

## § 2.86

(c) *Changing conditions of release.* The provisions of § 2.204(c) apply.

(d) *Application of release conditions to absconder.* The provisions of § 2.204(d) apply.

(e) *Supervision officer guidance.* The provisions of § 2.204(f) apply.

(f) *Definitions.* For purposes of this section—

(1) The terms *supervision officer*, *domestic violence crime*, *approved offender-rehabilitation program* and *firearm*, as used in § 2.204, have the meanings given those terms by § 2.204(g);

(2) The term *releasee*, as used in this section and in § 2.204, means a person convicted of an offense under the District of Columbia Code who has been released on parole or released through good-time deduction; and

(3) The term *certificate of release*, as used in this section and in § 2.204, means the certificate of parole or mandatory release delivered to the releasee under § 2.86.

[68 FR 41700, July 15, 2003]

### § 2.86 Release on parole; rescission for misconduct.

(a) When a parole effective date has been set, actual release on parole on that date shall be conditioned upon the individual maintaining a good conduct record in the institution or prerelease program to which the prisoner has been assigned.

(b) The Commission may reconsider any grant of parole prior to the prisoner's actual release on parole, and may advance or retard a parole effective date or rescind a parole date previously granted based upon the receipt of any new and significant information concerning the prisoner, including disciplinary infractions. The Commission may retard a parole date for disciplinary infractions (*e.g.*, to permit the use of graduated sanctions) for up to 120 days without a hearing, in addition to any retardation ordered under § 2.83(d).

(c) If a parole effective date is rescinded for disciplinary infractions, an appropriate sanction shall be determined by reference to § 2.36.

(d) After a prisoner has been granted a parole effective date, the institution shall notify the Commission of any serious disciplinary infractions committed by the prisoner prior to the

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date of actual release. In such case, the prisoner shall not be released until the institution has been advised that no change has been made in the Commission's order granting parole.

(e) A grant of parole becomes operative upon the authorized delivery of a certificate of parole to the prisoner, and the signing of that certificate by the prisoner, who thereafter becomes a parolee.

[65 FR 70669, Nov. 27, 2000, as amended at 67 FR 57946, Sept. 13, 2002]

### § 2.87 Mandatory release.

(a) When a prisoner has been denied parole at the initial hearing and all subsequent considerations, or parole consideration is expressly precluded by statute, the prisoner shall be released at the expiration of his or her imposed sentence less the time deducted for any good time allowances provided by statute.

(b) Any prisoner having served his or her term or terms less deduction for good time shall, upon release, be deemed to be released on parole until the expiration of the maximum term or terms for which he or she was sentenced, except that if the offense of conviction was committed before April 11, 1987, such expiration date shall be less one hundred eighty (180) days. Every provision of these rules relating to an individual on parole shall be deemed to include individuals on mandatory release.

### § 2.88 Confidentiality of parole records.

(a) Consistent with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552(b)), the contents of parole records shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed outside the Commission except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section.

(b) Information that is subject to release to the general public without the consent of the prisoner shall be limited to the information specified in § 2.37.

(c) Information other than as described in § 2.37 may be disclosed without the consent of the prisoner only pursuant to the provisions of the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552(b)) and § 2.56.