

Parole Decisions:

(Revised/Approved July 28, 2021)

1. The Board has adopted standards as required by NRS 213.10885, to determine an inmate's probability of success on parole. 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 <http://parole.nv.gov/>
2. NRS 213.1099, limits the Board's power to release inmates on parole.
3. During the consideration of 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 may be added to the panel to participate in the deliberations. If a third Commissioner is not available to participate in a timely manner, the 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 and a case hearing representative in which panel members are unable to concur, the recommendation of the 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 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 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 inmate has paid back at least 80% of the restitution imposed. The inmate must have ability to pay. (NRS 213.1216)
7. An inmate who has escaped shall not be considered for parole until returned to the custody of the NDOC.
8. Inmates housed in other states under compact terms, or on residential confinement, will be considered for parole in the same manner as in-state 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 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 that NDOC inform it of infractions of the Inmate Disciplinary Process (AR707) by inmates eligible for parole consideration. 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 an inmate if, prior to their release on parole, the 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 an inmate has been granted parole.

12. The Board may take action to rescind the parole of an inmate if adverse information, absent at the time the panel considered the 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.

13. The results of the Board's deliberations will not be announced until four members agree, and the applicable institutions, facilities, victims, and inmates are notified of the decision. This ratification process will take place as soon as practical, with notification generally taking place within 10 working days from the ratification of the vote. The final parole decision document consists of the order to grant or deny parole, the parole risk assessment and guideline, and any imposed conditions. Upon request, records of parole decisions will be disseminated to any person who requests a record of a named person, excluding any personal identifying information.