

(New Section)

In Absentia (117) Hearings: (NRS 213.133)

1. Generally, all inmates eligible for discretionary parole with a guideline recommendation to grant parole at initial eligibility or parole at 1st or 2nd hearing shall be considered in-absentia in accordance with AB 236 (2019). NRS 213.133(8)(b) (recommendations may be made “to the Board that a prisoner be released on parole without a meeting if: ... The parole standards created pursuant to NRS 213.10885 suggest that parole should be granted”).
2. All inmates eligible under Mandatory Parole may be considered in-absentia. NRS 213.1215(6).
3. However, cases on inmates who have an active request for notification of a parole hearing by a victim or law enforcement agency; and cases involving a capital offense, a sentence of imprisonment for life, a sexual offense involving the use or threat of use of force or violence, a habitual criminal, or a sentence that has been commuted by the State Board of Pardons Commissioners are excluded.
4. Once a recommendation to grant parole in-absentia is made, the case is subject to review and approval by a majority of the Board.
5. Final approval must not be given until the 1st day of the month in which the inmate appears on the NDOC Parole Eligibility list.
6. The Board is not required to grant parole in-absentia and will schedule an in-person hearing to consider any inmate not granted in-absentia.

Please see “Review of Parole Eligible Prisoners In Absentia” document located in the appendix for further information.