarceration for a crime requiring a "split sentence" and are the first priority of supervision resources for the Nebraska Probation System. This supervision level is most successful when a highly intensive level of supervision is utilized in conjunction with appropriate cognitive behavioral interventions, treatment services, and monitoring.

Probation officers use varied hours of operation, field work, close collaborations with community partners, treatment, cognitive programming and all available interventions pertinent to high level of assessed risk, specific to the program in which the probationer is involved, related to any precipitating criminogenic behaviors, and/or as ordered by the Court.

Caseload sizes for officer-to-individual ratios at Alternatives to Incarceration populations is 1-24, with Problem Solving Court caseload sizes also carrying a ratio of 1-24.

Alternatives to Incarceration Demographics

Gender	**FY 23-24**	**FY 24-25**	**FY 25-26**
Female	1,945	1,816	2,041
Male	5,779	5,365	5,822
Total	7,724	7,181	7,863

Age	**FY 23-24**	FY 24-25	**FY 25-26**
Under 18	40	39	56
18-20	593	554	593
21-25	1,136	1,059	1,126
26 to 30	1,329	1,243	1,264
31 to 35	1,293	1,214	1,287
36 to 40	1,208	1,130	1,156
41 and Older	2,125	1,942	2,381

Race	**FY 23-24**	**FY 24-25**	**FY 25-26**
American Indian Or Alaskan Native	258	243	278
Asian Or Pacific Islander	88	84	92
Black	1,156	1,069	1,180
Other	1,017	954	1,089
White	5,205	4,831	5,224

Ethnicity	**FY 23-24**	**FY 24-25**	**FY 25-26**
Hispanic	1,319	1,221	1,420
Not Hispanic	6,405	5,960	6,443

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Marital Status	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26
Married	1,216	998	993
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	1,638	1,214	1,254
Single	4,611	4,696	5,219
Unknown	259	273	397

Education	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26
8th Grade or Less	645	609	631
9th to 11th Grade	1,953	1,828	1,979
12th Grade or GED	4,059	3,739	4,125
Vocational Some College	761	729	823
College Graduate	300	270	298
Unknown	6	6	7

Offense Category		FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26
Assaultive Act	Felony	458	416	438
	Misdemeanor	1,696	1,629	1556
Burglary	Felony	79	75	59
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
Compliance	Felony	85	85	94
	Misdemeanor	605	589	649
Dangerous Drugs	Felony	941	845	931
	Misdemeanor	346	311	239
Family Offense	Felony	0	0	0
	Misdemeanor	5	5	1
Homicide	Felony	3	3	4
	Misdemeanor	3	4	8
Kidnapping	Felony	13	13	10
	Misdemeanor	32	29	28
Property and Fiscal	Felony	319	296	292
	Misdemeanor	274	265	343
Robbery	Felony	15	14	18
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
Sex Offense	Felony	183	180	163
	Misdemeanor	75	74	76
Traffic	Felony	425	367	428
	Misdemeanor	1,493	1,379	1,663
Weapon Offense	Felony	134	123	141
	Misdemeanor	44	42	6

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Offense Category		FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26
Unknown	Felony	549	487	591
	Misdemeanor	474	452	629
Total	Felony	3,208	2,904	3,169
	Misdemeanor	5,047	4,779	5,198

Post-Release Supervision (PRS) – With limited exceptions, certain felonies committed on or after August 30, 2015, carried a term of post-release supervision probation. PRS probation was required any time a term of incarceration was imposed by the Court, regardless of the duration, in any Class III or IIIA felony. The passage of LB 686 in 2019 and LB 150 in 2025 removed all mandatory PRS for Class IV Felonies, Class IIIA Felonies and Class III felonies.

Post Release Supervision Demographics	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26
Female	197	205	220
Male	1,060	1,072	1,018
Total PRS Individuals	1,257	1,277	1,238
Age			
Under 18	5	5	12
18 to 20	65	64	59
21 to 25	154	159	153
26 to 30	239	245	196
31 to 35	243	242	232
36 to 40	194	199	195
41+	357	363	391
Race			
American Indian or Alaska Native	75	81	70
Asian or Pacific Islander	10	12	13
Black	231	246	231
Other	141	143	127
White	800	795	797
Ethnicity			
Hispanic Origin	187	180	169
Not of Hispanic Origin	1,079	1,097	1,069

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Post Release Supervision Demographics	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26
Marital Status			
Single	835	851	826
Married	155	151	124
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	184	198	193
Unknown	83	77	95
Education Level at Entry			
8th Grade Or Less	124	125	141
9th Through 11th Grade	360	374	345
12th Grade or GED	642	647	611
Vocational/Some College	93	94	103
College or Above	35	34	34
Unknown	3	4	4

Offense Category PRS		FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26
Assaultive Acts	**Felony**	427	421	396
	Misdemeanor	9	15	5
Burglary	**Felony**	2	3	5
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
Compliance	**Felony**	50	48	51
	Misdemeanor	0	4	3
Dangerous Drugs	**Felony**	170	170	159
	Misdemeanor	0	3	3
Family Offense	**Felony**	0	0	0
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
Homicide	**Felony**	2	2	8
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
Kidnapping	**Felony**	10	6	15
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
Property Fiscal	**Felony**	95	102	91
	Misdemeanor	4	6	7
Robbery	**Felony**	0	0	0
	Misdemeanor	0	0	0
Sex Offense	**Felony**	95	93	87
	Misdemeanor	1	1	0

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Offense Category PRS		FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26
Traffic Offense	Felony	220	218	196
	Misdemeanor	6	10	3
Weapon Offense	Felony	68	68	80
	Misdemeanor	0	0	2
Unknown	Felony	193	187	190
	Misdemeanor	2	5	13
Total	Felony	1,332	1,318	1,278
	Misdemeanor	22	44	36

**Offense category may not match the number of individuals. This metric is based on most serious offense as identified by the Felony or Misdemeanor class associated with the probationer. In cases where there are multiple convictions of the same class charge that falls into different categories, a single probationer is counted in multiple offense type categories.*

The Administrative Office of the Courts and Probation participated in a research project with the University of Nebraska-Lincoln's Law/Psychology Program in October 2021, focused on recidivism of the PRS population. The report titled **Predicting Recidivism for Post Release Supervision Releases**, examined the strongest predictors of recidivism for all release types and identified a Post-Release Supervision recidivism rate of 27%. This study also focused on the efficacy of cognitive-behavioral programming offered through Reporting Centers across the state and determined that engagement in Reporting Center programming led to decreased recidivism for individuals under Post-Release Supervision. This factor was so significant that the author concluded that attendance at Reporting Center programming offsets some of the effects of prior criminal history, one of the most powerful predictors of recidivism.

The complete results of this study can be found on the Nebraska Judicial Branch website at https://supremecourt.nebraska.gov/research-shows-positive-outcomes-felony-probation-supervision.

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Problem-Solving Courts

Research consistently demonstrates that Problem-Solving Courts are an effective strategy for reducing substance use, criminal behavior, and recidivism among high-risk, substance-using, non-violent individuals (National Institute of Justice, 2018; Mitchell, Wilson, Eggers, & MacKenzie, 2012). Nationally, long-term evaluations show that drug court participants are significantly less likely to be rearrested compared to similar individuals on traditional supervision, with many programs reporting that the majority of graduates remain arrest-free for at least two years following program completion (Carey et al., 2012; Mitchell et al., 2012).

Nebraska Problem-Solving Courts are post-plea or post-adjudicatory intensive supervision programs designed to serve individuals assessed as high risk to reoffend and high need for treatment services. These courts may only be established with the approval of the Nebraska Supreme Court. Under Nebraska Revised Statute 24-1302, each judicial district is required to operate at least one problem-solving court. Nebraska currently operates 35 problem-solving courts across the state.

All Nebraska Problem-Solving Courts are governed by the Nebraska Supreme Court Committee on Problem-Solving Courts under the direction of the Nebraska Supreme Court. Committee membership includes representatives from the courts, probation, law enforcement, and the legal and treatment communities. Nebraska Problem-Solving Courts operate within the district, county, or juvenile courts in all 12 Nebraska Judicial Districts, ensuring statewide access to evidence-based intervention for eligible individuals.

Most Problem-Solving Courts in Nebraska operate under the AOCP, with the exception of the Adult Drug Court in Douglas County. Family Treatment Courts typically operate within both the Courts and the Department of Health and Human Services.

Problem-Solving Courts in Nebraska operate under a team approach where a judge, prosecutor, defense counsel, coordinator, community supervision officer, law enforcement and treatment provider(s) work together to design an individualized program for each participant. Compliance with treatment and court orders is verified by frequent alcohol/drug testing, close community supervision, and interaction with a judge in non-adversarial court review hearings. Problem-Solving Courts enhance close monitoring of participants using home and field visits.

In accordance with evidence-based research, all Problem-Solving Court participants are screened and assessed for substance use, criminogenic risk to reoffend, mental health concerns, trauma history, and trauma-related symptoms. Nationally, over one-quarter of drug court participants reported having experienced a serious traumatic event, such as a life-threatening car accident, work-related injury, or physical/sexual abuse (Cissner et al., 2013; Green & Rempel, 2012).

The Nebraska Supreme Court Committee on Problem-Solving Courts recognized statewide standards were essential for expanding capacity and ensuring the establishment of best practices and quality assurance. As a result, Best Practice Standards for Young Adult Courts, Adult Drug and DUI Courts, Veterans Treatment Courts, Reentry Courts, and Mental Health Courts were collaboratively developed by stakeholders across Nebraska and approved by the Nebraska Supreme Court. All Nebraska Problem-Solving Courts adhere to approved Best Practice Standards.

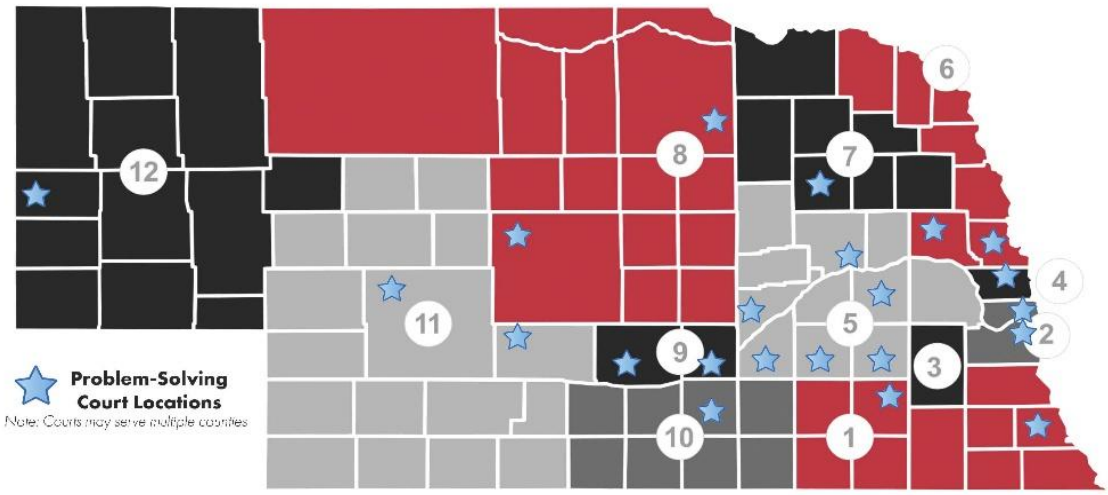
Funding for Problem-Solving Courts comes from the Problem-Solving Court general fund. The average per-day cost to supervise a Problem-Solving Court participant is approximately $14.13.

Nebraska Adult Problem-Solving Court models include Young Adult Courts, Adult Drug Courts, Veterans Treatment Courts, Reentry Courts, Mental Health Court (Pilot), and DUI Court (Pilot).

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State of Nebraska Problem-Solving Courts Map



District 1

Southeast Nebraska Adult Drug Court: Nemaha Co. (Auburn), Saline Co. (Wilber)

District 2

Sarpy County Adult Drug Court: Sarpy Co. (Papillion)
Sarpy County Reentry Court: Sarpy Co. (Papillion)
Sarpy County Wellness Court (*Pilot*): Sarpy Co. (Papillion)
Sarpy County Juvenile Drug Court: Sarpy Co. (Papillion)
Second Judicial District Veterans Treatment Court (Papillion)
Cass County Adult Drug Court: Cass Co. (Plattsmouth)

District 3

Lancaster County Veterans Treatment Court: Lancaster Co. (Lincoln)
Lancaster County Adult Drug Court: Lancaster Co. (Lincoln)
Lancaster County DUI Court (*Pilot*): Lancaster Co. (Lincoln)
Lancaster County Family Dependency Courts (2): Lancaster Co (Lincoln)

District 4

Douglas County Veterans Treatment Court: Douglas Co. (Omaha)
Douglas County Young Adult Court: Douglas Co. (Omaha)
Douglas County Adult Drug Court: Douglas Co. (Omaha)

District 5

5th Judicial District Problem-Solving Court: Butler Co. (David City, *serving Colfax and Seward Counties also*), Hamilton Co. (Aurora), Merrick Co. (Central City), Platte Co. (Columbus), Saunders Co. (Wahoo), York Co. (York)

District 6

District 6 Adult Drug Court: Dodge Co. (Fremont), Washington Co. & Burt Co. (Blair)
District 6 Reentry Court: Dodge Co. (Fremont)

District 7

Northeast Nebraska Adult Drug Court: Madison Co. (Madison) serving Madison, Pierce, Wayne, Cumming, Antelope, and Knox Counties

District 8

North Central Adult Drug Court: Holt Co. (O'Neill), Custer Co. (Broken Bow)

District 9

Hall County Reentry Court: Hall Co. (Grand Island)
Central Nebraska Veterans Treatment Court: Hall Co. (Grand Island), Buffalo Co. (Kearney)
Central Nebraska Adult Drug Court: Hall Co. (Grand Island), Buffalo Co. (Kearney)

District 10

Central Nebraska Veterans Treatment Court: Adams Co. (Hastings)
Central Nebraska Adult Drug Court: Adams Co. (Hastings)

District 11

Midwest Nebraska Problem-Solving Court: Dawson Co. (Lexington), Lincoln Co. (North Platte)

District 12

Scotts Bluff County Adult Drug Court: Scotts Bluff Co. (Gering)
Scotts Bluff County DUI Court (*Pilot*): Scotts Bluff Co. (Gering)

STATE OF NEBRASKA JUDICIAL BRANCH
Problem-Solving Courts

11.18.2024 jlc

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Young Adult Courts

The Douglas County Young Adult Court is a judicially supervised program that provides a sentencing alternative, for young adults up to age 26, who have been charged with a felony offense. Key aspects of the Young Adult Court are community supervision, substance use treatment, mental health assistance, education, employment and frequent drug testing. The goal of this 18 to 24 month program is to stabilize participant's lives by providing tools for success, thus reducing recidivism.

Young Adult Court Demographics	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26
Gender			
Female	38	36	32
Male	89	81	97
Total Young Adult Court Individuals	127	117	129
Race			
American Indian or Alaska Native	5	6	5
Asian or Pacific Islander	4	0	0
Black	46	50	55
Other	19	17	19
White	53	44	50
Ethnicity			
Hispanic Origin	27	28	35
Not of Hispanic Origin	100	89	94
Age			
Under 18	1	1	1
18-20	69	61	75
21-25	57	58	68
26-30	0	3	1
31 to 35	0	0	1

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Adult Drug Treatment Courts

Nebraska Adult Drug Treatment Courts utilize a specialized team process that functions within the existing court structure. Adult Drug Treatment Courts are designed to achieve a reduction in recidivism and substance use among high-risk to reoffend and high-need individuals with substance use disorders. The court's goal is to protect public safety and increase the participant's likelihood of successful rehabilitation by utilizing validated risk and need assessments, early and individualized behavioral health treatment, frequent and random substance use testing, incentives, sanctions, and other rehabilitative and ancillary services. Intense community supervision and interaction with a judge in non-adversarial court hearings verify compliance with treatment and other court ordered terms.

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

Adult Drug Treatment Court Demographics	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26
Gender			
Female	539	470	542
Male	876	749	810
Total Adult Drug Treatment Court Individuals	1,415	1,219	1352
Race			
American Indian or Alaska Native	43	39	50
Asian or Pacific Islander	14	11	12
Black	152	142	168
Other	134	95	106
White	1,072	932	1,016
Ethnicity			
Hispanic Origin	205	153	172
Not of Hispanic Origin	1,210	1,066	1,180
Age			
Under 18	1	0	0
18-20	103	54	63

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Adult Drug Treatment Court Demographics	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26
21-25	258	189	179
26-30	272	222	245
31-35	263	285	289
36-40	200	220	260
41+	318	347	425

Veterans Treatment Courts

In April 2016, the Nebraska Legislature passed LB919, which authorized the expansion of the definition of Problem-Solving Courts to include Veterans Treatment Courts. Just six months after receiving authorization, Nebraska's first Veterans Treatment Court opened on November 4, 2016, in Douglas County. Nebraska's second Veterans Treatment Court opened on April 19, 2017, in Lancaster County. On January 13, 2021, the Nebraska Supreme Court authorized the Central Nebraska Veterans Treatment Court to operate in the Ninth and Tenth Judicial District. Nebraska newest Veterans Treatment Court, The Second Judicial District Veterans Court was approved by the Nebraska Supreme Court August 23, 2023.

Nebraska Veterans Treatment Courts are designed to reduce recidivism in high-risk to reoffend and high-need veterans through a comprehensive and coordinated court response utilizing early intervention, behavioral health treatment, intensive supervision, and consistent judicial oversight. Similar to other Problem-Solving Courts, Veterans Treatment Courts operate under a team approach where a judge, prosecutor, defense counsel, coordinator, community supervision officer, law enforcement, treatment provider(s), Veterans Health Administration and other key team members work together to design an individualized program for each participant.

Veterans Treatment Courts utilize trained volunteer Veteran Mentors to act as role models and provide guidance for veterans. Veteran Mentors help with readjustment issues to assist with reentry into civilian life.

Veterans Treatment Court Demographics	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26
Gender			
Female	7	4	9
Male	112	100	110
Total	119	104	119
Race			
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	0	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	3	1
Black	26	33	25
Other	6	7	6
White	86	61	86

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Veterans Treatment Court Demographics	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26
Ethnicity			
Hispanic Origin	5	7	5
Not of Hispanic Origin	114	97	114
Age			
18-20	0	0	0
21-25	5	6	3
26-30	17	10	5
31-35	21	11	11
36-40	23	24	24
41+	53	59	80

Reentry Courts

In April 2016, the Nebraska Legislature passed LB919, which authorized the expansion of the definition of Problem-Solving Courts to include Reentry Courts. At the direction of the Nebraska Supreme Court's Problem-Solving Court Committee, a group of Nebraska stakeholders created the Nebraska Reentry Court Best Practice Standards. The Nebraska Supreme Court approved the standards on June 20, 2017. The Nebraska Supreme Court authorized the establishment of Nebraska's first Reentry Court in the 9th Judicial District on August 23, 2017. The Nebraska Supreme Court authorized the establishment of a Reentry Court in the 2nd Judicial District on January 3, 2018, and the 6th Judicial District on September 18, 2024. Nebraska Reentry Courts are designed for high-risk to reoffend and high-need individuals who are reentering society from incarceration on a term Post-Release Supervision.

Similar to other Problem-Solving Courts, Reentry Courts operate under a team approach where a judge, prosecutor, defense counsel, coordinator, community supervision officer, law enforcement, treatment provider(s), and other key team members work together to design an individualized program for each participant. The court's goal is to protect public safety and reduce recidivism. Intensive community supervision and interaction with a judge in non-adversarial court hearings verifies compliance with treatment and other court ordered terms.

Reentry Court Demographics	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26
Gender			
Female	10	20	22
Male	54	64	61
Total	64	84	83

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Reentry Court Demographics	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26
Race			
American Indian or Alaska Native	3	4	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0	1
Black	6	13	16
Other	13	14	11
White	42	53	51
Ethnicity			
Hispanic Origin	16	20	13
Not of Hispanic Origin	48	64	70
Age			
18-20	3	1	4
21-25	15	12	11
26-30	13	17	15
31-35	6	20	25
36-40	14	18	16
41+	13	20	22

Mental Health Court

In April 2016, the Nebraska Legislature passed and the Governor signed LB919, broadening the definitions of Problem-Solving Courts to include Mental Health Courts. In response, the Nebraska Supreme Court Committee on Problem-Solving Courts appointed a Mental Health Court Subcommittee to establish implementation plans that included the development of best-practice standards for Mental Health Courts. On April 22, 2020, the Nebraska Supreme Court approved the Nebraska Mental Health Court Best Practice Standards. On August 6, 2020, Governor Ricketts signed into law LB1008 providing appropriations to establish Nebraska's first Mental Health Court.

On December 23, 2020, the Nebraska Supreme Court approved the Sarpy County Wellness Court to serve as Nebraska's first pilot Mental Health Court. The Sarpy County Wellness Court is designed to stabilize, assist, and reduce the risk of future offenses for persons with mental illness who have become involved in the Criminal Justice System by providing supervision, treatment, and community resources. The Sarpy County Wellness Court entered its first participant into the program in February 2021.

Wellness Court Demographics	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26
Gender			
Female	19	34	27
Male	19	24	18
Total	38	58	45

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Wellness Court Demographics	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26
Race			
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	2	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Black	6	11	5
Other	3	4	3
White	28	41	35
Ethnicity			
Hispanic Origin	3	6	4
Not of Hispanic Origin	35	52	41
Age			
18-20	4	4	3
21-25	8	17	13
26-30	9	11	7
31-35	4	10	8
36-40	5	7	6
41+	8	14	12

DUI Treatment Court

On March 24, 2021, the Lancaster County DUI Court was approved as a Pilot Court by the Nebraska Supreme Court and admitted their first participant on July 6th, 2021.

The Lancaster County DUI Court is a post-plea, presentence court program for individuals charged with a felony third offense, aggravated felony DUI, or a felony fourth offense DUI. The Pilot DUI Court targets individuals for admission who have indicators of substance use disorders and are at substantial risk for reoffending or failing to complete a less intensive intervention, such as standard probation or pretrial supervision.

Clinical assessments are utilized to determine the recommended behavioral health treatment for each participant. Validated risk and need assessments are utilized to determine the programming and services needed to address criminogenic needs. Frequent and random chemical testing, intense community supervision, and interaction with a judge in non-adversarial court hearings verify compliance with treatment and other court ordered terms.

DUI Treatment Court	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26
Gender			
Female	16	15	18

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DUI Treatment Court	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26
Male	73	55	50
Unknown	0	0	0
Total DUI Court Individuals	89	70	68
Race			
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	0	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	4	5	4
Black	14	13	16
Other	6	3	5
White	61	49	42
Ethnicity			
Hispanic Origin	10	5	6
Not of Hispanic Origin	79	65	62
Age			
Under 18	0	0	0
18-20	0	0	0
21-25	6	3	5
26-30	21	10	10
31-35	19	15	15
36-40	15	19	13
41+	28	27	25

Problem-Solving Court Substance Use Testing

Drug courts that perform urine drug testing more frequently experience better outcomes in terms of higher graduation rates, lower drug use, and lower criminal recidivism amongst participants (National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2006). Drug court participants consistently identified frequent drug and alcohol testing as being among the most influential factors for successful completion of the program (Gallagher et al., 2015).

Upon entering a Nebraska Problem-Solving Court, participants receive a clear and comprehensive explanation of their rights and responsibilities related to drug and alcohol testing. Nebraska Problem-Solving Courts adhere to evidenced-based practices to ensure frequent and random drug and alcohol testing. Testing may occur at any time, including non-traditional work hours, evenings, weekends and holidays.

The following is a substance use testing summary for all Nebraska Problem-Solving Court participants. This information was collected and analyzed through the AOCP's case management system.

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Adult Problem-Solving Court Substance Use Testing

Fiscal Year	FY 23-24	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	FY 25-26
	Number of Participants	Number of Drug Tests	Number of Participants	Number of Drug Tests	Number of Participants	Number of Drug Tests
Young Adult Court	127	3,628	102	3543	106	2,922
Adult Drug and DUI Courts	1,504	99,460	1046	78275	1070	85,422
Veteran's Treatment Courts	119	7,006	72	5959	76	4,253
Reentry Courts	64	2,353	67	2958	64	2,585
Mental Health	38	1,977	38	1569	33	1,567
Total	1,852	114,424	1325	92,304	1349	96,749

*To ensure consistency in PSC reporting, this year's submission uses the validated figures from last year's Crime Commission report. Updates to system logic—particularly changes in the filters used to calculate PSC populations—produced substantial differences between the historical dataset and the newly extracted data. Because the two extraction methods are not directly comparable and merging them would distort year-to-year trends, the previously validated PSC dataset is used as the baseline for this cycle. *

Problem-Solving Court Risk Reduction

Nebraska Problem-Solving Courts target individuals who present indicators of substance use and/or mental health disorders and who are at substantial risk for reoffending or failing to complete a less intensive intervention, such as standard probation or pretrial supervision. These individuals are commonly referred to as high-risk and high-need. A robust body of research demonstrates that drug courts and other problem-solving courts achieve significantly greater reductions in crime when they focus on high-risk/high-need participants. Large-scale meta-analyses show that programs serving this population can reduce recidivism at nearly twice the rate of courts that admit lower-risk individuals (Mitchell, Wilson, Eggers, & MacKenzie, 2012; Carey et al., 2012; Marlowe, 2012).

The Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI) identifies the risk/need areas and specific criminogenic factors most likely to influence the individual's probability of continuing criminal behavior. These areas are Criminal History, Education/Employment, Family/Marital, Leisure/Recreation, Companions, Alcohol/Drug Problems, Pro-Criminal Attitude/Orientation, and an Anti-Social Pattern.

The following table summarizes LS/CMI admission and discharge scores for adult Problem-Solving Court participants. The table clearly shows significant risk reduction at the end of the Problem-Solving Court intervention. This data was collected and analyzed from the AOCP's case management system.

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Adult Problem-Solving Court Risk Reduction

	Average LSCMI at Entrance	Average LSCMI Score at Discharge	Difference in Score	% Change	N
FY 23-24	23.42	13.17	-10.25	-43.76	263
FY 24-25	23.85	12.61	-11.24	-47.11	289
FY 25-26	24.24	13.12	-11.12	-45.87	315

**Overall, the average risk score of participants decreased more than 11 points at the time of discharge.*

Adult Probation Incentives and Administrative and Custodial Sanctions – Probation staff are trained to swiftly, certainly, and consistently employ incentives and apply administrative and/or custodial sanctions.

All positive progress towards life stability, positive behavior changes and program completion is recognized and incentivized, while all episodes of non-criminal, technical violations (positive substance use testing, missed appointments, failure to pay fines and fees, etc.) are addressed through the imposition of graduated administrative or custodial sanctions.

	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26
Administrative Sanctions	15,869	16,485	15,425
Custodial Sanctions	1,723	1,881	1,830

In January of 2022, the Administrative Office of the Courts and Probation participated in a research project with the Urban Institute who assessed Nebraska's incarceration response for the community supervision population. The study, **An Assessment of Community Supervision Incarceration Responses in Nebraska and Utah**, analyzed Nebraska's implementation of justice reinvestment initiatives ushered in by 2015's LB605. The report commented on Nebraska Probation supervising more individuals with felony convictions (50% increase) and those with a higher risk of recidivism. A key takeaway detailed that after the implementation of custodial sanctions not only was there an increase in successful completions of supervision but also a measured reduction in revocations for technical violations. Despite the population of high-risk probationers growing due to legislative changes, the number of violations resulting in incarcerations decreased.

The complete results of this study can be found on the Nebraska Judicial Branch website at https://supremecourt.nebraska.gov/research-shows-positive-outcomes-felony-probation-supervision.

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Court Ordered Investigations

Presentence Investigations (PSI) -- are ordered by the Court and are designed to assist a judge in determining an appropriate sentence. PSI's present the court with verified information relating to an individual's criminal history, victim's input, details of a crime and relevant personal and environmental background information, in accordance with state statute.

PSIs are also used by the probation office to assist in the assessment of an individual's risk to recidivate and criminogenic needs, which guides the level of supervision and case management of any individual under community supervision.

The presentence investigation is forwarded to the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services (NCDS) for their use in classification and/or program planning for the individual.

	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26
Total Investigations	10,914	10,543	9,728

Post-Release Supervision (PRS) Plans – are compiled in collaboration with the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services (NDCS), the Office of Parole Administration, or a county jail. Effective reentry research shows that collaboration across correctional institutions and community supervision agencies strengthens continuity of care and reduces recidivism (National Research Council, 2014; James, 2015).

The post-release supervision plan details all programming completed, evaluations conducted, misconduct reports, classification studies, institutional assessments and services received, while the individual was incarcerated or under the supervision of parole, as well as any reductions in risk associated with completed programming and documented behavior change.

Prior to an inmate's discharge from NDCS custody on to PRS, Probation staff submit a revised Post-Release Supervision Plan to the sentencing court including a community needs and services assessment which details specifics related to proposed plans for housing, employment, medication management and health care plans, child support, if ordered, available positive supports, and victim status and safety plans.

JRI legislation modified several Nebraska Statutes, providing for post-release supervision on certain Class III, IIIA and IV Felony offenses committed on or after the bills effective date of 8/30/2015. The first post-release supervision eligible individual transitioned out of prison in early 2016 and the first post-release supervision plan occurred on February 18, 2016.

	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26
Total PRS Plans	561	660	530

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Risk Assessment Instruments

Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI) – is an internationally recognized, normed and validated actuarial based risk assessment tool designed to assist in determining an individual's overall risk to reoffend, as well as to prioritize the management and case and treatment planning for male and female adults. The LS-CMI is used in all District Court cases, as well as other specified misdemeanor populations out of Nebraska's County Courts.

The LS-CMI was re-validated for use within Nebraska Probation in a study conducted by the University of Nebraska Law and Psychology Department in 2015. During this study, the Law and Psychology Department also looked for, and ruled out, bias in the statewide application of the tool, and helped identify a need for enhanced training to improve interrater reliability across tool application. On the heels of the research, the AOCP developed quality assurance measures and undertook LS-CMI refresher training for all staff to enhance the fidelity in instrument application.

Nebraska Adult Probation Screen-Risk (NAPS-R) – is a screening tool utilized in County Court criminal and driving under the influence (DUI) cases, to determine an appropriate assessment instrument to administer, as well as determining risk of recidivism and suitability for probation supervision. This instrument is an objective, numerically scored, gender-specific instrument designed and validated, based on Nebraska 2004-2009 male and female populations.

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

Nebraska Adult Probation Screen-Needs (NAPS-N) – is an assessment tool developed specifically for Driving under the Influence (DUI) and/or misdemeanor criminal offenses and is designed to determine the supervision level and criminogenic needs of an individual in conjunction with the Nebraska Adult Probation Screen – Risk.

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

Vermont Assessment of Sex Offender Risk-2 (VASOR-2) – assesses risk among adult males who have been convicted of at least one qualifying sex offense. It is composed of a 12-item re-offense risk scale, and a 4-item severity factors checklist. The re-offense risk scale is statistically derived, and designed to assess risk for sexual and violent recidivism. The factors checklist is clinically derived and is designed to describe the severity of the offense.

Sex Offender Treatment Intervention and Progress Scale (SOTIPS) – is a 16-item statistically-

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derived dynamic measure designed to aid clinicians, correctional caseworkers, and probation and parole officers in assessing risk, treatment and supervision needs, and progress among adult male sex offenders. The SOTIPS is scored initially and in conjunction with the VASOR-2 and is also completed for purposes of reassessment every 180 days or as needed upon significant circumstances within a case.

The VASOR-2 and SOTIPS can be used as part of a static and dynamic risk assessment, and combined scores have predicted sexual recidivism better than either instrument alone. The VASOR-2 and SOTIPS are utilized in addition to the LS-CMI in any adult male case in which the precipitating behavior was sexual in nature.

Domestic Violence Offender Matrix (DV Matrix) – is a risk assessment utilized in addition to the LS-CMI in any offense in which the precipitating behavior included aspects of domestic violence. While it is not a prediction of future behavior, it is an assessment of current behaviors and how they relate to overall risk to the victim.

Reassessment – While probation officers informally perform assessment of on-going risk at each interaction, probation cases are formally reassessed at a minimum of once every six months on the highest-risk populations, unless there is a significant occurrence that prompts the need to reassess the case outside of that timeframe.

Supportive Services

Substance Use Testing – is conducted as directed by the Court; adult probationers are subject to random, unannounced testing to assist in establishing a period of sobriety. Research consistently supports the use of randomized, unpredictable testing as a mechanism for promoting abstinence and detecting relapse patterns (National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2018; DuPont et al., 2017). Effective alcohol and other substance testing are an integral part of community supervision and provides an objective measure of treatment effectiveness, aligning with evidence showing that monitoring combined with treatment improves outcomes compared to treatment alone (Taxman, 2002; Peters & Wexler, 2005).

The results of these tests can provide the basis for incentives, sanctions, and therapeutic interventions—all of which are foundational elements of effective behavior-change strategies within community corrections (Marlowe, 2011; National Institute of Corrections, 2011). As alcohol and other substances vary substantially in their windows of detection, a variety of testing methodologies are available to assist individuals in abstaining from substance use. Drug screens can be conducted on-site, in-home, and in the field utilizing multiple matrices such as urine analysis, oral fluid tests, sweat patches, and preliminary breath tests, consistent with best-practice recommendations for comprehensive monitoring (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2012; DuPont et al., 2017).

When applicable, individuals are assessed a monthly fee of $5.00 towards the cost of testing, which is supported by the Substance Use Testing cash fund.

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Number of Drug Tests by Classification

	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26
Classification	**# of Drug Tests**	**# of Drug Tests**	**# of Drug Tests**
Alternatives to Incarceration/ISP	190,168	191,607	203,968
PRS	40,010	39,266	41,974
Medium/Low	122,833	121,532	117,473
Other	44,402	42,760	30,829
Unclassified	960	9,984	11,116
Total	398,373	405,149	405,360

Electronic Monitoring (EM) - encompasses two (2) types of electronic devices designed to enhance supervision: Radio Frequency and Global Positioning System (GPS), which requires a tamper-proof monitoring anklet to be worn by the individual twenty-four (24) hours a day and seven (7) days a week. The individual shall remain on EM for the entire period as directed by the sentencing court or sanctioning officer. While use of these devices does not guarantee community safety or exclusively manage behavior on its own, such monitoring does enhance an individual's ability to be supervised in the community while participating in daily pro-social activities such as employment, education, treatment or other programming.

EM is an administrative cost for individuals meeting the target population and criteria and funded by general and cash funds of the Community Corrections program.

Electronic Monitoring – Adult Probation and Problem-Solving Courts

Electronic Monitoring	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26
Individuals Served	402	391	373

Continuous Alcohol Monitoring (CAM) - measures the individual's perspiration for the presence of alcohol excreted trans-dermally through the skin. It is a tool of supervision for use when an individual is involved in substance use treatment, has an extensive history of alcohol-related incidents, demonstrates continued use of alcohol despite negative consequences and shows an unwillingness to discontinue use.

Individuals are financially responsible for payment of the costs associated with CAM. Said costs are subject to a sliding fee scale and financial assistance is available for the first 90 days to those individuals who qualify. For FY25-26, $539,980 was expended on CAM and funding for CAM comes from both the general and cash funds of the Community Corrections program.

Continuous Alcohol Monitoring – Adult Probation and Problem-Solving Courts

Continuous Alcohol Monitoring	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26
Number Served	610	561	551

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Electronic Reporting System (ERS) -- is a service used to help manage large caseloads of those individuals assessed as the lowest risk to recidivate. Individuals on ERS report through a telephonic system monthly to provide relevant changes regarding their information.

Individuals supervised through ERS are required to comply with their Order of Probation, submit to substance use testing as ordered, meet financial requirements, and participate in any programming required by the Court

ERS maintains all case notes and contact history. A recent program enhancement now doubles the number of notifications to individuals late on their reporting calls to help promote successful completion of their monthly check-in requirement. This feature enables a text to be sent first with the call back number followed by the standard automated phone call.

Staff are also able exchange text messages directly with individuals through ERS and send reminders for important requirement deadlines.

Funding for ERS comes from both the general and cash funds of the Community Corrections program.

Electronic Reporting	FY 23-24	FY 23-24	FY 25-26
Number Served	4,348	4,442	4,439

Rehabilitative Services

Rehabilitative Services, Financial Assistance – Rehabilitative Services Financial Assistance was created in 2006 to reduce the financial barriers for high-risk and high-need adults requiring evaluation and/or treatment services. Research demonstrates that financial barriers substantially limit access to behavioral health care among justice-involved individuals, and that reducing these barriers increases treatment engagement and program completion (National Institute of Justice, 2019; SAMHSA, 2014). In recognition of this need, the Nebraska Legislature allocated funds to Probation to provide financial assistance for individuals who otherwise would be unable to afford necessary behavioral health supports and services.

This financial assistance is not intended to eliminate the need for accountability and financial responsibility, rather, it serves as another resource available to an individual when financial barriers exist. Individuals are expected to contribute toward the financial obligations associated with services using the AOCP's sliding fee scale. Financial assistance is available only after all other financial resources have been exhausted.

By Supreme Court Rule, any individual receiving services must receive those services through a Probation Registered Service Provider. These services may be provided in an office setting or remotely through a teleservices network.

Adult Fee for Service, Financial Assistance is funded by both general and cash funds of the Community Corrections program.

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Adult Behavioral Health Financial Assistance by Service Type

Service Type	Amount FY23-24	Amount FY24-25	Amount FY 25-26
Substance Use Evaluation	$270,578	$260,969	$187,106
Short-Term Residential	$1,066,688	$684,997	$481,832
Intensive Outpatient	$709,845	$747,934	$627,389
Outpatient Counseling	$134,279	$665,685	$528,287
Co-Occurring Evaluation	$187,000	$210,492	$206,195
Co-Occurring Short Term Residential	$22,046	$103,884	$57,904
Pretreatment – Reporting Center	$219,063	$234,025	$194,530
Relapse Group – Reporting Center	$340,058	$361,328	$409,106
Mental Health Evaluation/Assessment	$21,388	$27,599	$22,878
Mental Health Outpatient Treatment	$315,124	$167,821	$148,386
Adults Who Sexually Harm Assessment and Treatment	$318,969	$326,762	$307,678
Reporting Center Behavioral Health Contracts	$1,684,578	$1,597,446	$1,946,092
Total	$5,289,625	$5,388,945	$5,117,383

(Please note non-clinical services are not included in this report.)

Transitional Living Financial Assistance - was created to support the success of individuals on probation, post-release supervision, and in problem-solving courts. Research consistently demonstrates that stable housing is one of the strongest predictors of successful reentry, while housing instability significantly increases the likelihood of recidivism (National Research Council, 2014; Metraux & Culhane, 2004). Transitional Living provides short-term, stable housing for individuals at high risk to reoffend, contributing to community safety. This aligns evidence showing that structured housing environments reduce technical violations and enhance engagement in treatment (Fontaine & Biess, 2012; USICH, 2015).

The initiative places individuals in a supportive setting where they can focus on treatment, employment, and community reintegration with the goal of achieving long-term self-sufficiency. Research indicates that housing combined with supportive services, including behavioral health treatment, employment assistance, and

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comprehensive case management significantly improves outcomes and promotes long-term stability (Culhane, Metraux, & Byrne, 2011; Cortés & Rogers, 2010). Transitional living also improves a supervising agency's ability to maintain contact with individuals under court-ordered supervision, consistent with evidence that structured residential placements enhance accountability and reduce absconding during high-risk transition periods (Petersilia, 2003; Latessa & Lovins, 2019).

Effective February 1, 2026, Transitional Living underwent a key structural update. To better align services with participant needs and increase program efficiency, the maximum program length was reduced from 84 days to 45 days. This modification enhances the focus on transition planning from program entry through coordinated efforts involving the provider, probation officer, and the justice-involved individual. A more defined timeline supports program consistency, strengthens outcomes, and aligns service delivery with current resource capacity and operational goals.

Transitional Living Financial Assistance is funded through general and cash funds and is not statutorily required.

Transitional Living Eligibility Requirements

- Supervised on probation, post-release supervision or problem-solving courts
- Sentenced as a felony offense or as a Class I Misdemeanor for Domestic Violence, Sex Offense or DUI-III or higher
- High Risk to reoffend
- Housing instability
- Lack resources to pay for suitable housing
- Ordered to Transitional Living through the Courts

Transitional Living Housing Assistance

	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26
Assistance by Fiscal Year	$5,087,042	$5,395,897	$3,928,211

Discharges and Revocations

Discharges and Revocations of Adults Sentenced to Probation

Discharges	Successful Completion	Unsuccessful Completion	Revoked New Crime	Revoked Technical Violation	Revoked Other or Not Specified	Other	N
FY 2023-2024	71.9%	9.9%	6.8%	7.3%	2.5%	1.6%	8,965
FY 2024-2025	72%	10%	6%	7%	3%	2%	8,992
FY 2025-2026	71%	9.8%	6.7%	7.8%	2.7%	2.0%	8,771

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Discharges and Revocations of Adults Sentenced to Post-Release Supervision

Discharges	Successful Completion	Unsuccessful Completion	Revoked New Crime	Revoked Technical Violation	Revoked Other or Not Specified	Other	N
FY 2023-2024	42.1%	23.2%	11.8%	12.0%	6.9%	4.0%	994
FY 2024-2025	41.7%	22.5%	14.5%	11.6%	6.3%	3.5%	1,054
FY 2025-2026	39.7%	23.6%	17.2%	11.3%	4.3%	3.9%	1,044

**Unsuccessful Completion arises when courts terminate an order of post-release supervision when financial obligations have not been met, required days of custodial sanctions have not been met to face revocation, or other factors have intervened not allowing the post-release individual to satisfy all conditions and case management included in the Court Order. Other includes Death, Deported, or district override.*

Felony Revocations to Incarceration - Please note there are several possible outcomes when an individual is revoked from a term of probation. These include, but may not be limited to, revocation to the department of corrections, a county jail, imposition of a fine, and/or additional probation. The information below only addresses those individuals with a term of probation revoked on a felony charge, out of a District Court sentenced to a term of incarceration upon revocation.

Individuals revoked due to a new law violation are indicated as such. These would not include minor traffic offenses or infractions. Technical violations are wide ranging and include all probationer non-compliance from failure to pay fines and fees, to missed or positive substance use testing, failure to attend or complete treatment, to absconding from supervision, among other things.

Law Violation	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26
Prison	175	159	191
County jail	128	160	178
Total	303	319	369
% to Prison	58%	50%	48%
Technical Violations	**FY 23-24**	**FY 24-25**	**FY 25-26**
Prison	84	95	84
County jail	146	155	159
Total	230	238	243
% to Prison	37%	40%	35%

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Risk Reduction of High Risk to Reoffend Individuals - Risk Reduction of High-Risk to Reoffend Individuals refers to the change in assessed risk for individuals who successfully completed a term of probation or post-release supervision and were initially scored in the high or very high-risk category on the Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI). Risk reduction is measured by comparing their initial LS/CMI assessment to their reassessment score at discharge. Research supports the use of LS/CMI score changes as a valid indicator of progress in addressing criminogenic needs and predicting reductions in reoffending (Andrews & Bonta, 2010; Babchishin, Hanson, & Blais, 2016; Gutierrez, Wilson, & Rugge, 2013).

Probation

Fiscal Year	Average 1st LSCMI Score	Average Last LSCMI Score	Change in LSCMI Score	% Change
FY 2023-2024	28.10	23.10	-4.90	-17.60%
FY 2024-2025	25.6	19.6	-6	-23.60%
FY 2025-2026	25.8	19.6	6.2	-24.15%

Post-Release Supervision

Fiscal Year	Average 1st LSCMI Score	Average Last LSCMI Score	Change in LSCMI Score	% Change
FY 2023-2024	25.5	20.1	-5.4	-21.20%
FY 2024-2025	27.4	22.6	-4.8	-17.30%
FY 2025-2026	27.2	22.2	-4.9	-18.14%

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