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community supervision, there's three things they can do. They can either revise or impose additional conditions of community supervision; number (2), beginning on line 2 on page 103, they can forward to the Attorney General or county attorney where the individual resides a request to initiate a criminal prosecution for failure to comply with the terms of community supervision; or (3), being in line 6 on page 103, forward to the county attorney or Attorney General a recommendation that civil commitment proceedings be instituted. Parole board is not involved in that at all. That's why I, from my reading of this, I gleaned that the jurisdiction and oversight of the Parole Board relative to this lifetime community supervision aspect is entirely removed and that the Parole Board is not involved in any of the criteria for (inaudible).

SENATOR BOURNE: Okay. I see what you're saying, Senator Synowiecki, and technically they wouldn't be under parole, as such. They've served their sentence. They've been civilly committed. But there is another element of supervision that is necessary. They wouldn't technically be under parole, but they would be under the supervision of an individual from the parole department.

SENATOR SYNOWIECKI: Okay. So they're not on parole. They're on what we're calling, a new term now, community supervision. Senator Bourne, may I ask, is that because of constitutional concerns perhaps?

SENATOR BOURNE: Yes. Correct.

SENATOR SYNOWIECKI: Okay. Thank you. I have one other question.

SENATOR BOURNE: Certainly.

SENATOR SYNOWIECKI: Relative to when the parole administration becomes aware of a violation of their community conditions, let's call them, which are, incidentally, very well laid out in your bill, again, page 103, line 6, they may forward to the county attorney or Attorney General a recommendation that civil commitment proceedings be instituted with...