



STATE OF NEBRASKA  
**Office of the Attorney General**

2115 STATE CAPITOL BUILDING  
 LINCOLN, NEBRASKA 68509-8920  
 (402) 471-2682  
 FAX (402) 471-3297

# 92080  
 NO. 92080  
 STATE OF NEBRASKA  
 OFFICIAL  
 JUN 12 1992  
 DEPT. OF JUSTICE

L. STEVEN GRASZ  
 SAM GRIMMINGER  
 DEPUTY ATTORNEYS GENERAL

**DON STENBERG**  
 ATTORNEY GENERAL

**DATE:** June 11, 1992

**SUBJECT:** Application of LB 816 Concerning Inmate Good Time

**REQUESTED BY:** Harold W. Clarke, Director, Nebraska Department of Correctional Services

**WRITTEN BY:** Don Stenberg, Attorney General  
 Laurie Smith Camp, Assistant Attorney General

You have asked several questions concerning the proper application of LB 816, passed during the 1992 legislative session, which consolidated and modified Nebraska's good time laws to provide inmates with more generous credits of good time on both their maximum and minimum terms.

1. "Will the provisions of LB 816 apply if an inmate is sentenced prior to July 15, 1992 [the effective date of LB 816], but appeals his or her sentence, and the final decision of the appellate court is not rendered until after that date?"

**ANSWER:** Generally, no. In Boston v. Black, 215 Neb 701 (1983), the Nebraska Supreme Court analyzed a series of cases dealing with Nebraska good time statutes. Although the court was looking at a variety of issues not raised in your letter, the court did indicate that the date which determines what good time statutes are applicable to the inmate's sentence is the date on which a sentence is "deemed to begin." The court noted that the date of the inmate's initial incarceration on a sentence (or on the first of a series of consecutive sentences) is the date when the sentence is "deemed to begin." Id. at 710. So, the court instructs us to look not to the date of sentencing or the date of final mandate after any appeal, but instead to the date on which the inmate's sentence is deemed to begin when determining what good time statutes apply to the inmate's sentence.

L. Jay Bartel  
 J. Kirk Brown  
 David T. Bydalek  
 Laurie Smith Camp  
 Elaine A. Chapman  
 Dolores N. Coe-Barbee  
 Dale A. Comer

David Edward Cygan  
 Mark L. Eills  
 James A. Elworth  
 Laura H. Essay  
 Lynne R. Fritz  
 Royce N. Harper  
 William L. Howland

Marilyn B. Hutchinson  
 Kimberly A. Klein  
 Donald A. Kohtz  
 Charles E. Lowe  
 Lisa D. Martin-Price  
 Lynn A. Melson  
 Harold I. Mosher

Fredrick F. Neid  
 Paul N. Potadle  
 Marie C. Pawol  
 Kenneth W. Payne  
 Jan E. Remppe  
 James H. Spears  
 Mark D. Starr

John R. Thompson  
 Barry Waid  
 Terri M. Weeks  
 Alfonza Whitaker  
 Melanie J. Whittamore-Mantzios  
 Linda L. Willard

Harold W. Clarke  
June 11, 1992  
Page -2-

2. "Will the provisions of LB 816 apply if an inmate is sentenced prior to July 15, 1992, and then has his or her sentence reduced pursuant to §29-2308.01 after that date?"

ANSWER: No. A reduction of the inmate's sentence pursuant to the provisions of Neb.Rev.Stat. §29-2308.01 (Reissue 1989) would not affect the date on which the inmate's sentence is deemed to begin. Because that is the date which controls the application of good time to the inmate's sentence, a reduction of the sentence pursuant to §29-2308.01 after July 15, 1992, would not cause the provisions of LB 816 to apply to a sentence which was deemed to begin before July 15, 1992.

3. "If an inmate forfeits good time pursuant to §83-1,107(2) of LB 816, is that forfeiture applied to both the maximum and minimum terms, or just the maximum term?"

ANSWER: This is a matter within the discretion of the Department's administration. LB 816 provides for good time credits on both maximum and minimum terms. As under former good time laws, LB 816 permits the chief executive officer of a facility to cause an inmate's good time credits "on such terms" to be forfeited, with the approval of the director, after the inmate has been consulted regarding any charges of misconduct. Neither the provisions of LB 816 nor the provisions of prior good time statutes specify whether forfeitures of good time should come from both the maximum and the minimum terms simultaneously, or from only one term at a time. It would be a matter for the department's internal regulations to specify whether good time should be forfeited from the maximum and minimum terms simultaneously in the event of a disciplinary action resulting in a loss of good time, or whether good time should be forfeited from an inmate's maximum or minimum term separately.

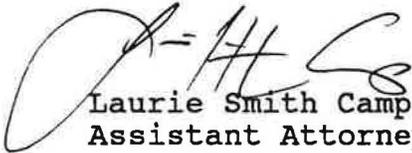
4. "If an inmate is committed to the department as a 90 - day evaluator prior to the effective date of this act, but not actually sentenced until after that date, his or her sentence will run from the date of the original commitment pursuant to §83-1,105. Would the good time provisions of LB 816 be applicable?"

Harold W. Clarke  
June 11, 1992  
Page -3-

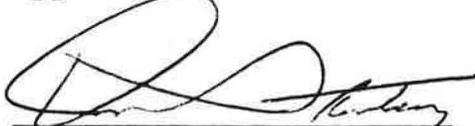
ANSWER: No. According to the analysis provided by the Nebraska Supreme Court in Boston, supra, the good time laws in effect on the date the inmate's sentence is deemed to begin would be applicable to the inmate's sentence and to any subsequent consecutive sentences received by that inmate.

Sincerely yours,

DON STENBERG  
Attorney General

  
Laurie Smith Camp  
Assistant Attorney General

Approved:

  
Attorney General

44-102-13