

PAROLE DENIALS: (NRS 213.1215, NRS 213.131, NRS 213.142 and NAC 213.536)

1. Per NRS 213.142, upon denying discretionary parole to an inmate, the Board shall schedule a rehearing. The denial period and future eligibility date for the considered sentence(s) is set by the Board. However, the maximum period between eligibility dates cannot exceed three years, or five years if the offense occurred after July 1, 1995, and the remaining time left on the sentence is 10 years or more.
2. Per NRS 213.131, the Board must not deny parole to an inmate unless the inmate has been given reasonable notice of the meeting and the opportunity to be present at the meeting. If parole is denied, the Board shall provide specific recommendations for how to improve the possibility of granting parole the next time the inmate is considered for parole.
3. Per NRS 213.1215 (mandatory release), if the Board finds that there is a reasonable probability that the inmate considered for release on mandatory parole will be a danger to public safety while on parole, the Board may require the inmate to serve the balance of his or her sentence and not grant the parole. If the Board does not grant the mandatory parole, the Board shall provide to the inmate a written statement of its reasons for denying parole.
4. Additionally, per NRS 213.1215, for an inmate who was sentenced to life imprisonment with the possibility of parole and who was less than 16 years of age at the time the inmate committed the offense for which the inmate was imprisoned, if parole is denied, the Board shall schedule a rehearing pursuant to NRS 213.142. The Board shall provide to the inmate a written statement of its reasons for denying parole, along with specific recommendations of the Board, if any, to improve the possibility of granting parole the next time the inmate may be considered for parole.