

Nebraska Board of Parole Rules
Chapter 1: General Provisions, Board Business Meetings,
and Procedure for Promulgating Rules

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Chapter 1
General Provisions, Board Business Meetings, and
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§ 1-101. Statement of intent.

The Nebraska Legislature has affirmed the importance of parole as a program for the supervised release of inmates making the transition from confinement to responsible citizenship. The Legislature has stated its intent that committed offenders who are eligible for parole have the opportunity to complete the final stages of their sentences on parole.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. §§ 83-187.01

§ 1-102. Statement of purpose.

These rules govern the general management of the Nebraska Board of Parole (“Board of Parole” or “Board”) in its operations, including but not limited to, consideration and adoption of Board of Parole rules, and other necessary rules, covering Board of Parole practices and administration of parole supervision and services. The purpose of these rules is to ensure equal applicability of laws regarding parole decision-making to all committed adult offenders and the provision of parole supervision and services to all persons subject to the jurisdiction of the Board of Parole.

§ 1-103. Authority.

The Official Parole Board Rules and Miscellaneous Parole Board Rules (collectively, “Parole Board Rules”) are adopted and promulgated in accordance with Nebraska Revised Statutes sections 81-1848, 81-1850, and 83-188 through 83-1,127.01.

§ 1-104. Applicability.

The Parole Board Rules apply to all persons committed to the Department of Corrections or under the jurisdiction of the Board of Parole. The Parole Board Rules shall not be construed as limiting in any way the power and authority of the Board of Parole to establish policies and procedures for the administration of Parole Board Rules.

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§ 1-201. Definitions.

In these rules, unless the context or subject matter otherwise dictates:

- (A) “Official Parole Board Rules” refer to the codified Nebraska Board of Parole Rules, Chapters 1 through ____, and amendments thereto.
- (B) “Miscellaneous Parole Board Rules” refer to other Board of Parole rules not part of the codified “Official Parole Board Rules” including, but not limited to, guidelines, policies, procedures, directives, and best practices, and any amendments thereto, which are of general application relating to the operation of the adult parole system and subject to the approval of the Nebraska Board of Parole.
- (C) “External Rules” refer to rules and rule amendments of other entities that may be subject to the approval of the Nebraska Board of Parole.
- (D) “Board Business Meeting” refers to meetings under the Nebraska Open Meetings Act (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 84-1407 through 84-1414) at which the Board of Parole conducts public business, takes action on matters of public policy, or exercises its rule-making authority pursuant to the Nebraska Treatment and Corrections Act (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 83-170 *et seq.*).

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. §§ 84-1407 THROUGH 84-1414, 83-170 ET SEQ.

§ 1-202. Board Business Meetings.

- (A) The Nebraska Board of Parole shall hold a Board Business Meeting at such times as may be requested by the Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, or three Board members.
- (B) Except when it is necessary to hold an emergency meeting without reasonable advance publicized notice, notice of the time and place of Board Business Meetings shall be given by publication in the *Lincoln Journal-Star*, the Board of Parole website at <http://www.parole.nebraska.gov/>, and the Public Meeting Calendar on www.nebraska.gov at least 7 days in advance of each meeting. The Board shall maintain a list of the news media entities requesting notification of Board Business Meetings and shall make reasonable efforts to provide advance notification to them of the time and place of each meeting and the subjects to be discussed at the meeting pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. § 84-1411(4).
- (C) The Board will release an agenda for its Board Business Meeting at least 7 days in advance. The Board Business Meeting agenda will be available on the Board of Parole website at <http://www.parole.nebraska.gov/> and also available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Parole.
- (D) Board Business Meetings are open to the public and shall be conducted in accordance with the Open Meetings Act, Neb. Rev. Stat. § 84-1407 *et seq.*

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- (E) A quorum of the Board of Parole shall be required in order to hold a Board Business Meeting. Attendance by 3 voting members of the Board constitutes a quorum pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. § 83-196.
- (F) All motions before the Board shall require the affirmative vote of a majority of voting members present at the Board Business Meeting pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. § 83-196. All votes shall be taken by roll call.
- (G) The Board shall keep minutes of all Board Business Meetings showing the time, place, members present and absent, how notice was provided, the substance of all matters discussed, and all actions taken by the Board as provided in Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 83-196 and 84-1413.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. §§ 84-1407 THROUGH 84-1414, 83-196

§ 1-203. Rules consideration.

- (A) Requests to consider the creation, amendment, or repeal of any rule as defined by § 1-201(A), (B), or (C) may be initiated by action of the Board of Parole or by any interested party, unless an existing rule contains specific language providing for procedure for amendment. A request from a party outside of the Board of Parole shall be submitted to the Chairperson of the Board. The proposed rule or amendment shall be submitted in a document separate from the request form, both in hard copy paper form and in electronic format as an attachment to the following e-mail address at NBOP.rulesrequest@nebraska.gov. The electronic version of a request and attachment shall be in a Microsoft Word compatible format. In the attachment containing a proposed new rule or amendment, any language that creates a rule or is to be added to a rule shall be underscored, and any language to be deleted from a rule shall be overstruck. If a request to the Chairperson fails to comply with the requirements set forth above, such request shall be rejected and returned to the requesting party.
- (B) Upon receipt of a request conforming to the requirements set forth in subsection (A) of this rule, the proposed rule or amendment shall be placed on the agenda for the next scheduled Board Business Meeting for Board action. If the request for a proposed rule or amendment is received within seven days of the next scheduled Board Business Meeting, Board action will be taken at the second Board Business Meeting following receipt of the request for proposed rule or amendment.
- (C) In the event the Board determines that additional public comment is warranted before taking action on the proposed rule or amendment, the Board may opt to allow for a formal written comment period. Notice of the proposed rule or amendment and solicitation of written comment will be publicized in the *Lincoln Journal-Star* and on the Board of Parole website at <http://www.parole.nebraska.gov/>. The timeframe for submitting formal written comments under this subsection shall be for the period of time specified by the Board in its notice. After the specified period for formal written comments

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expires, the proposed rule or amendment will be placed on the agenda for the next Board Business Meeting.

§ 1-204. Rules publication and availability.

After adoption or approval by the Board of any new rule or amendment in the “Official Board of Parole Rules,” “Miscellaneous Board of Parole Rules,” or “External Rules,” Board of Parole staff shall make any necessary and appropriate changes to the rules as maintained on the Board of Parole’s website. “Official Parole Board Rules,” “Miscellaneous Parole Board Rules,” as well as other “External Rules,” recent amendments to such rules, and proposed amendments pending for comment, shall be available on the Board’s website at <http://www.parole.nebraska.gov/>. Any person requesting a complete or partial printed copy of the Board’s rules from the office of the Board of Parole may be charged a fee as established by the Board and postage required for mailing such copies pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 84-712 and 84-712.01.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. §§ 84-712 AND 84-712.01

§ 1-205. Limitations.

Nothing in the rules shall limit the Board of Parole from enacting such rules or adopting such procedures as it deems necessary on an emergency basis.

§ 1-206. Exempt from Administrative Procedures Act.

The provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act shall not apply to the Board of Parole or to the exercise of its functions.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-199

Nebraska Board of Parole Rules
Chapter 2: Definitions

Chapter 2
Definitions

§ 2-101. Defined Terms.

In these rules, unless the context or subject matter otherwise dictates:

- (A) Absconding parole supervision means a parolee has purposely avoided supervision for a period of at least two weeks and reasonable efforts by a parole officer and staff to locate the parolee in person have proven unsuccessful;
- (B) Administrator means the Parole Administrator / Director of Parole Supervision and Services appointed by the Board of Parole;
- (C) Administrative Sanction means additional parole requirements imposed upon a parolee by his or her parole officer, with the full knowledge and consent of the parolee, designed to hold the parolee accountable for substance abuse or technical violations of conditions of parole, including, but not limited to:
 - 1. Counseling or reprimand by the Office of Parole Administration;
 - 2. Increased supervision contact requirements;
 - 3. Increased substance abuse testing;
 - 4. Referral for substance abuse or mental health evaluation or other specialized assessment, counseling, or treatment;
 - 5. Imposition of a designated curfew for a period to be determined by the Office of Parole Administration; and
 - 6. Travel restrictions to stay within his or her county of residence or employment unless otherwise permitted by the Office of Parole Administration;
- (D) Board means the Board of Parole;
- (E) Committed offender means any person who, under any provision of law, is sentenced or committed to a facility operated by the department or is sentenced or committed to the department other than a person adjudged to be as described in subdivision (1), (2), (3)(b), or (4) of section 43-247 by a juvenile court;
- (F) Custodial sanction means confinement in a correctional facility or contract facility as a consequence for violating a condition of parole;
- (G) Department means the Department of Correctional Services;
- (H) Director means the Director of Correctional Services;
- (I) Facility means any prison, reformatory, training school, reception center, community guidance center, group home, or other institution operated by the Department;

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- (J) Good time means any reduction of sentence or custodial sanction granted pursuant to sections 47-502, 83-1,107(2)(a), 83-1,107(2)(b), and 83-1,108;
- (K) Levels of supervision means the determination of the following for each person on parole:
1. Supervision contact requirements, including the frequency, location, methods, and nature of contact with the parole officer;
 2. Substance abuse testing requirements and frequency;
 3. Contact restrictions;
 4. Curfew restrictions;
 5. Access to available programs and treatment, with priority given to moderate-risk and high-risk parolees; and
 6. Severity of graduated responses to violations of supervision conditions;
- (L) Maximum term means the maximum sentence provided by law or the maximum sentence imposed by a court, whichever is shorter;
- (M) Minimum term means the minimum sentence provided by law or the minimum sentence imposed by a court, whichever is longer;
- (N) Pardon authority means the power to remit fines and forfeitures and to grant respites, reprieves, pardons, or commutations;
- (O) Parole term means the time from release on parole to the completion of the maximum term, reduced by good time;
- (P) Person committed to the Department means any person sentenced or committed to a facility with the Department;
- (Q) Restrictive housing means conditions of confinement that provide limited contact with other offenders, strictly controlled movement while out of cell, and out-of-cell time of less than twenty-four hours per week;
- (R) Risk and needs assessment means an actuarial tool that has been validated in Nebraska to determine the likelihood of the parolee engaging in future criminal behavior;
- (S) Solitary confinement means the status of confinement of an inmate in an individual cell having solid, soundproof doors and which deprives the inmate of all visual and auditory contact with other persons
- (T) Substance abuse violation means a parolee's activities or behaviors associated with the use of chemical substances or related treatment services resulting in a violation of an original condition of parole, including:
1. Positive breath test for the consumption of alcohol if the parolee is required to refrain from alcohol consumption;
 2. Positive urinalysis for the illegal use of drugs
 3. Failure to report for alcohol testing or drug testing; and

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4. Failure to appear for or complete substance abuse of mental health treatment evaluations or inpatient or outpatient treatment
- (U) Technical violation, which does not include absconding parole supervision, means a parolee's activities or behaviors which create the opportunity for re-offending or diminish the effectiveness of parole supervision resulting in a violation of an original condition of parole and includes:
1. Moving traffic violations;
 2. Failure to report to his or her parole officer;
 3. Leaving the state without permission of the Board of Parole;
 4. Failure to work regularly or attend training or school;
 5. Failure to notify his or her parole officer of change of address or employment;
 6. Frequenting places where controlled substances are illegally sold, used, distributed, or administered; and
 7. Failure to pay fines, court costs, restitution, or any fees imposed pursuant to section 83-1,107.01 as directed.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. §§ 83-170, 83-1,100.02, AND 83-1,119

Chapter 3
Agency Organization, Authority, and Responsibility

§ 3-101. Created, how construed, employees.

- (A) Pursuant to article IV, section 13 of the Nebraska State Constitution, the Legislature created the Board of Parole in Neb. Rev. Stat. § 83-188. For administrative purposes only, the board shall be with the Board of Pardons. Nothing in the Nebraska Treatment and Corrections Act shall be construed to give the Director or the Board of Pardons any authority, power, or responsibility over the Board of Parole, its employees, or the exercise of its functions under the provisions of the act. The employees of the Board of Parole shall be covered by the State Personnel System.
- (B) Employees of the Board of Parole shall consist of the following:
1. The administrative staff necessary to assist the Board with parole reviews, revocations, and hearings;
 2. At least one legal counsel;
 3. At least one fiscal analyst, policy analyst, or data analyst; and
 4. At least one staff member to assist with the daily supervision and training of employees of the Board.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-188

§ 3-102. Board members, appointment, qualifications.

The Board of Parole shall consist of five full-time members to be appointed by the Governor. The members of the Board shall be of good character and judicious temperament. The members of the Board shall have all the powers and duties of the Board members commencing on the date of appointment. The appointments shall be subject to the confirmation by the Legislature at its next regular session following the appointments. At least one member of the Board shall be of an ethnic minority group, at least one member shall be female, and at least one member shall have a professional background in corrections.

One of the five members of the Board shall be designated as chairperson by the Governor. In addition to the chairperson's duties as a member of the Board as prescribed in subsection (1) of section 93-192, he or she shall supervise the administration and operation of the Board and shall carry out the duties prescribed in subsection (2) of such section.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-189

§ 3-103. Board members, terms, removal, procedure.

The members of the Board of Parole shall have terms of office of six years and until their successors are appointed. The successors shall be appointed in the same manner as provided for the members first appointed, and a vacancy occurring before expiration of a term of office shall

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be similarly filled for the unexpired term. A member of the Board may be reappointed. The member of the Board may be removed only for disability, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office by the Board of Pardons after a hearing. The Board of Pardons shall promptly file in the office of the Secretary of State a complete statement of the charges, its findings and disposition, and a complete record of the proceedings.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-190

§ 3-104. Board members, restriction on activities, salary.

The members of the Board of Parole shall devote full time to their duties with such Board and shall not engage in any other business or profession or hold any other public office. No member shall, at the time of his or her appointment or during his or her tenure, serve as the representative of any political party or of any executive committee or governing body thereof or as an executive officer or employee of any political party, organization, association, or committee. A member shall resign from the Board upon filing as a candidate for any elective public office. Each member of the Board shall receive an annual salary to be fixed by the Governor and, according to statute, such salaries shall be paid in equal monthly portions.

Pursuant to the Nebraska Political Accountability and Disclosure Act, Neb. Rev. Stat. § 49-1493, Board Members shall file with the Nebraska Accountability and Disclosure Commission a statement of financial interest on or before April 1 of each year, for the preceding calendar year in which the Member served on the Parole Board. The statement of financial interest shall be on a form prescribed by the Nebraska Accountability and Disclosure Commission and contain the information required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 49-1496.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-191; NEB. REV. STAT. §§ 49-1493 AND 49-1496.

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§ 3-201. Board duties.

The Board of Parole shall:

- (A) Determine the time of release on parole of committed offenders eligible for release;
- (B) Fix the conditions of parole, revoke parole, issue or authorize the issuance of warrants for the arrest of parole violators, and impose other sanctions short of revocation for violation of conditions of parole;
- (C) Determine the time of discharge from parole;
- (D) Visit and inspect any facility, state or local, for the detention of persons charged with or convicted of an offense and for the safekeeping of such other persons as may be remanded to such facility in accordance with the law.
- (E) Implement the utilization of a validated risk and needs assessment in coordination with the Department of Correctional Services and the Office of Parole Administration. The assessment shall be prepared and completed by the department or the office for use by the board in determining release on parole;
- (F) Review the record of every committed offender as specified in Neb. Parole Bd. R. [§ 4-204. Offender review](#), timing.
- (G) Appoint and remove all employees of the Board as prescribed by the State Personnel System and delegate appropriate powers and duties to them; and
- (H) Exercise all powers and perform all duties necessary and proper in carrying out the responsibilities of the Board under the Nebraska Treatment and Corrections Act.
- (I) Keep a record of its acts and notify the Director of Correctional Services of its decisions relating to offenders who are or have been committed.
- (J) Recommend in appropriate cases that a committed offender be authorized for furlough or work release privileges pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. § 83-184.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. §§ 83-184 AND 83-192

§ 3-202. Cooperation with Federal, State, and Regional Agencies.

The Board of Parole will cooperate with federal, state, and regional criminal justice planning efforts. This cooperation may include, but is not limited to, participation in organizations such as the Association of Parole Authorities International, American Probation and Parole Association, and the Nebraska Correctional Association.

§ 3-203. Budget Preparation and Review.

The Board shall be informed on matters relating to the budget. Budget discussions and approval of the budget will occur during Board Business Meetings. The Chairperson shall be

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responsible for testifying to the Legislature on budget matters and may designate other Board employees to provide and present testimony as needed.

§ 3-204. Legislative Liaison.

Every Board Member shall cooperate to the fullest extent with the Legislature on any proposed legislation that pertains to the Board of Parole. Requests for information or testimony at Legislative hearings shall be treated as a high priority by Board Members and Board employees. The Chairperson shall appear and testify in person at Legislative hearings when necessary to represent the Board. The Chairperson may designate another member of the Board, Legal Counsel for the Board, or the Director of Supervision and Services to testify at Legislative hearings.

§ 3-205. Chairperson duties.

The chairperson of the Board shall:

- (A) Supervise the administration and operation of the Board;
- (B) Serve in an advisory capacity to the Parole Administrator / Director of Supervision and Services in administering parole services within any facility and in the community;
- (C) Interpret the parole program to the public with a view toward developing a broad base of public support;
- (D) Conduct research for the purpose of evaluating and improving the effectiveness of the parole system;
- (E) Recommend parole legislation to the Governor;
- (F) Adopt and promulgate rules and regulations for the administration and operation of the board; and
- (G) Exercise all other powers and perform all other duties necessary and proper in carrying out his or her responsibilities as chairperson.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-192

§ 3-206. Vice Chairperson or Acting Chairperson

The Chairperson of the Board shall designate another Board Member as Vice Chairperson. In the absence of the Chairperson, the Vice Chairperson shall conduct hearings and Board Business Meetings. The Chairperson or the Vice Chairperson shall be present at all Parole Hearings and Review of Parole Hearings. At other hearings or Board Business Meetings, if the Chairperson and the Vice Chairperson are both absent, the Chairperson may designate another Board Member as Acting Chairperson.

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§ 3-207. Board jurisdiction limited.

The Board of Parole shall not have jurisdiction over persons who are committed to the Department of Correctional Services after being found neglected, dependent, delinquent or in need of special supervision in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 43, article 2.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-193

§ 3-208. Board to advise Board of Pardons.

- (A) The Board of Parole shall, when requested by the Board of Pardons, advise the Pardons Board concerning applications requesting the exercise of pardon authority and shall make such investigation and collect such records as may bear on such applications.
- (B) It is the policy of the Board of Parole to advise the Board of Pardons concerning pardon applications only upon request from the Board of Pardons.
- (C) It is the policy of the Board of Parole to advise the Board of Pardons concerning commutations of sentences only upon request from the Board of Pardons.
- (D) Offenders seeking early discharge from parole must apply to the Board of Pardons. If the parolee has successfully completed one (1) year of parole supervision, the Board of Parole may advise the Board of Pardons concerning early discharge from parole upon request from the Board of Pardons.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-194

§ 3-209. Board duties relating to sentencing and supervision, reports.

- (A) The Board, in consultation with the department, shall adopt and promulgate rules and regulations to reduce the number of inmates under the custody of the department who serve their entire sentence in a correctional facility and are released without supervision. The rules and regulations shall establish clear guidelines and procedures to ensure that each parolee is subject to a minimum of nine months of supervision and shall place priority on providing supervision lengths that enable meaningful transition periods for all offenders. The rules and regulations shall ensure that each inmate eligible for parole is assessed for risk of reoffending using a validated risk and needs assessment provided by the department and shall incorporate into the release decision an inmate's assessed risk of reoffending, past criminal history, program completion, institutional conduct, and other individual characteristics related to the likelihood of reoffending into parole release decisions.
- (B) By February 1 of each year, the Board and the department shall submit a report to the Legislature, the Supreme Court, and the Governor that describes the percentage of offenders sentenced to the custody of the department who complete their entire sentence and are released with no supervision. The report shall document characteristics of the individuals released without supervision, including the highest felony class of conviction, offense type of conviction, most

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recent risk assessment, status of the individualized release or reentry plan, and reasons for the release without supervision. The report also shall provide recommendations from the department and board for changes to policy and practice to meet the goal of achieving a reduction in the number of inmates under the custody of the department who serve their entire sentence in a correctional facility and are released without supervision. The report to the Legislature shall be submitted electronically.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-1,100.03

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§ 3-301. Board powers.

- (A) In the performance of its duties, the Board of Parole, or any member thereof, shall have the power to issue subpoenas, to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and other documents pertinent to the subject of an inquiry, and to administer oaths and take the testimony of persons under oath. Subpoenas so issued may be served by any sheriff, constable, police officer, or peace officer in the same manner as similar process in the district court. Any person who knowingly testifies falsely, submits any false affidavit or deposition, fails to appear when subpoenaed, or fails or refuses to produce such material pursuant to the subpoena shall be subject to the same orders and penalties to which a person before the district court is subject. Any district court of this state, upon application by the Board, may compel the attendance of such witnesses, the production of such material, and the giving of testimony before the Board by an attachment for contempt or otherwise in the same manner as production of evidence may be compelled before such court. Every person shall attend as a witness when subpoenaed anywhere within the state and shall be entitled to the same fees, if requested, as a witness in the district court and mileage as provided in section 81-1176 for state employees. Fees, mileage, and actual expense, if any, necessarily incurred in securing the attendance of witnesses shall be paid by the Board.
- (B) The Board of Parole shall have the power to direct the Director of Correctional Services to keep records concerning committed offenders which the Board deems pertinent to its functions.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. §§ 83-195 AND 83-197

§ 3-302. Prohibited acts against the Board.

A person shall be guilty of a felony if he threatens or attempts to threaten harm to a member of the Board of Parole with the purpose to influence his decision, opinion, recommendation, vote or other exercise of discretion as a member of the Board or if he privately addresses to any member of the Board any representation, entreaty, argument, or other communication designed to influence the outcome of any matter which is or may come before the board on the basis of considerations other than those authorized by law, and shall be guilty of a Class IV felony.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-198

§ 3-303. Department of Correctional Services to provide services to Board of Parole

The department, subject to available resources, shall provide all accounting, budgeting, and payroll services to the Board of Pardons and the Board of Parole at no expense to such boards.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. 83-1,127.01

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§ 3-304. Board Policies.

Formulation of public policy will take place at Board Business Meetings pursuant to the Open Meetings Act. Development and revisions to administrative policies and procedures will be taken up during the Board's Executive Session on an as needed basis. All policy and procedure decisions shall be by a majority vote of the Board and shall specify an effective date. If no effective date is specified, the new policy or procedure shall be effective on the date approved.

Board policies shall be maintained and kept current on the Board's website and shall be available for inspection at the Board's office.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. §§ 84-1407 THROUGH 84-1414.

§ 3-401. Office of Parole Administration.

- (A) Pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. § 83-1,100, the Nebraska Legislature created the Office of Parole Administration. Beginning July 1, 2016, the office shall be within the Board of Parole. The employees of the office shall consist of the Parole Administrator, the field parole service officers, and all other staff. The office shall be responsible for the following:
1. The administration of parole services in the community;
 2. The maintenance of all records and files associated with the Board of Parole;
 3. The daily supervision and training of staff members of the office, including training regarding evidence-based practices in supervision pursuant to section 83-1,100.02; and
 4. The assessment, evaluation, and supervision of individuals who are subject to parole supervision, including lifetime community supervision pursuant to section 83-174.03.
- (B) Parole officers shall be compensated with salaries substantially equal to other state employees who have similar responsibilities, including employees of the Office of Probation Administration. This subsection shall apply only to field parole service officers and support staff and shall not apply to the Parole Administrator, any deputy parole administrator, or any other similarly established management position.
- (C) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the office from maintaining daily records and files associated with the Board of Pardons.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-1,100

§ 3-402. Office of Parole Administration duties.

- (A) The Office of Parole Administration shall establish an evidence-based process that utilizes a risk and needs assessment to measure criminal risk factors and specific individual needs.
- (B) The risk and needs assessment shall be performed at the commencement of the parole term and every six months thereafter by office staff trained and certified in the use of the risk and needs assessment.
- (C) The Office of Parole Administration shall test the validity of the risk and needs assessment at least every five years.
- (D) Based on the results of the risk and needs assessment, the office shall determine levels of supervision to target parolee criminal risk and need factors by focusing sanction, program, and treatment resources on moderate-risk and high-risk parolees.

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- (E) The Office of Parole Administration shall provide training to its parole officers on use of a risk and needs assessment, risk-based supervision strategies, relationship skills, cognitive behavioral interventions, community-based resources, criminal risk factors, targeting criminal risk factors to reduce recidivism, and proper use of a matrix of administrative sanctions, custodial sanctions and rewards developed pursuant to section 83-1,119. All parole officers employed on August 30, 2015, shall complete the training requirements set forth in this subsection on or before January 1, 2017. Each parole officer hired on or after August 30, 2015 shall complete the training requirement set forth in this subsection within one year after his or her hire date.
- (F) The Office of Parole Administration shall provide training for chief parole officers to become trainers so as to ensure long-term and self-sufficient training capacity in the state.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-1,100.02

§ 3-403. Parole Administrator.

The Board of Parole shall appoint a Parole Administrator/Director of Parole Supervision and Services. The Parole Administrator shall be a person with appropriate experience and training including, but not limited to, familiarity with the implementation of evidence-based processes for utilizing risk and needs assessments to measure criminal risk factors and specific individual needs.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-1,101

§ 3-404. Parole Administrator duties.

The Parole Administrator shall:

- (A) Supervise and administer the Office of Parole Administration;
- (B) Establish and maintain policies, standards, and procedures for the field parole service and the community supervision of sex offenders pursuant to section 83-174.03;
- (C) Divide the state into parole districts and appoint district parole officers, deputy parole officers, if required, and such other employees as may be required to carry out adequate parole supervision of all parolees, prescribe their powers and duties, and obtain officer quarters for staff in each district as may be necessary;
- (D) Cooperate with the Board of Parole, the courts, the Community Corrections Division of the Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, and all other agencies, public and private, which are concerned with the treatment or welfare of persons on parole;
- (E) Provide the Board of Parole and district judges with any record of a parolee which it may require;

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- (F) Make recommendations to the Board of Parole or district judge in cases of violation of conditions of parole, issue warrants for the arrest of parole violators when so instructed by the Board or district judge, notify the Director of Correctional Services of determinations made by the Board, and upon instruction of the Board, issue certificates of parole and of parole revocation to the facilities and certificates of discharge from parole to parolees;
- (G) Organize and conduct training programs for the district parole officers and other employees;
- (H) Use the funds provided under section 83-1,107.02 to augment operational or personnel costs associated with the development, implementation, and evaluation of enhanced parole-based programs and purchase services to provide such programs aimed at enhancing adult parolee supervision in the community and treatment needs of parolees. Such enhanced parole-based programs include, but are not limited to, specialized units of supervision, related equipment purchases and training, and programs that address a parolee's vocational, educational, mental health, behavioral, or substance abuse treatment needs;
- (I) Ensure that any risk or needs assessment instrument utilized by the system be periodically validated;
- (J) Report annually to the Governor and electronically to the Clerk of the Legislature beginning January 1, 2015, the number of parole revocations and the number of technical violations of parole; and
- (K) Exercise all powers and perform all duties necessary and proper in carrying out his or her responsibilities.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-1,102

§ 3-405. Parole Program Cash Fund.

The Parole Program Cash Fund was created pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. § 83-1,107.02. All funds collected pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. § 83-1,107.01 shall be remitted to the State Treasurer for credit to the fund. The fund shall be utilized by the Office of Parole Administration for the purposes stated in Neb. Parole Bd. R. § 3-404(H) (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 83-1,102(8)). Any money in the fund available for investment shall be invested by the state investment officer pursuant to the Nebraska Capital Expansion Act and the Nebraska State Funds Investment Act.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-1,107.02

§ 3-406. Field parole service, general.

The field parole service, consisting of district parole officers and deputy parole officers working under the direction of the Parole Administrator or district judge, shall be responsible for the investigation, supervision, and assistance of parolees, probationers, or individuals subject to community supervision under section 83-174.03. The field parole service shall be sufficient in

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size to assure that no district parole officer carries a case load larger than is compatible with adequate parole investigation or supervision.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-1,103

§ 3-407. Parole officer duties.

A district parole officer shall:

- (A) Make investigations, prior to a committed offender's release on parole, in cooperation with institutional caseworkers and the Board of Parole to determine the adequacy of parole plans and make reasonable advance preparation for release on parole;
- (B) Assist a committed offender who requests assistance prior to release or a parolee to comply with the conditions of parole and to make a successful adjustment in the community, including facilitating the transitional needs of housing and employment, access to and participation in job training services in the community, access to mental health services, assisting with application for health care coverage or ensuring that the committed offender or parolee knows how to apply for and obtain health care coverage, and assisting with enrollment in the medical assistance program established pursuant to the Medical Assistance Act, if eligible, to ensure that the committed offender or parolee has access to such program close to the time of release or soon thereafter;
- (C) Supervise parolees by keeping informed of their conduct and condition, utilizing global positioning systems and other monitoring technology as needed during the period of supervision;
- (D) Make such reports as required by the Parole Administrator or district judge to determine the effectiveness of the parole system or the progress of an individual parolee;
- (E) Cooperate with social welfare agencies;
- (F) Observe the work of any deputy parole officer under his or her supervision from time to time;
- (G) Inform the Parole Administrator when, in his or her opinion, any eligible parolee's conduct and attitude warrant his or her discharge from supervision or when any parolee's violation of the conditions of parole is of sufficient seriousness to require action by the Board of Parole or district judge and whenever necessary exercise the power of arrest as provided in section 83-1,119;
- (H) Delegate in his or her discretion any of the above responsibilities to a deputy parole officer if provided for his or her district; and
- (I) Exercise all powers and perform all duties necessary and proper in carrying out his or her responsibilities.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-1,104

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§ 4-101. Notice of offender parole eligibility.

The chief executive officer of a facility shall regularly report all good time and all forfeitures, withholdings, and restorations of good time to the director. On the basis of such report, the director shall inform the Board and the administrator of all committed offenders who are expected to become eligible for release on parole within the next three months.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-1,109.

§ 4-102. Parole eligibility.

- (A) Every committed offender shall be eligible for parole when the offender has served one-half the minimum term of his or her sentence as provided in sections 83-1,107 and 83-1,108. The Board shall conduct a parole review not later than sixty days prior to the date the a committed offender becomes eligible for parole as provided in this subsection, except that if a committed offender is eligible for parole upon his or her commitment to the department, a parole review shall occur as early as is practical. No such reduction of sentence shall be applied to any sentence imposing a mandatory minimum term.
- (B) Every committed offender sentenced to consecutive terms, whether received at the same time or at any time during the original sentence, shall be eligible for release on parole when the offender has served the total of one-half the minimum term as provided in sections 83-1,107 and 83-1,108. The maximum term shall be added to compute the new maximum term which, less good time, shall determine the date when discharge from the custody of the state becomes mandatory.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-1,110

§ 4-103. Reductions in sentence and parole term.

- (A) Mandatory. The department shall reduce the term of a committed offender by six months for each year of the offender's term and pro rata for any part thereof which is less than a year.
- (B) Meritorious. In addition the reductions granted pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. § 83-1,107(2)(a), the department shall reduce the term of a committed offender by three days on the first day of each month following a twelve-month period of incarceration within the department during which the offender has not been found guilty of (i) a Class I or Class II offense or (ii) more than three Class III offenses under the department's disciplinary code. Reductions earned under this subdivision shall not be subject to forfeit or withholding by the department.
- (C) The total reductions under subsections (A) and (B) of this section shall be credited from the date of sentence, which shall include any term of confinement prior to

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sentence and commitment as provided pursuant to section 83-1,106, and shall be deducted from the maximum term, to determine the date when discharge from the custody of the state becomes mandatory.

- (D) Parole. The Board shall reduce, for good conduct in conformity with the conditions of parole, a parolee's parole term by ten days for each month of such term. The total of such reductions shall be deducted from the maximum term, less good time granted pursuant to section 83-1,107, to determine the date when discharge from parole becomes mandatory.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. §§ 83-1,107 AND 83-1,108

§ 4-104. Forfeiture, withholding, restoration of sentence and parole term reductions.

- (A) While the offender is in the custody of the department, reductions of terms granted pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. § 83-1,107(2)(a) may be forfeited, withheld, and restored by the chief executive officer of the facility with the approval of the director after the offender has been notified regarding the charges of misconduct.
- (B) While the offender is in the custody of the Board, reductions of terms granted pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. § 83-1,107(2)(a) may be forfeited, withheld, and restored by the director upon recommendation from the board after the offender has been notified regarding the charges of misconduct or breach of the conditions of parole. .
- (C) Reductions of the parole terms may be forfeited, withheld, and restored by the board after the parolee has been consulted regarding any charge of misconduct or breach of the conditions of parole.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. §§ 83-1,107 AND 83-1,108

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§ 4-201. Key review

A review that takes place within twelve months prior to a committed offender's parole eligibility date or any review that occurs after a committed offender's parole eligibility date is a Key review. At a Key review, the person(s) conducting the review shall advise the committed offender of specific tasks, action steps and recommendations that will give the committed offender his or her best chance at being granted parole. Such tasks and steps include, but are not limited to, completion of department programming, final risk and needs assessments, behavioral and reentry planning requirements, and maintaining a clean department discipline record.

§ 4-202. Offender review, general.

- (A) Every committed offender shall be interviewed and have his or her record reviewed by two or more members of the Board of Parole or a person designated by the Board within sixty days before the expiration of his or her minimum term less any reductions as provided in section 83-1,110.
- (B) If, in the opinion of the reviewers, the review indicates the offender is reasonably likely to be granted parole, the Board of Parole shall schedule a public hearing before a majority of its members. At such hearing the offender may present evidence, call witnesses, and be represented by counsel.
- (C) If, in the opinion of the reviewers, the review indicated the offender should be denied parole, the offender may request an additional review by a majority of the members of the Board.
- (D) A review by the majority of the members of the Board may be conducted not more than once annually.
- (E) Offender reviews shall be conducted in an informal manner, but a complete record of the proceedings shall be made and preserved.
- (F) The Board shall render its decision regarding the committed offender's parole status within a reasonable time after the review. The decision shall be by majority vote of the Board and shall be based on the entire record before the Board, including the opinion of the person(s) who conducted the review.
- (G) If the Board defers the case for later consideration, the committed offender shall be afforded a parole review at least once a year until a release date is fixed. The Board may order a reconsideration of the case at any time.
- (H) The release of a committed offender on parole shall not be upon the application of the offender, but by the initiative of the Board of Parole. No application for release on parole made by a committed offender or on his or her behalf shall be entertained by the Board. The Director of Correctional Service is not prohibited, however, from recommending to the Board that it consider an individual offender for release on parole.
- (I) Offender reviews are not subject to the Open Meetings Act and are therefore not open to the public. Decisions made by the Board Member offender review team may be announced verbally at the time of the review. Written notice of the Board

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decision consequent to an offender review shall be sent to the offender within 14 days. Disclosure of the Board's decision to anyone other than the offender prior to the Board's written notice is prohibited.

- (J) An offender may waive the opportunity to appear and participate in the Board's offender review. A waiver form developed by the Department of Correctional Services and signed by the offender is sufficient. Once an offender has voluntarily signed a waiver form, the offender will not appear before the Board for an offender review. If an offender wishes to withdraw his or her waiver, a written request must be submitted to the Board at least 14 days prior to the scheduled offender review.
- (K) Offender reviews may be conducted remotely through video conferencing from the institution where an offender resides. In the event video conferencing technology malfunctions or there is a power failure, the offender review shall be rescheduled and completed at that time.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-1,111

§ 4-203. Notice of offender review.

- (A) The Board shall set the schedule for offender reviews based on information provided by and contained in the electronic records system maintained by the Department of Correctional Services. The Board will provide notice to the offender of the scheduled offender review through the Department of Correctional Services.
- (B) The Board of Parole shall also provide notice to the Attorney General, the Nebraska State Patrol, the prosecuting county attorney, and the county attorney in the county in which such individual is incarcerated or committed within five days after scheduling a parole hearing for an individual who is required to register under section 29-4003.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-174(2)

§ 4-204. Offender review, timing.

- (A) Offender reviews shall be conducted as follows:
 - 1. If a committed offender has a parole eligibility date within five years of his or her date of incarceration, his or her record shall be reviewed annually;
 - 2. If a committed offender has a parole eligibility date which is more than five but not more than ten years from his or her date of incarceration, his or her record shall be reviewed during the first year of incarceration, and when he or she is within three years of his or her earliest parole eligibility date, his or her record shall be reviewed annually;

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3. If a committed offender has a parole eligibility date which is more than ten but not more than thirty years from his or her date of incarceration, his or her record shall be reviewed during the first year of incarceration, every five years thereafter until he or she is within five years of his or her earliest parole eligibility date, and annually thereafter;
 4. If a committed offender has a parole eligibility date which is more than thirty years from his or her date of incarceration, his or her record shall be reviewed during his or her first, tenth, and twentieth year of incarceration, and when he or she is within five years of his or her earliest parole eligibility date, his or her record shall be reviewed annually; and
 5. If a committed offender is serving a minimum life sentence, his or her record shall be reviewed during the first year of incarceration and every ten years thereafter until such time as the sentence is commuted. If such sentence is commuted, the committed offender's record shall be reviewed annually when he or she is within five years of his or her earliest parole eligibility date.
- (B) The review schedule shall be based on court-imposed sentences or statutory minimum sentences, whichever are greater. Nothing in such schedule shall prohibit the Board from reviewing a committed offender's case at any time.
- (C) Statutorily required initial offender reviews of newly committed offenders will be scheduled by the Board only after the Department of Correctional Services has completed its evaluation and classification of the offender.
- (D) If an offender is serving a determinate sentence the offender is not eligible for parole. If an offender's indeterminate sentence has a minimum term equal to the maximum term, the offender is not eligible for parole. The Board will not conduct offender reviews for inmates who are not eligible for parole.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-192

§ 4-205. Offender review, material and factors considered.

- (A) Reviews shall include the circumstances of the offense, the presentence investigation report, the committed offender's previous social history and criminal record, his or her conduct, employment and attitude during commitment, and the reports of such physical and mental examinations as have been made. The board shall meet with the committed offender and counsel him or her concerning his or her progress and prospects for future parole.
- (B) Reports regarding the offenders conduct, employment and attitude shall be accessible to the Board through the electronic records systems maintained by the Department of Correctional Services. These reports shall be kept current for each offender who is scheduled for review and has not waived his or her appearance.
- (C) In the case of offenders serving sentences for first degree murder, second degree murder, or manslaughter convictions, the Board shall consider a psychological

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evaluation performed within 6 months of the review before scheduling the offender for a parole hearing.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-192

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§ 4-301. Parole hearing.

- (A) If, in the opinion of the reviewers, the review indicates the offender is reasonably likely to be granted parole, the Board of Parole shall schedule a public hearing before a majority of its members. The parole hearing will be set no sooner than 45 days from the time of review to allow the offender adequate time to develop an appropriate parole plan.
- (B) At the parole hearing, the offender may present evidence, call witnesses, and be represented by counsel.
- (C) Parole hearings shall be conducted in an informal manner, but a complete record of the proceedings shall be made and preserved.
- (D) The Board shall render its decision regarding the committed offender's release on parole within a reasonable time after the hearing. The decision shall be by a majority vote of the board. The decision shall be based on the entire record before the board, which shall include the opinion of the person(s) who conducted the review. The Board may inform the offender of its decision verbally at the time of the parole hearing with written notification to follow within 14 days.
- (E) If the Board shall deny parole, written notification listing the reasons for such denial and the recommendations for correcting deficiencies which cause the denial shall be given to the committed offender within thirty days following the hearing.
- (F) If the Board fixes the release date, such date shall not be more than six months from the date of the committed offender's parole hearing, or from the date of last reconsideration of his or her case, unless there are special reasons for fixing a later release date.
- (G) If the Board defers the case for later reconsideration, the committed offender shall be afforded a parole review at least once a year until a release date is fixed. The Board may order a reconsideration or a rehearing of the case at any time. A parole hearing may be deferred at the discretion of the Board.
- (H) Parole hearings are open to the public pursuant to the Open Meetings Act.
- (I) An offender may waive the opportunity to appear and participate in his or her parole hearing. A waiver form developed by the Department of Correctional Services and signed by the offender is sufficient. Once an offender has voluntarily signed a waiver form, the offender will not appear before the Board for a parole hearing. If an offender wishes to withdraw his or her waiver, a written request must be submitted to the Board at least 14 days prior to the scheduled parole hearing.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-1,111

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§ 4-302. Notice of Parole hearing.

- (A) Public notice of scheduled parole hearings shall be provided to the following at least 15 days prior to the date of the scheduled hearing: (1) county attorney's office of the sentencing court; (2) official county newspaper of the sentencing court; (3) law enforcement agencies involved in the investigation, arrest, or court proceedings of the offender; (4) victim and witness units; (5) national wire services; (6) Director of the Department of Correctional Services; and (6) any other members of the public who has requested notification.
- (B) The legal Notice of Hearing and parole hearing roster will be kept continually current and will be available for inspection at the Board of Parole offices and also on the Board's website.

§ 4-303. Parole plan.

- (A) Each committed offender eligible for parole shall, in advance of his or her parole hearing, have a parole plan in accordance with the rules of the Board of Parole. Whenever the board determines that it will facilitate the parole hearing, it may furnish the offender with any information and records to be considered by it at the hearing.
- (B) The process for formulating a parole plan must commence at least 90 days before the offender's parole hearing.
- (C) The parole plan shall include, but is not limited to, the residence at which the offender plans to live, plans for employment or seeking out gainful employment, and the programming in which the offender will participate and complete while on parole.
- (D) An offender shall be permitted to advise with any person whose assistance he or she desires, including his or her own legal counsel, in preparing for a hearing before the Board of Parole.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-1,112

§ 4-304. Access to offender and reports.

The Board of Parole and its employees shall have access at all reasonable times to any committed offender over whom the Board may have jurisdiction and shall have means provided for communication with and observing the committed offender. The Board shall be furnished such reports as it may require concerning the conduct and character of any committed offender and any other information deemed pertinent by the Board in determining whether a committed offender should be paroled.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-1,113

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§ 4-305. Parole proceedings under the Interstate Corrections Compact.

Any hearing or hearings to which an inmate confined pursuant to this Compact may be entitled by the laws of the sending state may be had before the appropriate authorities of the sending State, or of the receiving State, if authorized by the sending State. The receiving State shall provide adequate facilities for such hearings as may be conducted by the appropriate officials of a sending State. In the event such hearing or hearings are had before officials of the receiving State, the governing law shall be that of the sending State and a record of the hearing or hearings as prescribed by the sending State shall be made. Said record together with any recommendations of the hearing officials shall be transmitted forthwith to the official or officials before whom the hearing would have been had if it had taken place in the sending State. In any and all proceedings had pursuant to the provisions of this subdivision, the officials of the receiving State shall act solely as agents of the sending State and no final determination shall be made in any matter except by the appropriate officials of the sending State.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 29-3401, ART. IV (F).

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§ 4-401. Parole decisions, factors considered.

- (A) In making its determination regarding a committed offender's release on parole, the Board of Parole shall take into account each of the following factors:
1. The offender's personality, including his or her maturity, stability, and sense of responsibility and any apparent development in his or her personality which may promote or hinder his or her conformity to law;
 2. The adequacy of the offender's parole plan;
 3. The offender's ability and readiness to assume obligations and undertake responsibilities;
 4. The offender's intelligence and training;
 5. The offender's family status and whether he or she has relatives who display an interest in him or her or whether he or she has other close and constructive associations in the community;
 6. The offender's employment history, his or her occupational skills, and the stability of his or her past employment;
 7. The type of residence, neighborhood, or community in which the offender plans to live;
 8. The offender's past use of narcotics or past habitual and excessive use of alcohol;
 9. The offender's mental or physical makeup, including any disability or handicap which may affect his or her conformity to law;
 10. The offender's prior criminal record, including the nature and circumstances, recency, and frequency of previous offenses;
 11. The offender's attitude toward law and authority;
 12. The offender's conduct in the facility, including particularly whether he or she has taken advantage of the opportunities for self-improvement, whether he or she has been punished for misconduct within six months prior to his or her hearing or reconsideration for parole release, whether any reductions of term have been forfeited, and whether such reductions have been restored at the time of hearing or reconsideration;

Reports regarding the offenders conduct in the facility as stated above shall be accessible to the Board through NiCAMS / PIMS and shall be kept current for each offender who is scheduled for review and has not waived his or her appearance.
 13. The offender's behavior and attitude during any previous experience of probation or parole and the recency of such experience;
 14. The risk and needs assessment completed pursuant to section 83-192; and
 15. Any other factors the Board determines to be relevant.

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- (B) Before making a determination regarding a committed offender's release on parole, the Board of Parole shall consider the following:
1. A report prepared by the institutional caseworkers relating to his or her personality, social history, and adjustment to authority, and including any recommendations which the staff of the facility make;
 2. All official reports of his or her prior criminal record, including reports and records of earlier probation and parole experiences;
 3. The presentence investigation report;
 4. Recommendations regarding his or her parole made at the time of sentencing by the sentencing judge;
 5. The reports of any physical, mental, and psychiatric examinations of the offender;
 6. Any relevant information which may be submitted by the offender, his or her attorney, the victim of his or her crime, or other persons;
 7. The risk and needs assessment completed pursuant to section 83-192; and
 8. Such other relevant information concerning the offender as may be reasonably available.
 9. If an offender incurs a Class I Drug / Intoxicant Abuse misconduct report after being scheduled for a parole hearing, the Department of Correctional Services' substance abuse staff shall review the facts surrounding the misconduct report and shall submit a report to the Board at least one (1) week prior to the scheduled parole hearing, setting forth any additional treatment recommendations of the staff. In the event the report is not timely received by the Board, the offender's parole hearing shall be deferred for one (1) month and rescheduled accordingly so that the Board has adequate time to review the report.
 10. If an offender is scheduled for a parole hearing and incurs a misconduct report for escape, the offender's parole shall be denied and will be reset to review status.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. §§ 83-1,114 AND 83-1,115

§ 4-402. Parole of Foreign Nationals

- (A) Offenders who hold citizenship status in a foreign country are not precluded from parole consideration. Foreign nationals may be paroled to the offender's country of citizenship with the offender's consent.
- (B) Offenders who hold citizenship in a foreign country may also be paroled to a Federal Immigration Detainer with the Federal Government whereby the offender could be deported.

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- (C) The Board of Parole will impose appropriate special conditions for offenders who parole to a foreign country or to a Federal Immigration Detainer.
1. Parole to Immigration Detainer. The following special condition of parole shall be listed on the parole certificate if a residence pending deportation proceedings is approved: “After being removed from the United States pursuant to a Warrant of Deportation, you are not to be found in the United States without received the consent of the Attorney General of the United States to reapply for admission to the United States. If you are found in the United States without the proper consent, it will constitute a violation of parole and may result in your return to the State of Nebraska to complete your sentence.”
 2. Parole to Deportation. The following special condition of parole shall be listed on the parole certificate for an offender who is being paroled for deportation only: “The Board of Parole is paroling you on the premise that you will be deported to the country listed on your certificate. If for any reason you are not deported, or are found in the United States after deportation, it will constitute a violation of parole and may result in your return to the State of Nebraska to complete your sentence.”

§ 4-403. Decision Guidelines, pilot.

Commencing October 1, 2016, the Board will engage in a pilot program implementing the use of Decision Guidelines in connection with Key reviews and parole hearings. In determining at a Key review whether a committed offender should be set for a parole hearing, or at a parole hearing whether the committed offender shall be released on parole, the Board members will, during the pilot program, utilize Decision Guidelines that have been constructed with the input, participation, and consultation with the Board members and the Council for State Government. The Decision Guidelines incorporate the following weighted factors: offense severity; risk needs assessment performed by the Department; participation in core risk-reducing programming offered by the Department; institutional behavior; and Board member discretion as allowed under Neb. Rev. Stat. § 83-1,114.

§ 4-404. Parole eligibility for offenders with multiple driving under the influence violations.

The Board shall require any person who is incarcerated pursuant to subdivision (9) or (10) of Neb. Rev. Stat. § 60-6,197.03 to complete all diagnostic evaluations provided by the department and all programming required by the department prior to being considered eligible for parole.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-1,112.01

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§ 4-405. Deferment of Parole.

Whenever the Board of Parole considers the release of a committed offender who is eligible for release on parole, it shall order his or her release unless it is of the opinion that his or her release should be deferred because:

- (A) There is a substantial risk that he or she will not conform to the conditions of parole;
- (B) His or her release would depreciate the seriousness of his or her crime or promote disrespect for law;
- (C) His or her release would have a substantially adverse effect on institutional discipline; or
- (D) His or her continued correctional treatment, medical care, or vocational or other training in the facility will substantially enhance his or her capacity to lead a law-abiding life when released at a later date.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-1,114

§ 4-406. Rescinding Parole.

An offender who has been paroled with a future effective date may have his or her parole rescinded if the Board of Parole receives information that contradicts the offender's approved parole plan or if the offender is the subject of institutional misconduct reports. The Board shall hold a rescission hearing to discuss any new facts or circumstances at which the offender is entitled to personally appear. If the Board decides to rescind the offender's parole, the offender shall remain in custody, or be immediately taken into custody by the Department of Correctional Services.

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§ 4-501. Parole conditions set by the Board.

- (A) When a committed offender is released on parole, the Board shall require as a condition of parole that the offender refrain from engaging in criminal conduct and may require the offender to submit to periodic testing for drug and alcohol use. The Board may also require, either at the time of the offender's release on parole or at any time while the offender remains on parole, that the offender conform to any of the following conditions:
1. Meet specified family responsibilities;
 2. Devote himself or herself to an approved employment;
 3. Remain in the geographic limits fixed in the certificate of parole unless granted written permission to leave such limits;
 4. Report, as directed, to his or her district parole officer;
 5. Reside at the place fixed in the certificate of parole and notify his or her district parole officer of any change in address or employment;
 6. Submit himself or herself to available medical, psychological, psychiatric, or other treatment;
 7. Refrain from associating with persons known to him or her to be engaged in criminal activities, or without permission of his or her district parole officer, with persons known to him or her to have been convicted of a crime; and
 8. Satisfy any other conditions specially related to the cause of his or her offense and not unduly restrictive of his or her liberty or conscience, which are known as special conditions.
- (B) Parolees shall not participate in any activity with any law enforcement agency to act as a confidential informant, undercover agent, or employee. This special condition applies to all parolees within the State of Nebraska and extends to any Interstate Compact state to where a parolee may be approved to serve his or her parole term.
- (C) During the course of the parole hearing, the offender will be questioned as to whether he or she understands the general, specific, and special conditions of parole.
- (D) Before release on parole, a parolee shall be provided with a certificate of parole setting forth the conditions of parole, which must be signed by the parolee indicating his or her agreement to the conditions. If the parolee is unable to read the certificate, the certificate will be read to him or her prior to the parolee affixing his or her signature.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-1,116

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§ 4-502. Conditions regarding residence during parole.

The Board of Parole may in appropriate cases require a parolee, as a condition of parole, either at the time of his or her release on parole or at any time while he or she remains under parole supervision, to reside in a community guidance center, boarding facility, halfway house, hospital, or other special residence facility, for such period and under such supervision or treatment as the board may deem appropriate.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-1,117

§ 4-503. Parole program plan.

- (A) Within thirty days after any committed offender has been paroled, all available information regarding such parolee shall be reviewed and a parolee personalized program plan document shall be drawn up and approved by the Office of Parole Administration. The document shall specifically describe the approved personalized program plan and the specific goals the office expects the parolee to achieve. The document shall also contain a realistic schedule for completion of the approved personalized program plan. The approved personalized program plan shall be developed with the active participation of the parolee. During the term of parole, the parolee shall comply with the approved personalized program plan and the office shall provide programs to allow compliance by the parolee with the approved personalized program plan. Programming may include, but is not limited to:
1. Academic and vocational education;
 2. Substance abuse treatment;
 3. Mental health and psychiatric treatment, including criminal personality programming;
 4. Constructive, meaningful work programs;
 5. Community service programs; and
 6. Any other program deemed necessary and appropriate by the office.
- (B) A modification in the approved personalized program plan may be made to account for the increased or decreased abilities of the parolee or the availability of any program. Any modification shall be made only after notice is given to the parolee. Intentional failure to comply with the approved personalized program plan by any parolee as scheduled for any year, or pro rata part thereof, shall cause disciplinary action to be taken by the office resulting in the forfeiture of up to a maximum of three months' good time for the scheduled year.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-1,107

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§ 4-504. Program fees.

- (A) Unless otherwise provided by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 83-1,107.01 or this rule, whenever an adult offender is paroled, the board shall require a parolee to pay a monthly programming fee.
- (B) Parolees under the supervision of the Office of Parole Administration shall pay a monthly parole programming fee of twenty-five dollars, not later than the tenth day of each month, beginning the second month of parole supervision and continuing for the duration of the parole.
- (C) The Board shall waive payment of the monthly parole programming fee in whole or in part if after a hearing a determination is made that such payment would constitute undue hardship on the parolee due to limited income, employment or school status, or physical or mental handicap. Such waiver shall be in effect only during the period of time that the parolee is unable to pay his or her monthly parole programming fee.
- (D) When monthly parole programming fees are waived, in whole or in part, the parole officer, pursuant to rules and regulations adopted by the Board, may contract with the parolee to perform approved community service at the rate of five dollars per hour in lieu of payment of monthly programming fees. A parolee may be required to pay a participation fee in order to take advantage of community service programs. A parolee may not accumulate more than three months' advance credit for community service. The use of community service alternatives does not preclude the imposition of other intermediate measures.
- (E) No parolee shall be required to pay more than one monthly parole programming fee per month.
- (F) The imposition of monthly parole programming fees in this section shall be considered separate and apart from specific service delivery fees.
- (G) Any adult offender received for supervision pursuant to section 29-2637 or the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision shall be assessed a monthly parole programming fee during the period of time the offender is actively supervised by Nebraska parole authorities.
- (H) A parolee shall pay the fees described in this section to the Office of Parole Administration. The office shall remit all fees to the State Treasurer for credit to the Parole Program Cash Fund.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-1,107.01

§ 4-505. Parole program fees accrue during abscond.

Programming fees for parolees who abscond from supervision shall continue to accrue until the parolee's mandatory discharge date. If and when a parolee returns to the custody of the Department, the parolee shall be assessed the total amount of parole program fees that have accrued and remain unpaid. The assessment of parole program fees shall be included in the

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recommendations made by the Office of Parole Administration in connection with the parolee's review of parole hearing.

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§ 4-601. Medical parole, eligibility and conditions

- (A) A committed offender who is otherwise eligible for parole, who is not under sentence of life imprisonment, and who because of an existing medical or physical condition is determined by the Department to be terminally ill or permanently incapacitated may be considered for medical parole by the Board. A committed offender may be eligible for medical parole in addition to any other parole. The Department shall identify committed offenders who may be eligible for medical parole based upon their medical records.
- (B) The Board shall decide to grant medical parole only after a review of the medical, institutional, and criminal records of the committed offender and such additional medical evidence from board-ordered examinations or investigations as the Board in its discretion determines to be necessary. The decision to grant medical parole and to establish conditions of release on medical parole in addition to the conditions stated in subsection (3) of this section is within the sole discretion of the Board.
- (C) As conditions of release on medical parole, the Board shall require that the committed offender agree to placement for medical treatment and that he or she be placed for a definite or indefinite period of time in a hospital, a hospice, or another housing accommodation suitable to his or her medical condition, including, but not limited to, his or her family's home, as specified by the Board.
- (D) The parole term of a medical parolee shall be for the remainder of his or her sentence as reduced by any adjustment for good conduct pursuant to the Nebraska Treatment and Corrections Act.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-1,110.03

§ 4-602. Medical parole, revocation.

- (A) If during the term of medical parole the medical condition of a medical parolee improves to the extent that he or she is no longer eligible for medical parole, the Board may order that he or she be returned to the custody of the department to await a hearing to determine whether the medical parole should be revoked.
- (B) If medical parole is revoked due to improvement in the medical condition of the parolee, he or she shall serve the balance of his or her sentence with credit for time served on medical parole and without forfeiture of any credits accrued for good conduct pursuant to the Nebraska Treatment and Corrections Act prior to medical parole.
- (C) If a medical parolee whose medical parole is revoked due to improvement in his or her medical condition would otherwise be eligible for parole or any other release program, he or she may be considered for such release program.
- (D) In addition to revocation of medical parole due to improvement in the medical condition of the parolee, medical parole may also be revoked for violation of any condition of the medical parole established by the Board.

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NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-1,110.03

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§ 4-701. Parole decisions regarding offender who was under eighteen when offense committed.

- (A) Any offender who was under the age of eighteen years when he or she committed the offense for which he or she was convicted and incarcerated shall, if the offender is denied parole, be considered for release on parole by the Board of Parole every year after the denial.
- (B) During each hearing before the Board of Parole for the offender, the Board shall consider and review, at a minimum:
 - 1. The offender's educational and court documents;
 - 2. The offender's participation in available rehabilitative and educational programs while incarcerated;
 - 3. The offender's age at the time of the offense;
 - 4. The offender's level of maturity;
 - 5. The offender's ability to appreciate the risks and consequences of his or her conduct;
 - 6. The offender's intellectual capacity;
 - 7. The offender's level of participation in the offense;
 - 8. The offender's efforts toward rehabilitation; and
 - 9. Any other mitigating factor or circumstance submitted by the offender.

NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-1,110.04

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§ 4-801. Warrant or detainer provisions.

- (A) If a warrant or detainer is placed against a committed offender by a court, parole agency, or other authority of this or any other jurisdiction, the administrator shall inquire before such offender becomes eligible for parole whether the authority concerned intends to execute or withdraw the warrant or detainer when the offender is released.
- (B) If the authority notifies the administrator that it intends to execute the warrant or detainer when the offender is released, the administrator shall advise the authority concerned of the sentence under which the offender is held, the time of parole eligibility, any decision of the board relating to the offender, and the nature of the offender's adjustment during imprisonment and shall give reasonable notice to such authority of the offender's release date.
- (C) The Board may parole an offender who is eligible for release to a warrant or detainer. If an offender is paroled to such a warrant or detainer, the Board may provide, as a condition of release, that if the charge or charges on which the warrant or detainer is based are dismissed, or are satisfied after conviction and sentence, prior to the expiration of the offender's parole term, the authority to whose warrant or detainer the offender is released shall return the offender to serve the remainder of the parole term or such part as the Board may determine.
- (D) If a person paroled to a warrant or detainer is thereafter sentenced and placed on probation, or released on parole in another jurisdiction, prior to the expiration of the parole term less good time in this state, the Board may permit the person to serve the remainder of the parole term or such part as the Board may determine concurrently with the person's new probation or parole term. Such concurrent terms may be served in either of the two jurisdictions, and supervision shall be administered in accordance with the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-1,125

§ 4-802. Waiver of extradition for out-of-state detainees.

- (A) An offender may be paroled to an out-of-state detainer to resolve a pending obligation that other state and in order to facilitate the reintegration of the offender into the community.
- (B) The Board shall include as a special condition of parole that an offender waive extradition proceedings in order to return to the requesting state, as necessary.
- (C) When waiver of extradition is required, documentary evidence of the offender waiving extradition, including attestation by a state's witness, shall be furnished to the Board prior to the offender being released to an out-of-state detainer.
- (D) When waiver of extradition is required, the Board shall notify the Department in writing when the offender has been set for a parole hearing at least three (3) weeks in advance of the hearing.

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- (E) If the waiver of extradition process is not complete at least 2 (two) weeks prior to the offender's parole hearing, the Board may defer the offender's parole hearing until such time as the waiver of extradition process is completed.
- (F) If an offender refuses to waive extradition, the Board may decline to release the offender on parole.

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§ 4-901. Board decisions regarding furlough and work release.

Factors that the Board will consider when making recommendations regarding a committed offender's suitability for furlough or work release privileges include the following:

- (A) The committed offender and the general society of the state will benefit from the person's furlough or work release;
- (B) There is reason to believe that interests of the people of the state and the committed offender will be served by the person's furlough or work release; and
- (C) The committed offender has not refused or self-terminated from Department recommended programming, including, but not limited to, Residential Treatment Center, Substance Abuse Unit, and Work Ethic Camp.

NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-134

Chapter 5
Parole Supervision and Services

§ 5-101. Abscond.

- (A) The Nebraska Legislature defines absconding parole supervision as when a parolee has purposely avoided supervision for a period of at least two weeks and reasonable efforts by a parole officer and staff to locate the parolee in person have proven unsuccessful.
- (B) In the event that a parolee purposely avoids supervision for a period of less than two weeks, the Board will authorize and issue arrest warrants if there is reasonable cause to believe that:
 - 1. The parolee has violated or is about to violate a condition of parole; and
 - 2. The parolee will attempt to leave the jurisdiction or will place lives or property in danger.
- (C) When the statutory definition of absconding parole supervision has been met, the parolee will be charged with an abscond violation and Neb. Rev. Stat. § 83-1,123 will be applied to recalculate the parolee's remaining term of commitment and/or supervision.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. §§ 83-1,119 AND 83-1,123

[RESERVED]

Chapter 6
Parole Compliance

§ 6-101. Matrix of rewards and sanctions

The Office of Parole Administration shall develop a matrix of rewards for compliance and positive behaviors and graduated administrative sanctions and custodial sanctions for use in responding to and deterring substance abuse violations and technical violations. A custodial sanction of thirty days in a correctional facility or a contract facility shall be designated as the most severe response to a violation in lieu of revocation.

[INSERT MATRIX]

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-1,119

§ 6-102. Substance abuse or technical violation, low flight or danger risk

Whenever a parole officer has reasonable cause to believe that a parolee has committed or is about to commit a substance abuse violation or technical violation while on parole, but that the parolee will not attempt to leave the jurisdiction and will not place lives or property in danger, the parole officer shall either:

- (A) Impose one or more administrative sanctions based upon the parolee's risk level, the severity of the violation, and the parolee's response to the violation. If administrative sanctions are to be imposed, the parolee shall acknowledge in writing the nature of the violation and agree upon the administrative sanction. The parolee has the right to decline to acknowledge the violation. If he or she declines to acknowledge the violation, the parole officer shall take action pursuant to subdivision (B) of this section. A copy of the report shall be submitted to the Board of Parole; or
- (B) Submit a written report to the Board of Parole, outlining the nature of the parole violation, and request the imposition of a custodial sanction of thirty days in a correctional facility or a contract facility. On the basis of the report and such further investigation as the Board may deem appropriate, the Board shall determine whether and how the parolee violated the conditions of parole and may:
 - 1. Dismiss the charge of violation; or
 - 2. If the Board finds a violation justifying a custodial sanction, issue a warrant if necessary and impose a custodial sanction of up to thirty days in a correctional facility or a contract facility.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-1,119

§ 6-103. Procedure for custodial sanctions.

The purpose of this section is to provide the Board of Parole and the Office of Parole Administration with a procedure to ensure prompt consideration and determination of requests to impose custodial sanctions upon parolees.

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- (A) When a parole officer alleges that a parolee has violated a condition of parole that subjects the parolee to potential custodial sanctions, the parole officer shall present his or her report and request for custodial sanctions to the parolee within 48 hours. The request for custodial sanctions shall include the following information: date and time to report for custodial sanction; institutional location; and duration of custodial sanction.
- (B) The parolee shall either:
 - 1. Acknowledge the violation, waive his or her right to a hearing, and consent to the custodial sanction as requested in the parole officer's report; or
 - 2. Deny the violation and contest the imposition of a custodial sanction. Failure to acknowledge the violation and consent to the custodial sanction within 24 hours constitutes a denial.
- (C) All requests to impose a custodial sanction must be submitted to the Board within two working days following the parolee's acknowledgement or denial of the violation and request for a custodial sanction.
- (D) Upon receipt of an uncontested violation report requesting a custodial sanction, the Board, within three working days, shall take one of the following actions:
 - 1. Approve the custodial sanction as requested and issue a commitment order with instructions as to time, date, institutional location, and duration of the custodial sanction;
 - 2. Schedule a hearing before the full Board, to occur within fifteen working days, for the Board to: 1) determine whether the terms of the requested custodial sanction are appropriate under the circumstances; and 2) issue a commitment order with instructions as to date and time to appear, institutional location, and duration of custodial sanction that, in the board's judgment and discretion, comports with the acknowledged violation; or
 - 3. Deny the requested custodial sanction.
- (E) Upon receipt of a contested violation report and request for a custodial sanction, a hearing before the full Board shall be immediately scheduled. Such hearing shall occur within fifteen working days following receipt of the violation report and request for a custodial sanction. If the parolee does not have counsel retained at his or her own expense, the parolee may be entitled to appointed counsel if the following conditions are met:
 - 1. The parolee is indigent;
 - 2. The parolee makes a timely and colorable claim that he or she has not committed the violation charged, or that there are substantial reasons that justified or mitigated the violation, which make custodial sanctions inappropriate, and

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3. The reasons involved are complex or otherwise difficult to develop or present, thereby preventing the parolee from speaking effectively on his or her own behalf.
- (F) Notice of the hearing before the full Board on a violation report and request for a custodial sanction shall be made by personal service upon the parolee by the supervising parole officer no less than five working days before the hearing date.
 - (G) The Board shall receive into evidence the parole officer's violation report in support of a custodial sanction along with any documentary or testimonial evidence provided by the parolee. An assigned parole officer shall appear at the hearing and may provide evidence on behalf of the Office of Parole Administration.
 - (H) After the hearing, if the Board determines that the parolee has violated his or her parole and that a custodial sanction should be imposed, the Board shall issue a commitment order with instructions as to time, date, institutional location, and duration of the custodial sanction.
 - (I) If after the hearing the Board determines that the parolee has violated his or her parole, but that a custodial sanction should not be imposed, the Board may, in its discretion order that:
 1. The parolee receive a reprimand and warning;
 2. Parole supervision and reporting be intensified;
 3. Good time granted pursuant to 83-1,108 (parole good time) be forfeited or withheld; or
 4. The parolee be required to conform to one or more additional conditions of parole which may be imposed in accordance with the Nebraska Treatment and Corrections Act.
 - (J) If after the hearing the Board determines that the parolee has not violated his or her parole, the request to impose a custodial sanction shall be denied.

§ 6-104. Non-technical violation, low flight or danger risk.

Whenever a parole officer has reasonable cause to believe that a parolee has violated or is about to violate a condition of parole by a violation other than a substance abuse violation or a technical violation and the parole officer has reasonable cause to believe that the parolee will not attempt to leave the jurisdiction and will not place lives or property in danger, the parole officer shall submit a written report to the Board of Parole which, on the basis of such report and such further investigation as it may deem appropriate, may:

- (A) Dismiss the charge of violation;
- (B) Determine whether the parolee violated the conditions of his or her parole;
- (C) Impose a custodial sanction of up to thirty days in a correctional facility or a contract facility;

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- (D) Revoke his or her parole in accordance with the Nebraska Treatment and Corrections Act; or
- (E) Issue a warrant for the arrest of the parolee.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-1,119

§ 6-105. Violation, increased flight or danger risk

Whenever a parole officer has reasonable cause to believe that a parolee has violated or is about to violate a condition of parole and that the parolee will attempt to leave the jurisdiction or will place lives or property in danger, the parole officer shall arrest the parolee without a warrant and call on any peace officer to assist him or her in doing so.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-1,119

§ 6-106. Detention of parolee.

Whenever a parolee is arrested with or without a warrant, he or she shall be detained in a local jail or other detention facility. Immediately after such arrest and detention, the parole officer shall notify the Board of Parole and submit a written report of the reason for such arrest. A complete investigation shall be made by the parole administration and submitted to the Board. After prompt consideration of such written report, the Board shall order the parolee's release from detention or continued confinement to await a final decision on imposition of a custodial sanction or the revocation of parole.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. 83-1,119

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§ 6-201. Alleged violation, preliminary hearing, petition and notice.

- (A) Whenever a parole officer has just cause to believe a parolee has violated the conditions of parole, including arrest on a separate charge, the parole officer shall file a petition with a hearing officer employed by the Board of Parole.
 - 1. The petition shall request a preliminary hearing;
 - 2. The petition shall state the names of the parties involved; and
 - 3. The petition shall state facts that cause the parole officer to believe a preliminary hearing is necessary.
- (B) Upon receipt of a petition alleging that a parolee has violated the conditions of parole, including arrest on a separate charge, a preliminary probable cause hearing will be scheduled. The hearing will be held at or reasonably near the place of the alleged violation or arrest as promptly as practical, but shall take place within ten business days
- (C) The parolee shall be given written notice that a preliminary hearing has been scheduled.
 - 1. The notice shall state that the purpose of the hearing is to determine if probable cause exists that the parolee violated the conditions of parole; and
 - 2. The notice shall state the specific conduct that is alleged to be a violation of parole.

LEGAL AUTHORITY: MORRISSEY V. BREWER, 408 U.S. 471 (1972)

§ 6-202. Alleged violation, preliminary hearing, hearing officer.

- (A) The preliminary hearing shall be conducted by an impartial hearing officer not directly involved in supervision of the parolee.
- (B) The hearing officer shall conduct preliminary hearings in a fair, impartial, and orderly manner and have the following authority and duties:
 - 1. To rule on all procedural matters, objections, and motions;
 - 2. To make evidentiary rulings and admit relevant evidence;
 - 3. To hear testimony and question any witnesses that appear in order to develop facts necessary to fairly and adequately determine whether there exists probable cause to support the alleged parole violation;
 - 4. To make a finding of whether there exists probable cause and provide written notice of his or her findings, including a summary of the preliminary probable cause hearing, to the administrator;
 - 5. To recognize and take notice of Federal Law and State Law that bears upon the alleged violation or arrest, if any, and;

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6. To take any other action necessary and authorized by the Parole Board Rules and law.

LEGAL AUTHORITY: MORRISSEY V. BREWER, 408 U.S. 471 (1972)

§ 6-203. Alleged violation, preliminary hearing, proceedings

- (A) Evidence
 1. The Nebraska Rules of Evidence do not apply to preliminary probable cause hearings for alleged parole violations or arrests, but the hearing officer shall give consideration to Chapter 27 of the Nebraska Revised Statutes in relying on proffered evidence;
 2. All relevant evidence shall be admissible;
 3. Upon objection to evidence based on relevance, such evidence may be received and the matter of any objections thereto may be taken under advisement;
 4. The hearing officer may, subject to his or her discretion, exclude inadmissible evidence, even if no objection is raised;
 5. Objections to evidence shall be stated with specificity at the time such evidence is offered.
- (B) No person may appear in a representative capacity at a preliminary hearing except the following:
 1. The parolee may appear and participate on his or her own behalf;
 2. Attorneys who are licensed to practice before the courts of the State of Nebraska; and
 3. Any authorized representative of the State of Nebraska. This person need not be an attorney.
- (C) At the hearing, the parolee may present evidence to rebut the petition by:
 1. Speaking on his or her own behalf;
 2. Offering letters, documents, and other relevant information;
 3. Testimony from individuals who can provide relevant information; and
 4. Requesting permission to confront and cross-examine individuals who have provided information adverse to the parolee. If the hearing officer determines that an adverse witness would be subjected to risk of harm by disclosing his or her identity, that individual need not be made available for confrontation and cross-examination by the parolee or his or her attorney.
- (D) The parolee may waive his or her participation in the preliminary hearing.

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- (E) The hearing officer may, at his or her discretion, continue the preliminary hearing and fix a date for the introduction of additional evidence or presentation of additional argument, if it is in the public interest or in the interest of justice, or upon notice by the parolee or his or her counsel.

LEGAL AUTHORITY: MORRISSEY V. BREWER, 408 U.S. 471 (1972)

§ 6-204. Alleged violation, preliminary hearing, findings.

- (A) Within a reasonable period of time after the preliminary hearing, not to exceed 10 days, the hearing officer shall make a determination whether or not there is probable cause to believe that violation of parole has occurred.
- (B) The hearing officer shall provide written notice of his or her findings, including a summary of the preliminary probable cause hearing, to the administrator.
- (C) Upon a finding of no probable cause, the hearing officer shall immediately notify the Board of the finding and request the parolee's release from custody.
- (D) A finding of probable cause is sufficient to warrant the parolee's continued detention and return to the Department of Correctional Services pending a Review of Parole and a final decision by the Board.

LEGAL AUTHORITY: MORRISSEY V. BREWER, 408 U.S. 471 (1972)

Nebraska Board of Parole Rules
Chapter 6: Parole Compliance

§ 6-301. Review of parole hearings

Whenever a parolee is charged with a violation of his or her parole, he or she shall be entitled to a prompt hearing on such charge by the Board of Parole, which in no event shall occur more than thirty days after receipt of the parole officer's written report.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-1,120

§ 6-302. Review of parole hearings, proceedings.

At the review of parole hearing before the Board of Parole, the parolee shall be informed by written notice of the claimed violations of parole and the evidence against him or her. The parolee shall be permitted to be present, to testify, to produce witnesses, to cross-examine adverse witnesses, and to introduce such other evidence as may be pertinent.

Review of parole hearings are open to the public pursuant to the Open Meetings Act. An offender may waive the opportunity to appear and participate in his or her review of parole hearing. A waiver form developed by the Department of Correctional Services and signed by the offender is sufficient. Once an offender has voluntarily signed a waiver form, the offender will not appear before the Board for a review of parole hearing. If an offender wishes to withdraw his or her waiver, a written request must be submitted to the Board at least 14 days prior to the scheduled review of parole hearing.

LEGAL AUTHORITY: MORRISSEY V. BREWER, 408 U.S. 471 (1972)

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-1,120

§ 6-303. Review of parole hearings, parolee right to request counsel

The parolee shall be informed of his or her right to request counsel, or retain counsel at his or her own expense, at the review of parole hearing. If the board finds that the parolee appears incapable of speaking effectively for himself or herself, but has submitted a timely and colorable claim that: (1) he or she has not committed the alleged violation of the conditions upon which he or she is at liberty, or (2) even if the violation is a matter of public record or is uncontested, there are substantial reasons which justified or mitigated the violation and make revocation inappropriate and the reasons are complex or otherwise difficult to develop or present, the board in the exercise of sound discretion may provide counsel to the parolee. In every case when a request for counsel is refused, the grounds for refusal shall be stated in the record.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-1,120

Nebraska Board of Parole Rules
Chapter 7: Parole Violations

Chapter 7
Parole Violations

§ 7-101. Parolee in legal custody of board until recommitted.

A committed offender while on parole shall remain in the legal custody and control of the Board of Parole. The Board may at any time revoke the parole of an offender or recommit him to the custody of the Department of Correctional Services, with or without cause.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-1,121

§ 7-102. Violation of parole, board action

- (A) If the Board finds that the parolee has engaged in criminal conduct, the Board may order revocation of the parolee's parole.
- (B) If the Board finds that the parolee violated a condition of parole but is of the opinion that revocation of parole is not appropriate, the Board may order that:
 - 1. The parolee receive a reprimand and warning;
 - 2. Parole supervision and reporting be intensified;
 - 3. Good time granted pursuant to 83-1,108 (parole good time) be forfeited or withheld;
 - 4. The parolee served a custodial sanction of up to thirty days in a correctional or a contract facility as defined in section 83-1,119; or
 - 5. The parolee be required to conform to one or more additional conditions of parole which may be imposed in accordance with the Nebraska Treatment and Corrections Act.
- (C) Cumulative custodial sanctions in a correctional facility or a contract facility under this section and section 83-1,119 shall not exceed sixty days. If a parolee has previously received sixty days of cumulative custodial sanctions before the current violation, the board shall either order revocation of the parolee's parole or one or more of the other sanctions described in subsection (B) above.
- (D) Time spent in custodial sanctions under this section and section 83-1,119 shall be credited to the parolee's sentence.
- (E) The parolee shall be informed verbally at the Review of Parole hearing of the Board's decision, with written notice to follow within 14 days.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-1,122

§ 7-103. Revocation of parole.

- (A) A parolee whose parole is revoked shall be recommitted to the Department until discharge from the custody of the state becomes mandatory or until reparaoled by the Board.

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- (B) The time from the date of the parolee's declared delinquency until the date of arrest for the custody of the Board shall not be counted as any portion of the time served.
- (C) A parolee whose parole has been revoked shall be considered by the Board for reparole at any time in the same manner as any other committed offender eligible for parole.
- (D) Except in the case of a parolee who has left the jurisdiction of his or her place of residence, action revoking a parolee's parole and recommitting the parolee for violation of the conditions of parole must be taken before the expiration of the parole term less good time. A parolee who has left the jurisdiction of his or her place of residence shall be treated as a parole violator and, when apprehended, shall be subject to recommitment or to supervision for the balance of the parole term as of the date of the violation.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-1,123

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§ 7-201. Failure to pay restitution.

The Board of Parole may revoke the parole of a parolee who fails to comply with a court order to pay restitution. In determining whether to revoke parole, the Board of Parole shall consider the parolee's earning ability and financial resources, the willfulness of the parolee's failure to pay, and any special circumstances affecting the parolee's ability to pay. Parole may not be revoked unless noncompliance with the restitution order is attributable to an intentional refusal to obey the order or a failure to make a good faith effort to comply with the order.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 29-2284

§ 7-202. Parolee unauthorized leaving of state.

- (A) A person is guilty of a felony if, while on parole under the Nebraska Treatment and Corrections act, he or she violates parole by leaving the State of Nebraska without the authority of the Board of Parole, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by commitment to the Department of Correctional Services for not more than five years.
- (B) A parolee charged with a violation of this section shall be tried in Lancaster County or in the county where the parolee last resided. The state shall pay for expenses incurred in returning the parolee to the county in which the action is to be tried.
- (C) The Board of Parole will inform the appropriate county attorney by written notice of all parolees who leave the State of Nebraska without the authority of the Board of Parole.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-1,124

Chapter 8
Victim / Witness Protocol

§ 8-101. Victims defined

Victim means a person who, as a result of a homicide under sections 28-302 to 28-306, a first degree sexual assault under section 28-319, a first degree assault under section 28-308, a sexual assault of a child in the second or third degree under section 28-320.01, a sexual assault of a child in the first degree under section 28-319.01, a second degree assault under section 28-309, a first degree false imprisonment under section 28-314, a second degree sexual assault under section 28-320, or a robbery under section 28-324, has had a personal confrontation with the offender and also includes a person who has suffered serious bodily injury as defined in section 28-109 as a result of a motor vehicle accident when the driver was charged with a violation of section 60-6,196 or 60-6,197 or with a violation of a city or village ordinance enacted in conformance with either section.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. §§ 29-119 AND 81-1848

§ 8-102. Victim rights

Victims as defined above and in Neb. Rev. Stat. § 29-119 shall have the following rights in connection with parole decisions and parole administration:

- (A) To examine information which is a matter of public record and collected by criminal justice agencies on individuals consisting of identifiable descriptions and notations of issuance of arrest warrants, arrests, detentions, indictments, charges by information, and other formal criminal charges. Such information shall include any disposition arising from such arrests, charges, sentencing, correctional supervision, and release, but shall not include intelligence or investigative information;
- (B) To be notified as provided in Neb. Rev. Stat. § 81-1850, to testify before the Board of Parole or submit a written statement for consideration by the Board, and to be notified of the decision of and any action taken by the Board; and
- (C) To submit a written statement for consideration at any conditional release proceedings, Board of Parole proceedings, pardon proceedings, or commutation proceedings. Conditional release proceeding means a proceeding convened pursuant to a Department of Correctional Services' decision to grant a furlough from incarceration for twenty-four hours or longer or a release into community-based programs, including educational release and work release.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 81-1848

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§ 8-103. Victim and witness rights.

Victims as defined above and in Neb. Rev. Stat. § 29-119, along with witnesses of crimes, shall have the right to be notified pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. § 81-1850 whenever the defendant in a felony case is released from custody.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 81-1848

§ 8-104. Victim request for notification.

Upon request of the victim and at the time of conviction of the offender, the county attorney of the jurisdiction in which a person is convicted of a felony shall forward to the Board of Parole the name and address of any victim, as defined in Neb. Rev. Stat. § 29-119, of the convicted person. The Board shall include the name in the file of the convicted person, but the name shall not be part of the public record of any parole hearings of the convicted person. Any victim, including a victim who has waived his or her right to notification at the time of conviction, may request the notification prescribed in this section, as applicable, by sending a written request to the Board or if the person is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Health and Human Services, within the three-year period after the convicted person is no longer under the jurisdiction of the Board.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 81-1850

§ 8-105. Board duties regarding victims.

- (A) A victim whose name appears in the file of the convicted person as set forth in § 8-104 of these rules shall be notified by the Board of Parole of the following information:
1. Within ninety days after conviction of an offender, of the tentative date of release and the earliest parole eligibility date of such offender;
 2. At least 7 days in advance of any parole hearings or proceedings;
 3. Within 14 days of any decision of the Board of Parole;
 4. Within 3 days after a convicted person who is on parole is returned to custody because of parole violations; and
 5. Within 1 day after a person who has been adjudged a mentally disordered sex offender or is a convicted sex offender is released from custody or treatment.
 6. Within 1 day after a convicted person absconds from custody and supervision of the Board and again when the convicted person is returned into custody.
- (B) Such notification shall be given in person, by telecommunication, or by mail.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 81-1850

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§ 8-106. Victim's contact information exempt from disclosure.

The victim's address and telephone number maintained by the Board of Parole pursuant to subsection Neb. Rev. Stat. § 81-1850(1) shall be exempt from disclosure under public records laws and federal freedom of information laws, as such laws existed on January 1, 2004.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 81-1850

Chapter 9
Sex Offender Lifetime Community Supervision

§ 9-101. Applicability.

Any individual who, on or after July 14, 2006, (a) is convicted of or completes a term of incarceration for a registrable offense under section 29-4003 and has a previous conviction for a registrable offense under such section, (b) is convicted of sexual assault of a child in the first degree pursuant to section 28-319.01, or (c) is convicted of or completes a term of incarceration for an aggravated offense as defined in section 29-4001.01, shall, upon completion of his or her term of incarceration or release from civil commitment, be supervised in the community by the Office of Parole Administration for the remainder of his or her life.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-174.03

§ 9-102. Notice to Office of Parole Administration.

Notice shall be provided to the Office of Parole Administration by an agency or political subdivision which has custody of an individual required to be supervised in the community pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. § 83-174.03 (1) at least sixty days prior to the release of such individual from custody.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-174.03

§ 9-103. Risk assessment and evaluation.

Individuals required to be supervised in the community pursuant to subsection (1) of this section shall undergo a risk assessment and evaluation by the Office of Parole Administration to determine the conditions of community supervision to be imposed to best protect the public from the risk that the individual will reoffend.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-174.03

§ 9-104. Conditions of community supervision.

Conditions of community supervision imposed on an individual by the Office of Parole Administration may include the following:

- (A) Drug and alcohol testing if the conviction resulting in the imposition of community supervision involved the use of drugs or alcohol;
- (B) Restrictions on employment and leisure activities necessary to minimize interaction with potential victims;
- (C) Requirements to report regularly to the individual's community supervision officer;
- (D) Requirements to reside at a specified location and notify the individual's community supervision officer of any change in address or employment;

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Chapter 9: Sex Offender Lifetime Community Supervision

- (E) A requirement to allow the Office of Parole Administration access to medical records from the individual's current and former providers of treatment;
- (F) A requirement that the individual submit himself or herself to available medical, psychological, psychiatric, or other treatment, including, but not limited to, polygraph examinations; or
- (G) Any other conditions designed to minimize the risk of recidivism, including, but not limited to, the use of electronic monitoring, which are not unduly restrictive.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-174.03

§ 9-105. Violation of community supervision conditions.

An individual who violates one or more of the conditions of community supervision established for him or her pursuant to section 83-174.03 shall undergo a review by the Office of Parole Administration to evaluate the risk posed to the public by the violation in question. The Office of Parole Administration may take any of the following actions in response to a violation of conditions of community supervision:

- (A) Revise or impose additional conditions of community supervision in order to minimize the risk to the public from the continued presence of the individual in the community;
- (B) Forward to the Attorney General or the county attorney in the county where the individual resides a request to initiate a criminal prosecution for failure to comply with the terms of community supervision; or
- (C) Forward to the county attorney or Attorney General a recommendation that civil commitment proceedings be instituted with respect to the individual.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-174.04

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Chapter 9: Sex Offender Lifetime Community Supervision

§ 9-201. Parole officer duties relating to sex offender lifetime community supervision.

A parole officer assigned to supervise individuals subject to lifetime community supervision pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. § 83-174.03 shall:

- (A) Make investigations, prior to an individual subject to community supervision being released from incarceration, in cooperation with institutional caseworkers at prisons, mental health facilities, and county jails, to determine the community supervision conditions necessary to protect the public and make reasonable advance preparation for release into the community;
- (B) Assist individuals subject to community supervision to comply with the conditions of supervision and to make a successful adjustment in the community;
- (C) Supervise individuals subject to community supervision by keeping informed of their conduct and condition;
- (D) Make reports as required by the administrator to determine the effectiveness of community supervision in protecting the public or the progress of an individual subject to community supervision;
- (E) Cooperate with social welfare agencies and treatment providers to ensure that individuals subject to community supervision receive any necessary services or treatment;
- (F) Inform the administrator when, in the opinion of the community supervision officer, an individual is in violation of the conditions of his or her community supervision, and whenever necessary exercise the power of arrest as provided in Neb. Rev. Stat. § 83-1,102;
- (G) Conduct periodic reviews of the conditions of community supervision imposed on an individual as required by the administrator; and
- (H) Exercise all powers and perform all duties necessary and proper in carrying out his or her responsibilities.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-1,103.01

§ 9-202. Administrative duties relating to sex offender lifetime community supervision.

- (A) Prior to the release from incarceration of an individual subject to lifetime community supervision pursuant to section 83-174.03, the Office of Parole Administration shall:
 - 1. Notify the individual in writing that he or she is subject to community supervision upon completion of his or her criminal sentence;
 - 2. Inform the individual subject to community supervision of the process by which conditions of community supervision are determined and his or her right to submit relevant information to the office for consideration when establishing the conditions of supervision;

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3. Determine the individual's risk of recidivism if released into the community, utilizing a validated risk assessment tool;
 4. After considering the information required in Neb. Rev. Stat. § 83-1,103.01(e), determine the conditions of supervision which will most effectively minimize the risk of the individual committing another sex offense. The conditions shall be the least restrictive conditions available, in terms of the effect on the individual's personal freedom, which minimize the risk of recidivism and are compatible with public safety; and
- (B) Upon completion of the risk assessment and the determination of the conditions of community supervision and no later than thirty days prior to the completion of the individual's criminal sentence, the Office of Parole Administration shall issue a certificate of community supervision to the individual containing the conditions of community supervision he or she will be required to comply with upon the completion of his or her criminal sentence. The administrator shall include with the certificate written information on how to appeal the determination of the conditions of community supervision.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-1,103.02

§ 9-203. Setting conditions for sex offender lifetime community supervision

In determining the conditions of supervision to be imposed, the Office of Parole Administration shall consider the following:

- (A) A report prepared by the institutional caseworkers relating to the individual's personality, social history, and adjustment to authority and including any recommendations which the staff of the facility may make;
- (B) All official reports of the individual's prior criminal record, including reports and records of earlier probation and parole experiences;
- (C) The presentence investigation report;
- (D) The reports of any physical, mental, and psychiatric examinations of the individual;
- (E) Any relevant information which may be submitted by the individual, his or her attorney, the victim of the crime, or other persons; and
- (F) Such other relevant information concerning the individual as may be reasonably available.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-1,103.02

§ 9-204. Annual review of conditions for sex offender lifetime community supervision.

- (A) The Office of Parole Administration shall review the conditions of community supervision imposed on an individual pursuant to section 83-174.03 on an annual basis and shall provide the individual the opportunity to submit written materials to the office for consideration during such review.

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Chapter 9: Sex Offender Lifetime Community Supervision

- (B) If the office determines, after reviewing the individual's conduct while under supervision and any other relevant facts, that one or more of the conditions of community supervision imposed upon the individual is no longer necessary to reduce the risk of the individual reoffending or is no longer the least restrictive condition compatible with public safety, the office shall revise the conditions of community supervision so that the individual's freedom is not unnecessarily restricted.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-1,103.03

§ 9-205. Revised conditions for sex offender lifetime community supervision, appeal.

- (A) Whenever a determination or revision of the conditions of community supervision is made by the Office of Parole Administration, the individual subject to the conditions shall be entitled to an appeal. The appeal shall be heard by the district court in the county where the individual resides. The individual shall be informed of his or her right to request counsel, and if counsel is requested the court shall determine if the individual is indigent. If the court finds the individual to be indigent, it shall appoint counsel from the public defender's office to represent the individual during the appeal.
- (B) In an appeal contesting the determination or revision of the conditions of community supervision, the burden of proof shall be on the individual subject to community supervision to show by clear and convincing evidence (a) that the conditions in question will not reduce the risk of the individual reoffending or otherwise protect the public or (b) that the condition is overly restrictive of the individual's freedom and a less restrictive condition is available which is equally or more effective in reducing the risk of the individual reoffending.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. § 83-1,103.04.

Chapter 10
Public Information

§ 10-101. Criminal History Record Information

- (A) Criminal history record information means information collected by the Board of Parole on individuals consisting of identifiable descriptions and notations of issuance of arrest warrants, arrests, detentions, indictments, charges by information, and other formal criminal charges, and any disposition arising from such arrests, charges, sentencing, correctional supervision, and release.
- (B) Complete criminal history record information maintained by the Board of Parole shall be a public record open to inspection and copying by any person during normal business hours.
- (C) Requests for inspection and copying of criminal history record information collected and maintained by the Board of Parole shall be made in writing. If the information requested is not available at the time an applicant asks to examine it, the Board will notify the applicant of such fact. If requested to do so by the applicant, the Board shall set a date and hour within three working days at which time the record shall be available for inspection.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. §§ 29-3506, 29-3520, 29-3522

§ 10-102. Public Records.

- (A) Records as defined by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 84-712 and otherwise exempt records that are the subject of or are disclosed in connection with the Board of Parole's public hearings and meetings are available for public inspection and copying in accordance with Neb. Rev. Stat. § 84-712.05.
- (B) Requests for information contained within files under the control and custody of the Department of Correctional Services will not be entertained by the Board. The Board will refer such requests to the Department.
- (C) Upon receipt of a written request for access to or copies of a public record, the Board will provide to the requester within four business days after actual receipt of the request, an estimate of the expected cost of the copies and either (a) access to or, if copying equipment is reasonably available, copies of the public record, (b) if there is a legal basis for denial of access or copies, a written denial of the request together with the information specified in section 84-712.04, or (c) if the entire request cannot with reasonable good faith efforts be fulfilled within four business days after actual receipt of the request due to the significant difficulty or the extensiveness of the request, a written explanation, including the earliest practicable date for fulfilling the request, an estimate of the expected cost of any copies, and an opportunity for the requester to modify or prioritize the items within the request. The requester shall have ten business days to review the estimated costs, including any special service charge, and request the Board to

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fulfill the original request, negotiate with the Board to narrow or simplify the request, or withdraw the request. If the requester does not respond to the Board within ten business days, the Board shall not proceed to fulfill the request. The four business days shall be computed by excluding the day the request is received, after which the designated period of time begins to run. Business day does not include a Saturday, a Sunday, or a day during which the Board or Parole offices are closed.

- (D) Current costs for public records from the Board of Parole files are as follows:
 - 1. Photocopied pages\$1.00 per page
 - 2. Audio files.....\$10.00 per CD
 - 3. Shipping and handling \$5.00 per package
 - 4. Certification Statement Included in costs
- (E) Copies will be provided at no cost to the requester when ordered by the court. Copies may be provided at no cost to criminal justice agencies or other government agencies.

STATUTORY REFERENCE: NEB. REV. STAT. §§ 84-712 AND 84-712.05

§10-103. Public Information and Outreach.

The Board of Parole will participate in efforts to educate the public on the Board of Parole and its role in criminal justice. Efforts may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (A) Informational brochures and pamphlets;
- (B) Speaking engagements;
- (C) Participating in training with other related fields;
- (D) Press releases and press conferences; and
- (E) Information regarding parole on its website.

§ 10-104. Communicating with the public.

- (A) The Chairperson shall be the official spokesperson for the Board of Parole to news media and government agencies, except when the Chairperson authorizes another Board member to serve as temporary spokesperson.
- (B) Other Board members are not precluded from responding to individual requests from the news media or government agencies; however, all media contacts shall be timely reported to the Board. The content of any statements to the news media should be approved by the Chairperson or Vice Chair prior to release.
- (C) In all cases, the Chairperson and/or designee will express views that are consistent with approved policies and procedures formulated by the majority of the Board.

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- (D) Board members shall refrain from expressing their personal opinions as being Board policy. Board members are required to clearly state whether the statement is an expression of a personal opinion or is a statement of board policy.

Chapter 11
Personnel Policies

[RESERVED]