**PAROLE DECISIONS:**

1. The Board has adopted standards as required by NRS 213.10885, ~~which meet the requirement of determining~~ to determine the ~~prisoners~~ inmate’s probability of success on parole ~~and providing greater punishment for a convicted person who has a history of repetitive criminal conduct or who commits a serious crime.~~ A sample copy of the standards adopted by the Board is available at 1677 Old Hot Springs Rd. Ste. A, Carson City, NV 89706 or 4000 S. Eastern Ave. Ste. 130, Las Vegas, NV 89119 or at the Boards Website at

2. ~~The Board complies with~~ NRS 213.1099, ~~which~~ limits the Board’s power to release ~~prisoners~~ inmates on parole.

3. During the consideration of ~~a prisoner~~ an inmate by a panel consisting of two members, if the panel members are unable to concur in a recommendation to grant or deny parole, a third ~~commissioner~~ Commissioner may be added to the panel to participate in the deliberations. If a third Commissioner ~~commissioner~~ is not available to participate in a timely manner, the ~~prisoner~~ inmate will be rescheduled, and considered for parole by a panel consisting of two different panel members or a panel consisting of three members. In the case of a panel consisting of a Commissioner ~~commissioner~~ and a case hearing representative in which panel members are unable to concur, the recommendation of the Commissioner ~~commissioner~~ becomes the recommendation of the panel. Hearings that are rescheduled shall be done so as to afford proper notification pursuant to NRS 213.1085(5).

4. If a split decision (tie vote during the ratification process) should occur, an order denying parole consideration shall be issued and the ~~prisoner~~ inmate will be scheduled for a parole hearing six months after the split decision is rendered.

5. Under Nevada law, if the offense for which parole is being considered occurred after July 1, 1995, the maximum denial period is three years if less than ten years are remaining on the sentence. If ten years or more remain on the sentence, the denial period may be a maximum of five years. If the offense for which parole is being considered occurred prior to July 1, 1995, the maximum denial period is three years.

6. The Board shall not parole ~~a prisoner~~ an inmate who has received a “victim over the age of sixty” enhancement for the crime of Embezzlement or Obtaining Money greater than $250, unless the ~~prisoner~~ inmate has paid back at least 80% of the restitution imposed. The ~~prisoner~~ inmate must have ability to pay. (NRS 213.1216)

7. ~~A prisoner~~ An inmate who has escaped shall not be considered for parole until returned to the custody of the NDOC.

8. ~~Prisoners~~ Inmates housed in other states under compact terms, or on residential confinement, will be considered for parole in the same manner as in-state ~~prisoners~~ inmates. For inmates residing in other states, these hearings are generally conducted by telephone but may take place by way of video conference directly with the inmate per the needs of the Board. The Board will require a current progress report via the NDOC from the institution where the ~~prisoner~~ inmate is currently incarcerated.

9. As part of the parole decision making process, the Board receives and welcomes evaluations from health care professionals and prison personnel.

10. The Board has requested ~~the~~ that NDOC ~~to~~ inform it of infractions of the Inmate Disciplinary Process (AR707) by ~~prisoners~~ inmates eligible for parole consideration. ~~Prisoners~~ Inmates who commit violations of AR 707 may be subject to an adverse parole decision.

11. The Board may take action to rescind the parole of ~~a prisoner~~ an inmate if, prior to their release on parole, the ~~prisoner~~ inmate becomes involved in serious violations of AR707. If a rescission is to be considered, the Board will schedule a personal hearing to review previous order (RPO). The Board requests that the NDOC inform the Board of serious infractions that occur after ~~a prisoner~~ an inmate has been granted parole.

12. The Board may take action to rescind the parole of ~~a prisoner~~ an inmate if adverse information, absent at the time the panel considered the ~~prisoner~~ inmate for parole, is brought to the attention of the Board, and the majority of the Board concurs that the new information is serious enough to warrant a parole rescission. This action would take place via a RPO hearing.