

Mandatory Parole Release (NRS 213.1215):

(Revised/Approved March 31, 2021)

1. The Board does not determine who is eligible for a mandatory release hearing (MPR) but will take the appropriate action based on the eligibility list and other information provided each month by the NDOC.
2. Inmates with sentences of three or more years, excluding life sentences, are subject to MPR consideration which mandates the release of the inmate unless they:
 - a. Have a consecutive Nevada sentence, or
 - b. Have been released on parole previously for that sentence, or
 - c. Are considered by the Board to be a danger to public safety if released on parole.
3. As is the case with discretionary parole grants, MPR grants to inmates with active holds can only be to the hold.
4. If an inmate is eligible for release under MPR within 150 days of the date of the hearing, the inmate shall be considered for release under MPR. However, if the panel determines that release under MPR may be appropriate, the panel may recommend an earlier release under discretionary parole, if appropriate.
5. In accordance with NRS 213.1215(2), if an inmate serving a sentence of life with the possibility of parole was under the age of 16 when the crime was committed, the Board must grant parole to the community if the inmate:
 - a. Has served the minimum term imposed by the judge, and
 - b. Has completed a program of general education or an industrial or vocational program, and
 - c. Has not been identified by the NDOC as a member of a security threat group, and
 - d. Has not committed a major disciplinary or has been housed in ~~Disciplinary Segregation~~ housing within the last 24 months.

However, if a prisoner who meets the criteria set forth in subsection 2 is determined to be a high risk to reoffend in a sexual manner pursuant to [NRS 213.1214](#), the Board is not required to release the prisoner on parole pursuant to this section. If the prisoner is not granted parole, a rehearing date must be scheduled pursuant to [NRS 213.142](#).

6. If a prisoner who meets the eligibility criteria for consideration of parole set forth in NRS 213.1215(2) does not meet the mandatory release criteria for mandatory parole in accordance with NRS 213.1215(3), the Board may grant release under discretionary parole or deny parole. If a prisoner is denied parole, the Board must state its reasons for denial in writing.

7. If a prisoner meets the requirements for MPR, and there are no victims requiring notification, the Board may grant parole to the prisoner without a meeting.