

# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

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## Administrative Office of Probation's 2017-2018 Fiscal Year report on Adult Community Corrections Programs, Facilities, Tools, Services and Supervision

### Executive Summary

Under the structure of the Nebraska Supreme Court and the Administrative Office of the Courts & 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.

Probation officers make lasting changes in local communities by assisting both juveniles and adults to become productive members of society. Nebraska Probation utilizes individualized approaches focused on evidence-based principles and practices, and employs a dedicated and skilled professional staff to meet this goal. Providing this purposeful intervention, Nebraska Probation strives to continue to impact community safety for the better.

During Fiscal Year 2017-18, the positive impact Probation made on community safety continued to be apparent. Further, Probation's contribution to adult Justice Reinvestment (JRI) efforts in Nebraska took hold and demonstrate how Probation is a cost-effective means of accomplishing community safety and exemplifies community corrections at its very core.

In short, during FY17-18 the Administrative Office of Probation:

- ❖ Completed 10,132 presentence investigations (PSIs), and 763 post-release supervision plans. Both numbers represent an increase over the previous fiscal year (10,098 PSIs, 443 PRS plans).
- ❖ Provided case management for 8,731, new, high-risk individuals in their communities.
- ❖ Supervised 1,040 individuals under post-release supervision.
- ❖ Continued to experience a rise in the overall risk-level of the population served.
- ❖ Observed a significant reduction in the overall risk-level of high-risk individuals in both probationers and problem solving court participants upon successful completion of supervision.
- ❖ Collected a total of 477,512 chemical tests, compared with 427,976 the previous year.
- ❖ Positively impacted the number of individuals revoked to a state correctional facility. The number of individuals being revoked off of probation to a state prison for a new law violation dropped 5%, (57% to 42%), while those revoked to prison for technical violations dropped 16%-points from 45% to 29%.
- ❖ Experienced a dramatic increase in the utilization of administrative and custodial sanctions as a means to avoid revocation proceedings. Administrative sanctions rose to 16,432 in FY17-18, while 1,759 custodial sanctions were deployed during the fiscal year.

# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

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- ❖ Continued to be a cost-effective means of offender rehabilitation and community safety. During FY 17-18, it cost:
  - Approximately \$4.51 per day to supervise a lower-risk probationer
  - Approximately \$6.67 for a high-risk probationer
  - Approximately \$9.68 per day to supervise those individuals in alternatives to incarceration programs such as Specialized Substance Abuse Supervision (SSAS), Reframe, Post-release Supervision (PRS) and Transitional Intervention (TIP).
  - Approximately \$7.85 per day to supervise those with involvement in a Problem Solving Court.

# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

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## Administrative Office of Probation's 2017-2018 Fiscal Year report on Adult Community Corrections Programs, Facilities, Tools, Services and Supervision

The Administrative Office of Probation (AOP) makes lasting changes in local communities by assisting both juveniles and adults to become productive members of society. Nebraska Probation utilizes individualized approaches, focused on evidence-based principles and practices, and employs a dedicated and skilled professional staff to meet this goal. Providing this purposeful intervention, Nebraska Probation strives to impact community safety for the better across all 93 of Nebraska's counties and 12 Judicial Districts. Probation's programs and services are implemented in such a way to create constructive change through rehabilitation, collaboration, and partnership, in order to provide meaningful services to communities, victims and courts.

Probation utilizes actuarial based, normed and validated risk and needs-based assessment tools to guide it in its decision making, resource allocation, service provision and case management. These assessment instruments are the foundation for everything the agency does, which includes the compilation of Presentence Investigations (PSIs), the classification of adult probationers for supervision and case management, and the determination of interventions needed to help reduce the risk of recidivism or mitigate the needs that led the individual before the Court.

Probation is community corrections at its very core. As a true alternative to incarceration, probation "supervises," or provides case management across a myriad of risk levels – from those individuals assessed to be at very low risk to recidivate, to those assessed to be at the very highest risk to recidivate – covering the gamut of misdemeanor and felony offenses.

With the passing of Justice Reinvestment Initiatives (JRI) during the 2015 and 2016 Legislative Sessions, JRI officially commenced in Nebraska during the 2015-2016 fiscal year. As such, all individuals convicted of Class IV Felonies committed after the effective date of the new law are presumed to be destined for probation.

Additionally, a new category of probationers, known as post-release supervision (PRS) probationers, was also created. Statutorily, a minimum of nine-months of PRS is required to be imposed on any individual sentenced to a term of incarceration of any length for any Class III, Class IIIA or Class IV Felony committed on or after August 30, 2015. While a nine-month term of PRS is the minimum, PRS terms of up to 12 months are allowed in Class IV Felonies, 18 months in Class IIIA Felonies and up to 24 months on Class III felonies.

# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

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In an effort to reduce the number of individuals being revoked from probation for technical (non-criminal, substance use, etc.) reasons, Justice Reinvestment Initiatives directed Probation's incentives and sanctions matrix be reworked and added custodial sanctions as an alternative for Courts and probation in lieu of formal revocation. Once probation officers have exhausted all reasonable efforts to gain compliance through the utilization of administrative sanctions such as treatment or other program referrals, they may request the imposition of custodial sanctions. Only the court can actually impose the custodial sanction.

Statutorily custodial sanctions of "up to three days," and "up to 30 days," are included on probation's Incentives and Sanctions Matrix. An individual must serve a minimum of 90 days of custodial sanctions, as imposed by the court, before formal revocation proceedings can be initiated in felony cases.

A tenet of evidenced-based practice and justice reinvestment efforts calls for the reinforcement, or incentivizing, of positive behavior change. Probation's Incentives and Sanctions Matrix provides for probationers, with limited exceptions, to earn an early discharge from their term of probation and post-release supervision in accordance with Supreme Court Rule, based on their performance while under supervision and demonstrable reduction in their assessed risk to recidivate. This is also a critical feature of JRI, as probation resources continue a shift towards case managing the highest risk individuals, making it imperative that lower-risk individuals are released when appropriate, freeing up the probation resources needed to make this successful.

## INVESTIGATIONS

**Presentence Investigations (PSI)** -- are ordered by the Court and are designed to assist a judge in determining an appropriate sentence. PSIs 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 the 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.

	<b>FY 15-16</b>	<b>FY 16-17</b>	<b>FY 17-18</b>
<b>Total Investigations</b>	<b>9,693</b>	<b>10,098</b>	<b>10,132</b>

# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

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**Post-release Supervision (PRS) Plans** – are compiled in collaboration with the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services (NDCS), the Office of Parole Administration (Parole), or a county jail. 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 inmates discharge from NDCS custody on to PRS, Probation staff submit a revised Post-release Supervision Plan to the sentencing court including a Community Needs & 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 & safety plans, among other things.

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.

	<b>FY 15-16</b>	<b>FY 16-17</b>	<b>FY 17-18</b>
<b>Total PRS Plans</b>	<b>***71</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>763</b>

\*\*\* FY15-16 number only covers February 18, 2016 to June 30, 2016.

## 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 recidivate, as well as to prioritize the management and case and treatment planning for male and female adult offenders. 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 AOP developed quality assurance measures and undertook LS-CMI refresher training for all staff to enhance the fidelity in instrument application.

# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

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**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 and guides the probation officer in determining selection of conducting a Level of Service, Case Management Inventory or Nebraska Adult Probation Screen – Needs.

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 (VASOR)** -- measures both static and dynamic risk factors to re-offend sexually, as well as assesses the nature of an individual's violence history and offense severity. The VASOR is utilized in addition to the LS-CMI in any 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, all 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.

# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

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## PROGRAMS

The methods the Nebraska Probation System utilizes to accomplish case management includes a variety of program strategies relative to evidence-based research. These include assessment, motivational interviewing, treatment matching, facilitating cognitive behavioral and other groups, developing pro-social skills, engaging positive support systems, case planning, and the use of relevant tools.

Additionally, case management contributes to an increased level of safety and welfare for the community. Case management targets risk reduction by focusing on the assessed criminogenic need areas through meaningful contacts and referrals as needed. Because certain populations of probationers present unique challenges in case management, special approaches to management of these cases is taken and special programming is used to target these unique needs.

## LEVELS OF CASE MANAGEMENT/SUPERVISION

Responsive case management levels of supervision are established during the Investigation stage, or after sentencing if a case is a direct probation and are based on assessed risk and classification. Probation officers apply responsive case management strategies in a consistent and comprehensive manner relative to the targeted risk level to accomplish case management.

**Community Based Resources (CBR)** -- Adult Community-Based Resource Probation officers will broker, or refer, for targeted services within the local community, and probationers will be actively supervised with focused supervision done on areas identified by the risk assessment tool to be at high risk.

Guided by national standards, caseload sizes for officer-to-probationer ratios at Community Based Resources vary from 1-100 for those assessed at CBR-medium-high to 1-1,500 for those that are in administrative status or are assessed as very low risks to recidivate.

Funding for Community Based Resources (CBR) comes from the probation general fund. The average cost to supervise a CBR probationer per-day is approximately \$4.51.

Offender Demographics CBR	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
<b>Gender</b>			
<b>Female</b>	<b>2881</b>	<b>2779</b>	<b>2773</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>5687</b>	<b>5424</b>	<b>5249</b>
	<b>8568</b>	<b>8203</b>	<b>8022</b>

# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

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<b>Age</b>			
<b>Under 18</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>18-20</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>793</b>
<b>21-25</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>1940</b>	<b>1844</b>
<b>26-30</b>	<b>1361</b>	<b>1350</b>	<b>1376</b>
<b>31-35</b>	<b>1064</b>	<b>1022</b>	<b>1014</b>
<b>36-40</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>809</b>
<b>41+</b>	<b>2286</b>	<b>2193</b>	<b>2171</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
<b>American Indian or Alaskan Native</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>186</b>
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>135</b>
<b>Black</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>696</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>1015</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>899</b>
<b>White</b>	<b>6574</b>	<b>6213</b>	<b>6106</b>
<b>Hispanic Origin</b>	<b>1241</b>	<b>1237</b>	<b>1192</b>
<b>Not of Hispanic Origin</b>	<b>7327</b>	<b>6966</b>	<b>6830</b>
<b>Marital Status</b>			
<b>Single</b>	<b>4966</b>	<b>4819</b>	<b>4714</b>
<b>Married</b>	<b>1798</b>	<b>1679</b>	<b>1658</b>
<b>Separated/Divorced/Widowed</b>	<b>1468</b>	<b>1375</b>	<b>1331</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>319</b>
<b>Education Level at Entry</b>			
<b>8th Grade or Less</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>262</b>
<b>9th Through 11th Grade</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>630</b>
<b>12th Grade or GED</b>	<b>2874</b>	<b>4170</b>	<b>4028</b>
<b>Vocational/Some College</b>	<b>1852</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>1993</b>
<b>College or Above</b>	<b>1092</b>	<b>1012</b>	<b>1027</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	<b>1717</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>82</b>



# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

Offense Category CBR Probation	Offense Type	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
<b>Assaultive Act</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>106</b>
	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>365</b>
	<b>Other</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Burglary</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>52</b>
	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>Other</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Compliance</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>35</b>
	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>183</b>
	<b>Other</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Dangerous Drugs</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>536</b>
	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>317</b>
	<b>Other</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Family Offense</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>45</b>
	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>156</b>
	<b>Other</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Homicide</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>
	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>26</b>
	<b>Other</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Kidnapping</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>Other</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Property &amp; Fiscal</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>387</b>
	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>370</b>
	<b>Other</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Robbery</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>
	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Other</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Sex Offense</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Other</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Traffic Offense</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>138</b>

The information contained within this report was collected and analyzed from the Administrative Office of Probation's case management system. This analysis, including any attachments, is for the sole use of the intended recipient(s) and may contain confidential and privileged information. Any unauthorized review, use, disclosure or distribution, without expressed written consent of the author is prohibited. The author will not be held responsible for any mismanagement of confidential information

# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

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	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>4,899</b>	<b>4437</b>	<b>4201</b>
	<b>Other</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Weapon Offense</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>35</b>
	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>28</b>
	<b>Other</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>182</b>
	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>777</b>
	<b>Other</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>1,556</b>	<b>1620</b>	<b>1543</b>
	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>6,964</b>	<b>6533</b>	<b>6426</b>
	<b>Other</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>53</b>

**Community Based Intervention/Intensive Supervision Probation (CBI/ISP)** – CBI/ISP targets those assessed at an elevated risk to recidivate, or those individuals under supervision for specialized convictions such as sex offenses, domestic violence offenses and/or repeated episodes of driving under the influence. Probation officers use varied hours of operation, treatment, field contacts, cognitive groups, and all available interventions pertinent to high levels of assessed risk, related to precipitating criminogenic behaviors, and/or as ordered by the court, to intensively supervise individuals in this classification.

Additionally, those individuals serving probation terms for convictions relating to domestic violence, sexual offense, and third offense or greater drunk drivers, as well as those with other unique circumstances such as gang members, those with significant mental illness, lower-risk post-release supervision probationers, etc., may be required to participate in programming related to their precipitating behaviors and will be supervised intensively. Specifically:

Individuals on probation involving aspects of, or with a history of domestic violence, will be referred to a domestic violence intervention or batterers intervention program and supervised intensively unless scoring as situational offenders on the DV Matrix.

Individuals on probation involving aspects of sexual deviancy will be referred for a sex offender evaluation and treatment and supervised intensively.

Individuals serving probation following a conviction for a DWI Third offense or above will be substance abuse tested frequently, referred for substance use evaluation and treatment and supervised intensively.

# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

It should also be noted that those individuals assessed at reduced levels of risk, but coming out of a term of incarceration on post-release supervision will be supervised intensively for at least the first 60 days in the community before being considered for transition upon demonstration of stability in their work, sobriety and life.

Guided by national standards, caseload sizes for officer-to-probationer ratios at Community Based Intervention/Intensive Supervision is 1-50.

Funding for Community Based Intervention/Intensive Supervision Probation (CBI/ISP) comes from the probation general fund. The average cost to supervise a CBI/ISP probationer per-day is approximately \$6.67.

<b>Community Based Intervention (CBI) High Risk</b>	<b>FY 15-16</b>	<b>FY 16-17</b>	<b>FY 17-18</b>
<b>CBI Domestic Violence</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>1086</b>	<b>1061</b>
<b>CBI Sex Offender</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>Offender Demographics CBI (Intensive Supervision)</b>	<b>FY 15-16</b>	<b>FY16-17</b>	<b>FY 17-18</b>
<b>Gender</b>			
<b>Female</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>1029</b>	<b>1056</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>2933</b>	<b>3044</b>	<b>2966</b>
	<b>3816</b>	<b>4073</b>	<b>4022</b>
<b>Age</b>			
<b>Under 18</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>18-20</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>459</b>
<b>21-25</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>854</b>
<b>26-30</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>690</b>
<b>31-35</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>596</b>
<b>36-40</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>438</b>
<b>41+</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>969</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
<b>American Indian or Alaskan Native</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>154</b>
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>Black</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>545</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>354</b>

# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

<b>White</b>	<b>2834</b>	<b>2979</b>	<b>2923</b>
<b>Hispanic Origin</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>461</b>
<b>Not of Hispanic Origin</b>	<b>3365</b>	<b>3591</b>	<b>3561</b>
<b>Marital Status</b>			
<b>Single</b>	<b>2330</b>	<b>2441</b>	<b>2408</b>
<b>Married</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>634</b>
<b>Separated/Divorced/Widowed</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>767</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>213</b>
<b>Education Level at Entry</b>			
<b>8th Grade or Less</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>143</b>
<b>9th Through 11th Grade</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>710</b>
<b>12th Grade or GED</b>	<b>1668</b>	<b>2283</b>	<b>2294</b>
<b>Vocational/Some College</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>698</b>
<b>College or Above</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>175</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>2</b>

<b>Offense Category CBI (Intensive Supervision)</b>	<b>Offense Type</b>	<b>FY 15-16</b>	<b>FY 16-17</b>	<b>FY 17-18</b>
<b>Assaultive Act</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>164</b>
	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>826</b>
	<b>Other</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Burglary</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>83</b>
	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>Other</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Compliance</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>38</b>
	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>135</b>
	<b>Other</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Dangerous Drugs</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>531</b>
	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>236</b>
	<b>Other</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Family Offense</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>36</b>
	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>71</b>

Adult Probation Annual Report - FY17

Prepared by Gene Cotter, Deputy Probation Administrator  
 Ralene Cheng, Director of Finance  
 Rick Hixson, IT Data Analyst  
 Tyson Jenkins, Alternatives to Incarceration Specialist

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# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

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	Other	0	0	0
Homicide	Felony	8	6	5
	Misdemeanor	1	2	6
	Other	0	0	0
Kidnapping	Felony	5	8	6
	Misdemeanor	7	9	7
	Other	0	0	0
Property & Fiscal	Felony	211	175	173
	Misdemeanor	130	131	126
	Other	0	0	0
Robbery	Felony	27	22	13
	Misdemeanor	2	2	0
	Other	0	0	0
Sex Offense	Felony	227	219	179
	Misdemeanor	44	40	47
	Other	1	4	4
Traffic Offense	Felony	146	145	138
	Misdemeanor	554	480	417
	Other	1	0	0
Weapon Offense	Felony	35	34	31
	Misdemeanor	11	16	21
	Other	0	1	4
Unknown	Felony	78	127	193
	Misdemeanor	370	482	472
	Other	47	60	58
Total	Felony	1,537	1602	1590
	Misdemeanor	2,227	2401	2366
	Other	52	70	66

# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

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**Alternatives to Incarceration (AI)** – Adult Alternatives to Incarceration (AI) Probation is a supervision approach intended for probationers at CBI who are considered to be at the highest risk to reoffend, are being supervised by specialized populations officer within a specialized programs and/or are participating in problem solving courts. These individuals may also be on probation or are 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-probationer ratios at Alternatives to Incarceration populations is 1-24, with Problem Solving Court caseload sizes carrying a ratio of 1-30.

Funding for Alternatives to Incarceration (AI), which includes Specialized Substance Abuse Supervision (SSAS), Post-release supervision (PRS), Reframe and Transitional Intervention Program (PRS) comes from the probation general fund. The average cost to supervise an AI probationer per-day is approximately \$9.68.

**Post-release Supervision (PRS)** – with limited exceptions, following the passage of Justice Reinvestment initiatives in 2015, certain felonies committed on or after August 30, 2015 carry a term of post-release supervision probation.

PRS probation is required any time a term of incarceration is imposed by the Court, regardless of the duration, in any Class III, IIIA and IV felony.

	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
<b>PRS Probationers</b>	<b>***169</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>1,040</b>

\*\*\* FY15-16 number only covers August 30, 2015 to June 30, 2016.

# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

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Post Release Supervision Demographics	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
<b>Female</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>229</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>811</b>
<b>Age</b>		
<b>Under 18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>18 to 20</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>21 to 25</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>162</b>
<b>26 to 30</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>185</b>
<b>31 to 35</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>190</b>
<b>36 to 40</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>161</b>
<b>41+</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>299</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
<b>American Indian or Alaska Native</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Black</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>248</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>129</b>
<b>White</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>586</b>
<b>Hispanic Origin</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>167</b>
<b>Not of Hispanic Origin</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>873</b>
<b>Marital Status</b>		
<b>Single</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>490</b>
<b>Married</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>Separated/Divorced/Widowed</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>115</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>348</b>
<b>Education Level at Entry</b>		
<b>8th Grade Or Less</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>129</b>
<b>9th Through 11th Grade</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>194</b>
<b>12th Grade or GED</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>494</b>
<b>Vocational/Some College</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>106</b>
<b>College or Above</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>94</b>

# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

## PRS Offense Categories

Offense Category PRS		FY 16-17	FY 17-18
<b>Assaultive Acts</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>138</b>
	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Other</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Burglary</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>
	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Other</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Compliance</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>37</b>
	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Other</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Dangerous Drugs</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>368</b>
	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Other</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Family Offense</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>
	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Other</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Homicide</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Other</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Kidnapping</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Other</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Property Fiscal</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>146</b>
	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Other</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Robbery</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Other</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Sex Offense</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>57</b>
	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Other</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Traffic Offense</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>88</b>
	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Adult Probation Annual Report - FY17

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# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

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	Other	0	0
Weapon Offense	Felony	37	35
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
Unknown	Felony	116	149
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
Total	Felony	1070	1040
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0

**Specialized Substance Abuse Supervision (SSAS)** – The first of probation’s evidenced based programs, dating to 2006, the SSAS program is designated for the highest risk felony drug offenders, serial drunk drivers (Third offenders or above), post-release supervision probationers or other felony probationers assessed at high risk in alcohol/drug problems and high levels of antisocial thinking or patterns.

Justice Reinvestment efforts called for the expansion of SSAS. Additional resources were placed to expand capacity in existing SSAS locations. Although individuals are supervised with “SSAS-like conditions” statewide, to be considered to be truly involved in a SSAS program, the probationer must be involved at a location with a Reporting Center and under the supervision of a SSAS Officer. As such, there are several categories of SSAS probationers. These include: SSAS, PRS-SSAS and CBI-SSAS. CBI-SSAS probationers are those that are supervised with “SSAS like conditions”, but in a location without a SSAS officer or a Reporting Center.

As part of their case management, SSAS participants receive substance use services to include evaluation and treatment, relevant Reporting Center Services, random and frequent chemical testing, and cognitive groups. Probation officers managing a case work varied, field-based hours and are heavily engaged with treatment providers, employers and other community support networks.

All participants meeting financial criteria are eligible for financial assistance to obtain substance use, mental health or other qualifying services.

**\*\* PLEASE NOTE: Due to budget issues, Parole ceased participation in the SSAS program in FY15-16. Further, new programming developed in response to JRI, designed to meet the individual needs of those without substance use issues, or those with high criminogenic risk/needs in all categories, commenced in January, 2017. Until that date, the highest risk individuals were supervised within the SSAS program. As of January 1, 2017, those individuals not specifically fitting the SSAS Criteria were referred to either the Reframe or Transitional Intervention Program (TIP).**

# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

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<b>Offender Demographics SSAS</b>	<b>FY 15-16</b>	<b>FY 16-17</b>	<b>FY 17-18</b>
<b>Gender</b>			
Female	173	240	399
Male	425	716	1137
		956	1536
<b>Age</b>			
Under 18		5	2
18-20	46	102	113
21-25	133	223	267
26-30	102	148	308
31-35	114	141	256
36-40	66	101	175
41+	137	236	415
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
American Indian or Alaskan Native	16	45	70
Asian or Pacific Islander	8	11	16
Black	72	174	276
Other	62	91	154
White	440	635	1020
Hispanic Origin	78	133	194
Not of Hispanic Origin	520	823	1342
<b>Marital Status</b>			
Single		583	1025
Married		113	147
Separated/Divorced/Widowed		161	241
Unknown		99	123
<b>Educational Level at Entry</b>			
8 <sup>th</sup> Grade or Less		23	47
9 <sup>th</sup> through 11 <sup>th</sup> Grade		172	351

# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

12 <sup>th</sup> Grade or DED		530	852
Vocational/Some College		171	222
College or Above		36	31
Unknown		24	33

## SSAS Crime Types:

Offense Category SSAS		FY 16-17	FY 17-18
Assaultive Acts	Felony	43	132
	Misdemeanor	105	2
	Other	0	0
Burglary	Felony	28	42
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
Compliance	Felony	15	68
	Misdemeanor	17	3
	Other	0	1
Dangerous Drugs	Felony	342	675
	Misdemeanor	30	11
	Other	2	0
Family Offense	Felony	4	5
	Misdemeanor	7	0
	Other	0	0
Homicide	Felony	1	0
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
Kidnapping	Felony	1	1
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
Property Fiscal	Felony	93	173
	Misdemeanor	16	3
	Other	0	0
Robbery	Felony	4	3
	Misdemeanor	2	0
	Other	0	0
Sex Offense	Felony	5	2

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# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

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	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Other</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Traffic Offense</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>184</b>
	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>25</b>
	<b>Other</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Weapon Offense</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>160</b>
	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
	<b>Other</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>43</b>
	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Other</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>1488</b>
	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>47</b>
	<b>Other</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

During calendar-year 2018 the Office of Probation Administration commissioned the University of Nebraska Law/Psychology Program to conduct a process and outcome study on its SSAS Program. The study concluded:

*“The results of this process and outcome analysis show strong empirical evidence that the SSAS program succeeds in meeting all of its major goals for high risk, substance abusing offenders with felony convictions: 1) offering a program of intensive supervision, 2) increasing the likelihood of successful completion of probation, and 3) lowering recidivism after discharge from probation. After carefully constructing equivalent SSAS treatment and non-SSAS “business as usual” comparison groups, LPUNL was able to demonstrate that while SSAS clients received more violations and a greater number of sanctions, they were more likely to successfully complete probation and less likely to be revoked. Furthermore, these process and outcome differences are not due to demographic, criminogenic risk or criminal charge differences between the groups because successful propensity matching controlled all these differences. Furthermore, compared to other probationers not in the SSAS program, SSAS clients were significantly less likely to recidivate using the Nebraska Supreme Court’s definition of recidivism, measured in a three year window. LPUNL concludes that Nebraska Probation’s SSAS program is an effective intervention that successfully treats high risk, felons with serious substance abuse problems. We encourage its continued and expanded use in Nebraska and recommend further study of its processes and outcomes to demonstrate that SSAS is a fully evidence based program and as such it can serve as a valuable alternative to incarceration for treating high risk/high need, substance abusing felons.<sup>12</sup>”*

# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

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*12 Most program evaluators would agree that in order to achieve fully Evidence Based status, SSAS would need a replication study, again showing positive results."*

The complete results of this study can be found on the Nebraska Judicial Branch website at <https://supremecourt.nebraska.gov/forms-publications>.

**Reframe** – is designated for the highest risk individual that does NOT have elevated levels of criminogenic (crime-producing) need in the area of alcohol and/or controlled substance involvement. The interventional-focus for a Reframe probationer is on criminal-thinking and other recurring behaviors that have led the person to involvement with the Courts.

Probation officers managing a Reframe caseload work varied, field-based hours and are heavily engaged with treatment providers, employers and other community support networks.

All participants meeting financial criteria are eligible for financial assistance to obtain substance use, mental health or other qualifying services.

**Reframe: REMINDER – Reframe did not officially exist as a classification until January 1, 2017.**

Reframe Demographics	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
<b>Female</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>161</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>496</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>657</b>
<b>Age</b>		
<b>Under 18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>18 to 20</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>21 to 25</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>112</b>
<b>26 to 30</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>144</b>
<b>31 to 35</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>113</b>
<b>36 to 40</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>41+</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>125</b>

# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
<b>American Indian or Alaska Native</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Black</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>163</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>White</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>388</b>
<b>Hispanic Origin</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>Not of Hispanic Origin</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>594</b>
<b>Marital Status</b>		
<b>Single</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>455</b>
<b>Married</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>Separated/Divorced/Widowed</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Education Level at Entry</b>		
<b>8th Grade Or Less</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>9th Through 11th Grade</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>194</b>
<b>12th Grade or GED</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>338</b>
<b>Vocational/Some College</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>College or Above</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>

## Offense Category Reframe:

<b>Offense Category Reframe</b>		<b>FY 16-17</b>	<b>FY17-18</b>
<b>Assaultive Acts</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>84</b>
	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>
	<b>Other</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Burglary</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17</b>
	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Other</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Compliance</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>37</b>

# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

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	Misdemeanor	0	9
	Other	0	1
<b>Dangerous Drugs</b>	Felony	13	150
	Misdemeanor	0	21
	Other	0	0
<b>Family Offense</b>	Felony	1	9
	Misdemeanor	0	5
	Other	0	0
<b>Homicide</b>	Felony	0	0
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
<b>Kidnapping</b>	Felony	0	2
	Misdemeanor	0	2
	Other	0	0
<b>Property Fiscal</b>	Felony	12	104
	Misdemeanor	0	14
	Other	0	0
<b>Robbery</b>	Felony	0	1
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
<b>Sex Offense</b>	Felony	2	4
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
<b>Traffic Offense</b>	Felony	0	30
	Misdemeanor	0	31
	Other	0	0
<b>Weapon Offense</b>	Felony	1	26
	Misdemeanor	0	4
	Other	0	0
<b>Unknown</b>	Felony	3	80
	Misdemeanor	0	18
	Other	0	0

# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

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<b>Total</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>544</b>
	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>112</b>
	<b>Other</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>

**Transitional Intervention Program (TIP):** is designated for the highest of the high-risk probationers that have demonstrated elevated levels of criminogenic (crime-producing) need in all assessed areas. The interventional-focus for a TIP probationer is on criminal-thinking and containment.

Probation officers managing a TIP caseload work varied, field-based hours and are heavily engaged with law enforcement, treatment providers, employers and other community support networks. TIP participants are generally monitored for a period of time on global-positioning electronic monitoring.

All participants meeting financial criteria are eligible for financial assistance to obtain substance use, mental health or other qualifying services.

**REMINDER – TIP did not officially exist as a classification until January 1, 2017.**

<b>TIP Demographics</b>	<b>FY 16-17</b>	<b>FY17-18</b>
<b>Female</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Age</b>		
<b>Under 18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>18 to 20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>21 to 25</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>26 to 30</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>31 to 35</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>36 to 40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>41+</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>



# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
<b>American Indian or Alaska Native</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Black</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>White</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Hispanic Origin</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Not of Hispanic Origin</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Marital Status</b>		
<b>Single</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Married</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Separated/Divorced/Widowed</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Education Level at Entry</b>		
<b>8th Grade Or Less</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>9th Through 11th Grade</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>12th Grade or GED</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Vocational/Some College</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>College or Above</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## TIP Crime Types:

<b>Offense Category TIP</b>		<b>FY 16-17</b>	<b>FY 17-18</b>
<b>Assaultive Acts</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Other</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Burglary</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Other</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Compliance</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>

# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

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	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
<b>Dangerous Drugs</b>	Felony	0	3
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
<b>Family Offense</b>	Felony	0	0
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
<b>Homicide</b>	Felony	0	0
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
<b>Kidnapping</b>	Felony	0	0
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
<b>Property Fiscal</b>	Felony	1	4
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
<b>Robbery</b>	Felony	0	0
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
<b>Sex Offense</b>	Felony	0	0
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
<b>Traffic Offense</b>	Felony	0	1
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
<b>Weapon Offense</b>	Felony	0	1
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0
<b>Unknown</b>	Felony	0	2
	Misdemeanor	0	0
	Other	0	0

# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

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<b>Total</b>	<b>Felony</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>
	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Other</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

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## PROBLEM-SOLVING COURTS

Research shows problem-solving courts are an effective strategy to reduce substance use and recidivism among substance-using, nonviolent individuals with criminal histories. Nationally, 75% of drug court graduates remain arrest-free at least two years after their release from the program (Finigan, M., Carey, S. M., & Cox, A. 2007).

Nebraska Problem-Solving Courts are post-plea or post-adjudicatory intensive supervision treatment programs designed for high-risk and high-need individuals. Nebraska Problem-Solving Courts can only be established with the approval of the Nebraska Supreme Court.

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. Members include representatives of courts, probation, law enforcement, and the legal and treatment community.

Nebraska Problem-Solving Courts operate within the district, county or juvenile courts in all 12 Nebraska Judicial Districts. Most problem-solving courts in Nebraska operate under the Administrative Office of Probation, with the exception of the Adult Drug Courts in Douglas and Lancaster Counties, and the Central Nebraska Adult Drug Court, which serves the 9th and 10th Judicial/Probation Districts. Family Drug 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 evidenced-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).

# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

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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 Adult Drug and DUI Courts, Veterans Treatment Courts, and Reentry Courts were collaboratively developed by stakeholders across Nebraska and approved by the Nebraska Supreme Court. At the direction of the Nebraska Supreme Court Committee on Problem-Solving Courts, creation of standards for Mental Health and Family Dependency Courts is underway. All Nebraska problem-solving courts adhere to approved Best Practice Standards.

Funding for Problem-Solving Courts (PSCs) comes from the Problem-Solving Court general fund. The average per-day cost to supervise a PSC participant is approximately \$7.85

Nebraska Adult Problem-Solving Court models include:

- Adult Drug and DUI Courts
- Veterans Treatment Courts
- Reentry Courts

## ADULT DRUG AND DUI COURTS

Nebraska Adult Drug and DUI Courts utilize a specialized team process that functions within the existing court structure. Adult Drug and DUI Courts are designed to achieve a reduction in recidivism and substance use among high-risk 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 chemical 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 11 Adult Drug Courts operating in Nebraska. These courts serve the following counties: Gage; Saline; Jefferson; Fillmore; Thayer; Sarpy; Lancaster; Douglas; Merrick; Hamilton; York; Dodge; Washington; 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 only DUI Court operates in Scotts Bluff County.

# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

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## Adult Drug and DUI Court Demographics

<b>Gender</b>		
<b>Female</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>40%</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>60%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Race</b>		
<b>American Indian or Alaska Native</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>Black</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>White</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>82%</b>
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
<b>Hispanic Origin</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>12%</b>
<b>Not of Hispanic Origin</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>88%</b>
<b>Age</b>		
<b>18-20</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>14%</b>
<b>21-25</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>28%</b>
<b>26-30</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>21%</b>
<b>31-35</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>13%</b>
<b>36-40</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>11%</b>
<b>41+</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>13%</b>

# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

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## 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. On June 27, 2018, the Douglas County Veterans Treatment Court held Nebraska's first Veterans Treatment Court Graduation. Nebraska's second Veterans Treatment Court opened on April 19, 2017 in Lancaster County.

Nebraska Veterans Treatment Courts are designed to reduce recidivism in high-risk 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

<b>Gender</b>		
<b>Female</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>94%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100%</b>
		<b>0%</b>
<b>Race</b>		<b>0%</b>
<b>American Indian or Alaska Native</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Asian or Pacific Islander</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Black</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>19%</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>White</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>78%</b>
		<b>0%</b>
<b>Ethnicity</b>		<b>0%</b>
<b>Hispanic Origin</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Not of Hispanic Origin</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>91%</b>

# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

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<b>Age</b>		<b>0%</b>
<b>18-20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>21-25</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>26-30</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>28%</b>
<b>31-35</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>22%</b>
<b>36-40</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>41+</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>38%</b>

## 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 the Reentry Court in the 2nd Judicial District on January 3, 2018.

Nebraska Reentry Courts are designed for high-risk 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.



# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

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## DRUG 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 drug testing summary for all Nebraska Problem-Solving Court participants. This information was collected and analyzed through the Administrative Office of Probation's case management system.

### Adult Problem Solving Court Drug Testing

Fiscal Year	FY 15-16	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 16-17	FY 17-18	FY 17-18
	Number of Participants	Number of Drug Tests	Number of Participants	Number of Drug Tests	Number of Participants	Number of Drug Tests
Adult Drug Courts	899	63,729	968	64,189	959	55,513
DUI Court	16	888	8	519	4	295
Veteran's Treatment Courts			10	196	32	1567
Total	915	64,617	986	64,904	995	57,375

**\*\*\* Veterans Treatment Courts were new in 2016-17. Courts in Douglas and Lancaster Counties became operational at various stages during the fiscal year.**

# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

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## RISK REDUCTION

Nebraska Problem-Solving Courts target defendants for admission who have indicators of substance use and/or mental health disorders 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 individuals. A substantial body of research shows that drug courts that focus on high-risk/high-need defendants reduce crime approximately twice as much as those serving less serious defendants (Cissner et al., 2013; Fielding et al., 2002; Lowenkamp et al., 2005).

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 Administrative Office of Probation's case management system.

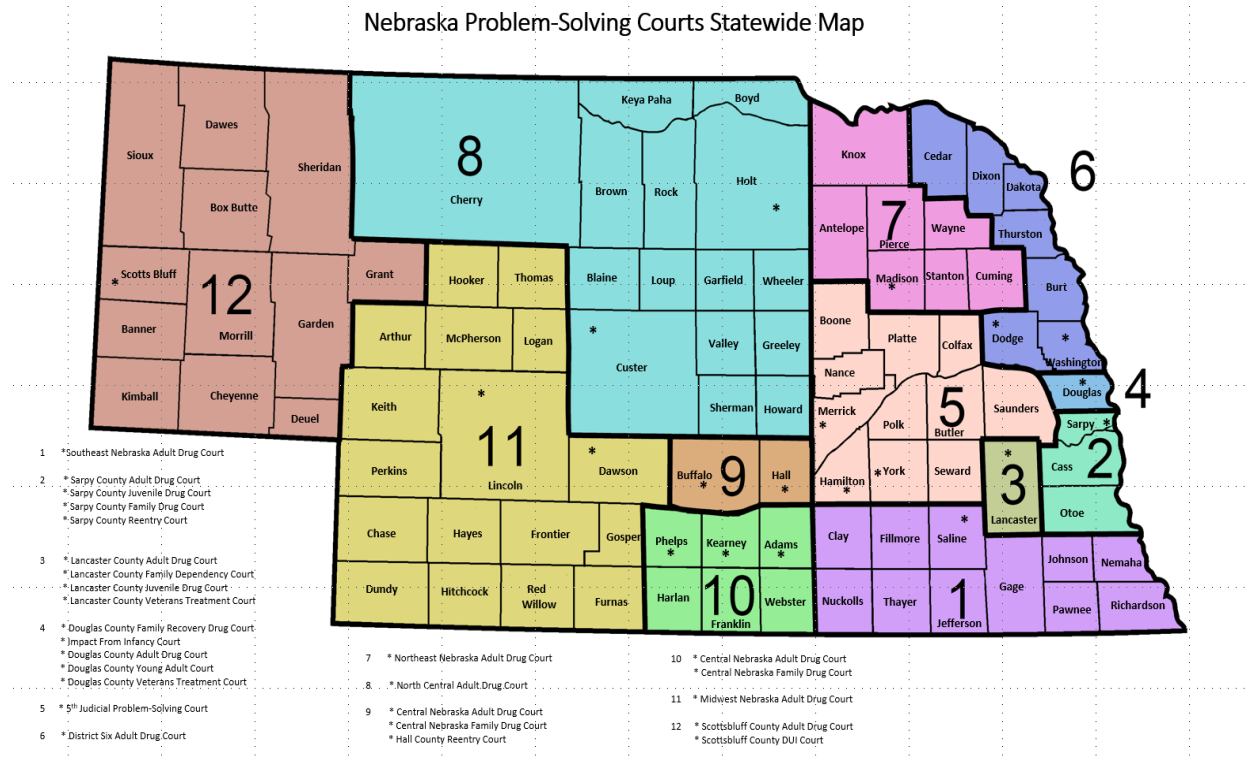
### Adult Problem Solving Court Risk Reduction

	Average LSCMI at Entrance	Average LSCMI Score at Discharge	Difference in Score	% Change	N
FY 15-16	22.28	10.43	-11.85	-53.19%	183
FY 16-17	23.10	10.60	-12.50	-54.10%	196
FY 17-18	22.03	11.61	-10.42	-47.29%	219

**\*Overall, the average risk score of participants decreased by over 10 points at the time of their discharge.**

# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

Nebraska Problem-Solving Courts Statewide Map



The information contained within this report was collected and analyzed from the Administrative Office of Probation's case management system. This analysis, including any attachments, is for the sole use of the intended recipient(s) and may contain confidential and privileged information. Any unauthorized review, use, disclosure or distribution, without expressed written consent of the author is prohibited. The author will not be held responsible for any mismanagement of confidential information

# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

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## SERVICES

**Reporting Centers** -- Probation's Reporting Center are a centralized service delivery site designed to provide supervision, programs and services to Probation, Problem-solving Courts and other appropriate referral sources representative of the needs of the district in which a Reporting Center has been allocated. Reporting Centers engage community support and include Evidenced-based or best practice programs that target the individual needs of those served.

The first seven Reporting Centers opened in 2006, with another to follow in 2012, and three more in 2014. With the allocation of additional resources in 2015 as part of JRI, five additional sites were opened beginning in January, 2016, bringing the total to 16. With the exception of the Eighth Judicial District, there is at least one Reporting Center in each jurisdiction statewide.

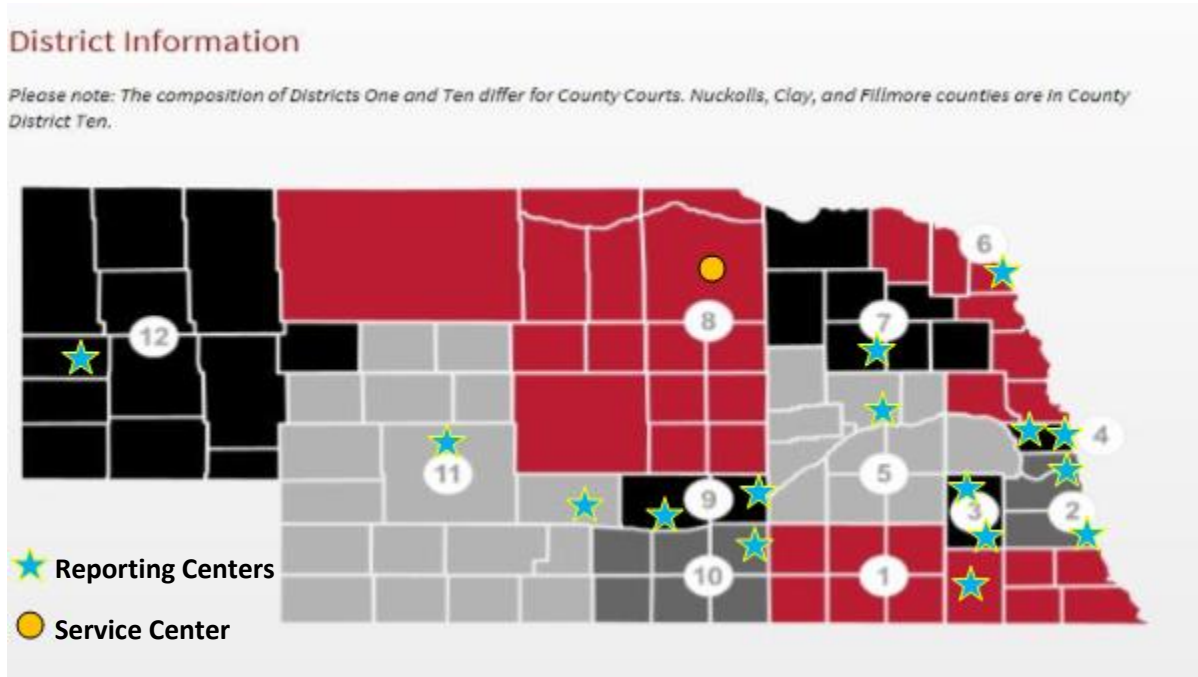
Core program components required at each reporting center include pre-treatment, relapse group, employment, education and life skill classes and cognitive groups. Currently there are in excess of 150 different services offered within the 16 Reporting Centers. These services include: parenting, anger management, financial management, mental health counseling, victim impact classes, domestic violence classes, and trauma groups. Other services such as drug testing and ancillary assistance such as transportation, leisure activities, clothing closets and computer labs are also available.

**Service Centers** -- Probation Service Centers were created in 2011 for the benefit of the Judicial Districts that did not currently have a Reporting Center. The Service Centers were created to assist clients in fulfilling court-ordered obligations, address high-risk needs and complete programming or other requirements instituted through the sanctioning process.

Service Centers serve the same population as Reporting Centers, but offer minimal rehabilitative services within limited probation offices in an effort to mirror a Reporting Center. There is currently one Service Center in the state, located in the Eighth Judicial District in O'Neill.

# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

## Nebraska Reporting and Service Centers



Fiscal Year	FY15-16	FY16-17	FY 17-18
Unique Individuals Served	2,686	5,179	3,520
Programming Referred	3,718	7,700	5,720

The table below is a sampling of unique individuals 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
FY15-16	294	920	408	181	122	410	582	213
FY16-17	178	818	463	101	92	503	399	188
FY 17-18	282	1,073	750	191	169	744	651	318

**\*\* PLEASE NOTE: Due to budget issues, Parole ceased participation in reporting centers during FY15-16.**

Reporting Centers are funded by both general and cash funds of the Community Corrections program.

Adult Probation Annual Report - FY17

Prepared by Gene Cotter, Deputy Probation Administrator

Ralene Cheng, Director of Finance

Rick Hixson, IT Data Analyst

Tyson Jenkins, Alternatives to Incarceration Specialist

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# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

**Probation Teleservices** -- Reporting Centers have the ability to offer programming via Probation TeleServices (PTS). PTS helps bridge the geographical gap created by transportation and logistical issues between officers, providers and clients, and offers the availability for a two-way connection of two or more locations through audio and video equipment. PTS allows Probation the ability overcome the barriers of the rural nature of the state, and allows for smaller communities to access and deliver services to those that need them that would otherwise be unavailable locally.

During calendar year 2016, probation staff conducted **6,591 hours** of business, using its PTS network, including program facilitation to underserved areas and probationers, as-well-as internal meetings to avoid travel and accommodation-costs to the state’s taxpayers. This marked an **increase of 1,377** hours over 2016.

**Adult Behavioral Health, Financial Assistance Program (FFS)** – was created in 2006 to reduce the financial barriers of specifically identified individuals being evaluated and/or receiving treatment through a financial assistance program. This financial assistance is not intended to supplant other means of financial assistance. Rather, it serves as another resource available to the court and officers when a need exists. Probationers are expected to contribute toward the financial obligations associated with evaluations and treatment. Financial assistance is available only after all other financial resources have been exhausted.

Although this service initially covered only substance use disorders, in 2014 certain mental health evaluations and treatment and sex offender evaluations and treatment were added. In 2015 treatment for gambling was added.

By Supreme Court Rule, any individual receiving services must receive those services through a Standardized Model Registered Service Provider.

**Adult Fee for Service, Behavioral Health Financial Assistance by Level of Care. Please note, non-clinical services are not included in this report.**

Level of Care	Amount FY 15-16	Amount FY 16-17	Amount FY 17-18
Substance Use Evaluation	\$400,807	\$240,720	\$260,746
Short-Term Residential	\$2,011,570	\$2,557,900	\$2,788,490
Intensive Outpatient	\$681,700	\$856,274	\$905,858
Outpatient Counseling	\$693,970	\$821,742	\$1,079,004
Co-Occurring Evaluation		\$87,667	\$144,475

# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

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Co-Occurring Short Term Residential		\$146,686	\$211,602
Pretreatment – Reporting Center		\$127,158	\$224,889
Relapse Group – Reporting Center		\$178,582	\$284,573
Mental Health Evaluation/Assessment		\$143,712	\$49,042
Mental Health Outpatient Treatment		\$88,082	\$175,466
Adults who Sexually Harm Assessment And Treatment		\$56,173	\$140,013
Reporting Center Mental Health Contracts		\$438,868	\$1,191,304
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,788,047</b>	<b>\$5,743,563</b>	<b>\$7,455,462</b>

**\*\* PLEASE NOTE: Due to budget issues, the AOP ceased paying for parole services utilizing FFS dollars during FY15-16. Therefore, the FY15-16 numbers reflect only what the AOP spent on probationers.**

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

## TOOLS

**Substance Use Testing** -- is conducted as directed by the Court for probationers with a demonstrated history of negative consequences associated with substance use or those who are demonstrating behaviors associated with the use of prohibited or illicit substances while under supervision.

The purpose of substance use testing is to determine responsivity specific to criminogenic risk and need in order to implement appropriate interventions promoting pro-social behavior and community safety.

When applicable, probationers are assessed a fee of \$5.00 monthly for the costs of substance use testing.

Drug Testing is funded out of the Drug Testing cash fund.

# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

## Number of Drug Tests by Classification

	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
Classification	# of Drug Tests	# of Drug Tests	# of Drug Tests
CBI	79,682	74,308	83,332
CBI DUI	20,001	21,747	18,328
CBI Domestic Violence	31,019	40,663	38,251
SSAS	36,594	38,096	41,255
PRS		16,167	38,792
Reframe		3,795	5,743,
TIP		59	65
Sex Offender	5,703	6,887	7,999
CBR	141,002	141,953	143,916
Other	17,538	31,845	40,295
Unclassified	30	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>331,569</b>	<b>375,520</b>	<b>417,976</b>

**Electronic Monitoring (EM)** – is a tool of supervision used for the highest-risk probationers and Post-Release Supervision (PRS) probationers to promote public safety and accountability of the probationer. The probationer will wear a monitoring devise twenty-four (24) hours/day seven (7) days a week, and will be subject to a rigid, verifiable schedule allowing for prosocial activities such as work, school, treatment or other programming with limited amounts of “free time.”

Probationers are financially responsible for payment for the costs associated with EM. Said costs are subject to a sliding fee scale.

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

### Electronic Monitoring All Programs

Electronic Monitoring	FY 15-16	FY16-17	FY 17-18
<b>Number Served</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>95</b>



# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

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**Continuous Alcohol Monitoring (CAM)** - measures the individual's perspiration for the presence of alcohol excreted transdermally through the skin. It is a tool of supervision for use when the client 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.

Probationers are financially responsible for payment for the costs associated with CAM. Said costs are subject to a sliding fee scale.

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

## Continuous Alcohol Monitoring Probation and Problem Solving Courts

Continuous Alcohol Monitoring	FY15-16	FY16-17	FY 17-18
Number Served	738	672	747

**OffenderLink (Electronic Reporting System (ERS))** -- is tool used to help manage the potentially large caseloads of officers consisting of those individuals that have been assessed as a low to very-low risk to recidivate. Probationers on ERS report in through OffenderLink by telephone monthly to report relevant changes in their information.

Probationers being supervised with the help of OffenderLink are required to comply with the Order of Probation, submit to chemical testing as ordered, meet their financial requirements, and participate in any programming required by the Court

OffenderLink maintains all case notes and contact history. As well, it automatically calls offenders that are not in compliance to generate the highest level of compliance possible.

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

## OffenderLink: Electronic Reporting

Electronic Reporting	FY 15-16	FY16-17	FY 17-18
Number Served	4,618	3,001	2691

# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

**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 change and program completion is recognized and incentivized, while all episodes of non-criminal, technical violations (positive chemical testing, missed appointments, failure to pay fines and fees, etc.) are addressed through the imposition of administrative or custodial sanctions.

	FY 15-16	FY16-17	FY 17-18
<b>Administrative Sanctions</b>	<b>10,397</b>	<b>13,440</b>	<b>16,432</b>
<b>Custodial Sanctions</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>1,795</b>

## Discharges and Revocations Adult Courts, Traditional Probation

Discharges	Successful Completion	Revoked New Crime	Revoked Technical Violation	Revoked Other or Not Specified	Other	N
<b>FY 2015-2016</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>10,137</b>
<b>FY 2016-2017</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>9,967</b>
<b>FY 2017-2018</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>9,797</b>

## Discharges from Post-release Supervision

Discharges	Successful Completion	Unsuccessful Completion	Revoked New Crime	Revoked Technical Violation	Revoked Other or Not Specified	Other	N
<b>FY 2015-2016</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>FY 2016-2017</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>387</b>
<b>FY 2017-2018</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1,230</b>

# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

\*\*\* -- An “unsuccessful completion” arises when a court terminates an order of post-release supervision when financial obligations haven’t been met, required days of custodial sanctions have not been met to face revocation, or other factors have intervened not allowing the post-release probationer to satisfy all of the conditions and case management included in the Court Order.

\*\*\* -- Other is defined as “Death,” “Deported,” or, in one instance, “referral to a problem solving court.”

**Risk Reduction on High Risk Probationers who successfully completed their probation term.**

This was calculated on those probationers that came into the system with a high or very high score on the LSCMI and an average initial LSCMI score was calculated for the discharge cohort.

The average LSCMI score was calculated for these same individuals taking the average of their final LSCMI score prior to discharge from probation.

## Traditional Probation

Fiscal Year	Average 1st LSCMI Score	Average Last LSCMI Score	Change in LSCMI Score	% change
2015-2016	22.79	16.75	-6.04	-26.50%
2016-2017	24.97	19.3	-5.67	-22.70%
FY 2017-2018	25.01	19.35	-5.66	-22.63%

## Post-release Supervision

Fiscal Year	Average 1st LSCMI Score	Average Last LSCMI Score	Change in LSCMI Score	% change
2015-2016	NA	NA	NA	NA
2016-2017	NA	NA	NA	NA
FY 2017-2018	27.93	24.56	-3.37	-12.06%

## Felony revocations to incarceration:

Please note, there are a number of 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 that were sentenced to a term of incarceration upon revocation.

# OFFICE OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION

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Individuals revoked due to a new law violation are indicated as such. These would not include minor traffic offenses or infractions such as littering.

Technical violations are wide ranging and include all probationer non-compliance from failure to pay fines and fees to missed or positive chemical testing, to failure to attend or complete treatment, among other things.

Law Violation	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
Prison	123	159	165
County jail	77	120	227
Total	200	279	392
% to Prison	62%	57%	42%

Technical Violations	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
Prison	97	89	82
County jail	90	111	197
Total	187	200	279
% to Prison	52%	45%	29%