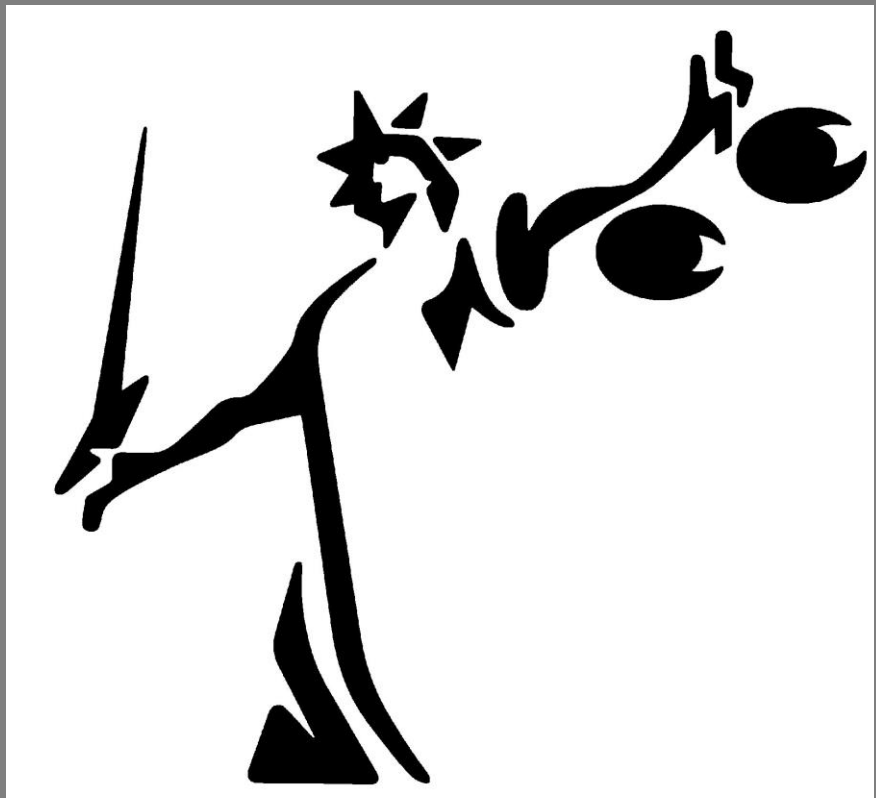


*Fiscal Years 2014
and 2015*

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Annual Statistical Report

*Correctional Population Highlights by the Research, Planning, and Statistics
Section of the Offender Management Division*



Data Limitations

Data published in this report were extracted from a live database; thus, it is possible that figures reported in tables and charts do not balance to totals reported in other reports published by the Department. Select statistical distributions consist of estimates and are susceptible to rounding error and missing data which could have caused these distributions not to add up exactly to 100%. Current fiscal year data for the NDOC or the other agencies were not always available at time of edition; consequently, the NDOC performed its best effort to align data accordingly.

Editor

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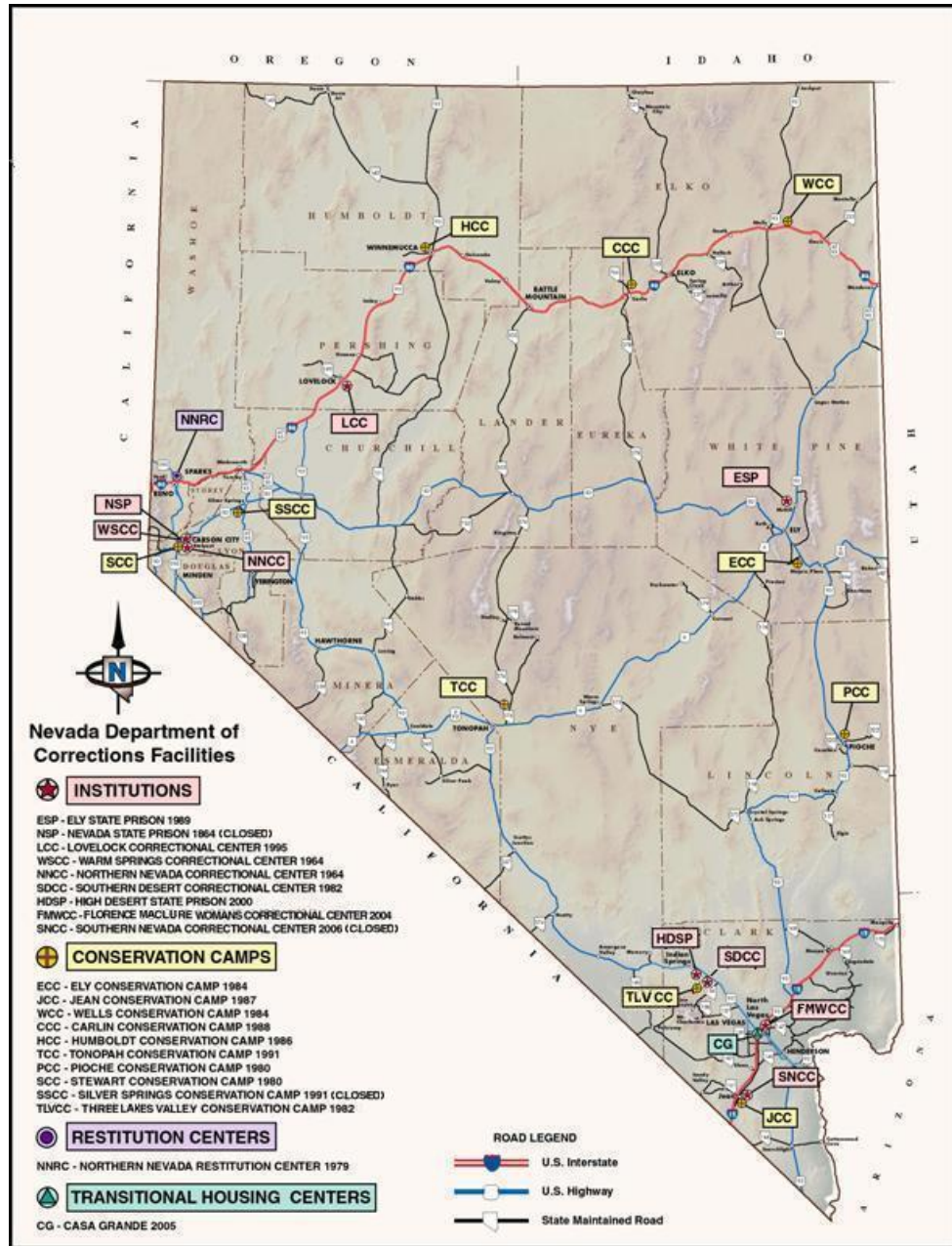
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Locations and Facilities



I. Correctional Facilities

The Nevada Department of Corrections has had several facilities and institutions available for the housing of prison inmates since 1862 when the first prison was brought into existence by the Territorial Legislature. Most of the expansion in prison buildings began in the 1960's with a second facility, Northern Nevada Correctional Center, being built and gradually additional prisons and camps added throughout the state to house women and men. As of June 30, 2015, there were seven prisons, nine camps, one re-entry center, and one transitional house that boarded inmates. All camps house minimum custody or community trustee level offenders. Within one of the camps, a bootcamp program is held for inmates that meet the criteria to participate in a short-duration, regimental program. Three of the ten institutions serve as intake centers where offenders are transported and admitted to embark the classification process based on the county of conviction, and then, placed in the most appropriate location. In addition, Lovelock Correctional Center houses the youthful offender program; thus, it serves as the intake location for minor offenders.

Exhibit 1

| County of Commitment and Intake Center | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Male and Female | Male | Male Youths | Female |
| Northern Nevada Correctional Center | High Desert Correctional Center | Lovelock Correctional Center | Florence McClure Women's Correctional Center |
| Carson City | Clark | All counties | Clark |
| Churchill | Esmeralda | | Esmeralda |
| Douglas | Nye | | Nye |
| Lyon | Lincoln | | Lincoln |
| Mineral | White Pine | | White Pine |
| Pershing | | | |
| Storey | | | |
| Washoe | | | |

Exhibit 2

| Location Detail | | | Opening | | | Closure | Current | | |
|--|--------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|------------|--------|------------------|
| Correctional Site | Abbreviation | County | Opening Date | Gender | Custody Level | Closing Date | Re-opening | Gender | Custody Level |
| Carlin Conservation Camp | CCC | | 1988 | Male | Minimum | - | - | Male | Minimum |
| Casa Grande Transitional Housing | CGTH | Clark | 2005 | Male and Female | Minimum | - | - | Co-ed | Minimum |
| Ely Conservation Camp | ECC | White Pine | 1984 | Male | Minimum | - | - | Male | Minimum |
| Ely State Prison | ESP | White Pine | 1988 | Male | Maximum | - | - | Male | Maximum |
| Florence McClure Women's Correctional Center | FMWCC | Clark | 1997 | Female | Multi custody | - | - | Female | Medium and Close |
| High Desert State Prison | HDSP | Clark | 2000 | Male | Medium | - | - | Male | Medium and Close |
| Humboldt Conservation Camp | HCC | Humboldt | 1986 | Male | Minimum | - | - | Male | Minimum |
| Jean Conservation Camp | JCC | Clark | 1987 | Male | Minimum | - | - | Female | Minimum |
| Lovelock Correctional Center | LCC | Pershing | 1995 | Male | Medium | - | - | Male | Multi Custody |

| Location Detail | | | Opening Information | | | Closure | Current Information | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------------|--------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|--------|-------------------|
| Correctional Site | Abbreviation | County | Opening Date | Gender | Custody Level | Closing Date | Re-opening | Gender | Custody Level |
| Nevada State Prison | NSP | Carson City | 1862 | Co-ed | Maximum | 2012 | - | - | - |
| Nevada Women's Correctional Center | NNCC | Carson City | 1964 | Female | Medium | 1997 | - | - | - |
| Northern Nevada Correctional Center | NNCC | Carson City | 1961 | Male | Minimum | - | - | Co-ed | Medium and Close |
| Northern Nevada Restitution Center | NNRC | Washoe | 1979 | Male | Minimum | 2015 | - | Male | Community Trustee |
| Pioche Conservation Camp | PCC | Lincoln | 1980 | Male | Minimum | - | - | Male | Minimum |
| Silver Springs Conservation Camp | SSCC | Lyon | 1991 | Female | Minimum | 2008 | - | - | - |
| Southern Desert Correctional Center | SDCC | Clark | 1982 | Male | Medium | - | - | Male | Close |

| Location Detail | | | Opening Information | | | | Current Information | | |
|--|--------------|-------------|---------------------|--------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|--------|------------------|
| Correctional Site | Abbreviation | County | Opening Date | Gender | Custody Level | Closing Date | Re-opening | Gender | Custody Level |
| Southern Nevada Correctional Center | SNCC | Clark | 1978 | Male | Medium | 2000 and 2008 | 2006 | - | - |
| Southern Nevada pre-release Center | SNPC | - | 1976 | - | - | 1978 | - | - | - |
| Southern Nevada Restitution Center | SNRC | Clark | 1980 | - | - | 2001 | - | - | - |
| Stewart Conservation Camp | SCC | Carson City | 1995 | Male | Minimum | - | - | Male | Minimum |
| Three Lakes Valley Conservation Center | TLVCC | Clark | 1982 | Male | Minimum | - | - | Male | Minimum |
| Tonopah Conservation Camp | TCC | Nye | 1991 | Male | Minimum | - | - | Male | Minimum |
| Warm Springs Correctional Center | WSCC | Carson | 1961 | Female | Medium | - | - | Male | Medium and Close |
| Wells Conservation Camp | WCC | Elko | 1984 | Male | Minimum | - | - | Male | Minimum |

Exhibit 3

| Location | Notes |
|----------|--|
| CGTH | Community assignment programs |
| ESP | This is a maximum security prison and houses death row offenders. |
| HDSP | This facility is a reception point for southern Nevada county male commits. |
| FMWCC | This facility is a reception point for southern Nevada female commits and houses medium custody offenders. The site was managed by a private firm for a period of time, and it was reverted back to the state in 2004. |
| NNCC | Converted to medium custody in the late 1960s. The center is a reception point for male and female northern Nevada county commits. |
| NNRC | Originally opened in 1979. Through 1986, it housed male inmates. In 1989, it began to house male and female inmates. It later closed in 1993, and re-opened as NNRC housing only male inmates. |
| NNTH | Opened in 2015 after the Northern Nevada Restitution Center (NNRC) was closed. This facility has beds for males and females and accommodates community trustee level offenders who work in the community while re-adapting to society and completing the last portion of their sentences. |
| NSP | Housed male and female inmates until 1965 when WNCC (currently WSCC) opened. In 1989, when the Ely State Prison opened, this institution was converted to medium security. Due to the aging of the building, this facility was slated for closure in phases through January 2012. This facility discontinued housing inmates, but it continued to house the license plate plant owned by the Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles. It also has an execution chamber to be utilized as needed. The property is being converted to a public museum. |
| NWCC | The name of this facility was changed to Warm Springs Correctional Center. See WSCC below for details. |

| Location | Notes |
|----------|---|
| SCC | Was originally called Carson Conservation Camp. |
| SNCC | Originally designed to house first timers under age 25. It closed and re-opened in 2006 as youth facility for ages 22 and under and closed again in 2008. |
| SSCC | The land for this camp is privately owned and was facilitated by its donor specifically for housing by women only. The facility closed in 2008. |
| TLVCC | This facility houses minimum custody inmates and offers a bootcamp program. |
| WSCC | Originally called Northern Women’s Correctional Center (NWCC) and housed female inmates until 1997. This is a fenced facility and now houses medium custody males only. |

II. Correctional Density

Over the years, the NDOC has utilized different measurements of capacity to determine optimal levels of operation or to address facility crowding. For the past few years, the NDOC adopted three measures: (1) base capacity, (2) operating, and (3) above emergency threshold with the underlying idea that every cell was intended to house only one inmate. However, these measurements required adapting to existing housing structures, such as those that consist of dorms, to a growing population, budgeting constraints, and to the actual situation in the housing units. Thus, the NDOC has gradually assimilated its emergency threshold as the measurement of reference to describe the magnitude of the capacities at its various locations and to build its plans. When there isn’t sufficient bed space in a correctional site, beds are temporarily opened above the emergency threshold level.

The NDOC must adhere to various laws and regulations in regards to its physical space and must continuously adapt its capacity to comply with various standards and with the changing needs of its inmate population. Daily counts are reconciled against the availability of physical space and the number of beds available. Bed space is reserved for offenders temporarily staying at hospitals or jails. As of June 30, 2014, the seven prisons that were in operation had a total of 10,946 beds available, and nine camps had 2,239 beds. The institutional population amounted to 10,893 offenders and another 1,850 were housed at camps or transitional centers. On June 30,

2015, the institutional population added up to 11,083 inmates and the camp and transitional center population to 1,873 inmates (Nevada Department of Corrections, 2014-2015).

Exhibit 4

| Fiscal Year 2014 | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|--------|----------|---------|--------|------------|---------|--------|---------|
| Institution | | Capacity | | | Population | | | |
| Abbreviation | Intake | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Density |
| ESP | - | 1,062 | - | 1,062 | 1,081 | - | 1,081 | 101.79% |
| FMWCC | ✓ | | 986 | 986 | | 835 | 835 | 84.69% |
| HDSP | ✓ | 3,471 | - | 3,471 | 3,422 | - | 3,422 | 98.59% |
| LCC | - | 1,762 | - | 1,762 | 1,613 | - | 1,613 | 91.54% |
| NNCC | ✓ | 1,530 | - | 1,530 | 1,400 | - | 1400 | 91.50% |
| SDCC | - | 2,232 | - | 2,232 | 1,983 | - | 1,983 | 88.84% |
| WSCC | - | 593 | - | 593 | 559 | - | 559 | 94.27% |
| Total | | 10,650 | 986 | 11,636 | 10,058 | 835 | 10,893 | 93.61% |

Exhibit 5

| Fiscal Year 2015 | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|--------|----------|---------|--------|------------|---------|--------|---------|
| Institution | | Capacity | | | Population | | | |
| Abbreviation | Intake | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Density |
| ESP | - | 1,205 | - | 1,205 | 1,108 | - | 1,108 | 91.95% |
| FMWCC | ✓ | - | 939 | 939 | - | 908 | 908 | 96.70% |
| HDSP | ✓ | 3,555 | - | 3,555 | 3,541 | - | 3,541 | 99.61% |
| LCC | - | 1,681 | - | 1,681 | 1,611 | - | 1,611 | 95.84% |
| NNCC | ✓ | 1,563 | - | 1,563 | 1,322 | - | 1322 | 84.58% |
| SDCC | - | 2,181 | - | 2,181 | 2,092 | - | 2,092 | 95.92% |
| WSCC | - | 566 | - | 566 | 499 | - | 499 | 88.16% |
| Total | | 10,751 | 939 | 11,690 | 10,173 | 908 | 11,081 | 94.79% |

Exhibit 6

| Fiscal Year 2014 | | | | | | | |
|------------------|----------|---------|-------|------------|---------|-------|---------|
| Abbreviation | Capacity | | | Population | | | |
| Facility | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Density |
| CCC | 150 | | 150 | 89 | | 89 | 59.33% |
| CGTH | 400 | | 400 | 264 | | 264 | 66.00% |
| ECC | 150 | | 150 | 122 | | 122 | 81.33% |
| HCC | 150 | | 150 | 131 | | 131 | 87.33% |
| JCC | | 240 | 240 | | 164 | 164 | 68.33% |
| NNRC | 103 | | 103 | 86 | | 86 | 83.50% |
| PCC | 198 | | 198 | 182 | | 182 | 91.92% |
| SCC | 360 | | 360 | 349 | | 349 | 96.94% |
| TCC | 152 | | 152 | 127 | | 127 | 83.55% |
| TLVCC | 306 | | 306 | 240 | | 240 | 78.43% |
| WCC | 150 | | 150 | 96 | | 96 | 64.00% |
| Total | 2,119 | | 2,359 | 1,850 | | 1,850 | 78.42% |

Exhibit 7

| Fiscal Year 2015 | | | | | | | |
|------------------|----------|---------|-------|------------|---------|-------|---------|
| Abbreviation | Capacity | | | Population | | | |
| Facility | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Density |
| CCC | 150 | | 150 | 122 | | 122 | 81.33% |
| CGTH | 400 | | 400 | 207 | | 207 | 51.75% |
| ECC | 150 | | 150 | 92 | | 92 | 61.33% |
| HCC | 150 | | 150 | 144 | | 144 | 96.00% |
| JCC | | 240 | 240 | | 175 | 175 | 72.92% |
| NNRC | 103 | | 103 | 89 | | 89 | 86.41% |
| PCC | 198 | | 198 | 159 | | 159 | 80.30% |
| SCC | 360 | | 360 | 357 | | 357 | 99.17% |
| TCC | 152 | | 152 | 144 | | 144 | 94.74% |
| TLVCC | 306 | | 306 | 233 | | 233 | 76.14% |
| WCC | 150 | | 150 | 107 | | 107 | 71.33% |
| Total | 2,119 | | 2,359 | 1,654 | 175 | 1,829 | 77.53% |

III. Special Purpose Units

Offenders have specific needs for medical care, training, substance abuse, or age related problems; and select housing units are dedicated to meeting these needs: 1) the Youthful Offender Program at Lovelock Correctional Center houses young offenders and also serves as the intake center for these youth; (2) two wings of Three Lakes Valley Conservation Camp are devoted to the Bootcamp program; (3) Warm Springs and Southern Desert Correctional Centers offer therapeutic community programs; (4) Northern Nevada Correctional Center offers a structured living program for the aging, a re-entry program, and also houses offenders with various medical and mental health conditions; (5) Florence McClure's Women's Correctional Center has a unit for offenders in a mental health program, a recovery program, and re-entry; (6) Casa Grande Transitional Housing houses programs for offenders on probation or parole and substance abuse treatment; (7) work or study areas are available at the 18 locations throughout the system; and (8) three intake centers for adult individuals are available at High Desert State Prison, Florence McClure Women's Correctional Center, and Northern Nevada Correctional Center.

Exhibit 8

| Treatment Centers | Male | Female | Co-ed | Total |
|--|------|--------|-------|-------|
| Diagnostic/Reception Centers ¹ | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Pre-release Centers ² | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Work/Study Release Centers ³ | 14 | 2 | 1 | 17 |
| Medical Center ⁴ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Mental Health Centers ⁵ | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Substance Abuse Treatment Centers ⁶ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Geriatric Centers ⁷ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Bootcamps ⁸ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Youth Program ⁹ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

IV. Custody Levels

In addition to setting aside housing units to address medical and programmatic needs of offenders in custody of the Nevada Department of Corrections, security concerns must be accounted for in the inmate classification process. The inmate classification process, in part, is intended to calculate the offender's custody level as established by a score. All camps and

¹ NNCC, FMWCC, and HDSP.

² SDCC: Going Home Prepared.

³ Select camps throughout the system.

⁴ NNCC: Regional Medical Center; HDSP: overnight infirmary; and clinics at select sites.

⁵ NNCC: Mental Health Unit and Structured Care Unit; HDSP; Extended Care Unit; FMWCC: Structure Care Unit.

⁶ WSCC.

⁷ NNCC: Medical Intermediary Care Unit.

⁸ TLVCC.

⁹ LCC: Youthful Offender Program.

transitional housing facilities house community assignment and community service programs. One institution, in White Pine County, houses maximum security inmates, and the other sites throughout the state house inmates in minimum, medium, and close custodies. The inmate's custody level is a key variable of population and capacity forecast models.. Sufficient beds must be allocated to accommodate individuals across all custody levels. In Fiscal Year 2015, the NDOC conducted a bed audit to evaluate the number of beds actually available at each location and to review the designation and custody level of each unit and wing. The bed audit resulted in some differences in the distribution of beds and offenders across custodies. More than half of the inmate population encompasses medium custody offenders, with 55.49% being planned for these offenders; 27.2% for close and maximum, and 17.31% for minimum security at Fiscal Year End 2015.

Exhibit 9

| Bed Capacity by Custody Level | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Site | Minimum | Medium | Close | Maximum | Total |
| CCC | 150 | | | | 150 |
| CGTH | 400 | | | | 400 |
| ECC | 150 | | | | 150 |
| ESP | 30 | | 791 | 384 | 1,205 |
| FMWCC | 18 | 752 | 169 | | 939 |
| HCC | 150 | | | | 150 |
| HDSP | | 1,974 | 1,581 | | 3,555 |
| JCC | 240 | | | | 240 |
| LCC | 22 | 1,230 | 429 | | 1,681 |
| NNCC | | 1,159 | 404 | | 1,563 |
| NNRC | 103 | | | | 103 |
| PCC | 198 | | | | 198 |
| SCC | 360 | | | | 360 |
| SDCC | | 2,118 | 63 | | 2,181 |
| TCC | 150 | | | | 150 |
| TLVCC | 306 | | | | 306 |
| WCC | 150 | | | | 150 |
| WSCC | 5 | 561 | | | 566 |
| Total | 2,432 | 7,794 | 3,437 | 384 | 14,047 |
| % | 17.31% | 55.49% | 24.47% | 2.73% | 100.00% |

Source: Statistical Report #5.2, 201502-CA-49.

When capacity forecasts are planned, the inmate population's custody level for each gender is an input to the model and the goal is to have sufficient beds of each type. Population forecast carry some error; thus, when beds are planned, some room is allowed to accommodate the possibility of a population that is higher than the bed capacity. When there is an excess of beds in close or maximum custody, these beds can be utilized for medium custody. However, minimum custody beds cannot be occupied by offenders that are medium, close, or maximum custody. Inmates can be approved for housing in a custody level that is different than the computed custody level. Custody levels for the offender population and housing locations are depicted below.

Exhibit 10

| Male Population | Minimum | Medium | Close | Total |
|-----------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|
| 06/30/2014 | 13.97% | 57.67% | 28.36% | 100.00% |
| 06/30/2015 | 14.39% | 57.44% | 28.17% | 100.00% |

Exhibit 11

| Female | Minimum | Medium | Close | Total |
|------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|
| 06/30/2014 | 21.21% | 65.12% | 13.67% | 100.00% |
| 06/30/2015 | 20.64% | 67.55% | 11.81% | 100.00% |

In relative terms, there are more medium and minimum custody female offenders than male offenders; and it is more challenging to accommodate medium and close custody individuals than minimum individuals. Minimum and medium custody inmates can be double bunked or housed in dormitory housing units. Close or maximum custody offenders are not housed in dormitory units. Medium, close, and maximum security offenders have to be placed in fenced institutions. Offenders that have to be segregated are either single or double bunked depending on the bed availability.

V. Density

A unit's physical capacity is functionally dependent on the size of the building and the number of beds that can be accommodated in each cell or dormitory. Furthermore, physical capacity is restricted by regulations and correctional standards that aim at operational efficiency or optimal wellbeing for prison management. For purposes of capacity planning, three measurements of density are utilized as overall guiding principles. Not every unit is populated in this manner; instead, the density measures serve as guidelines.

(1) Base structure: the minimum number of beds intended

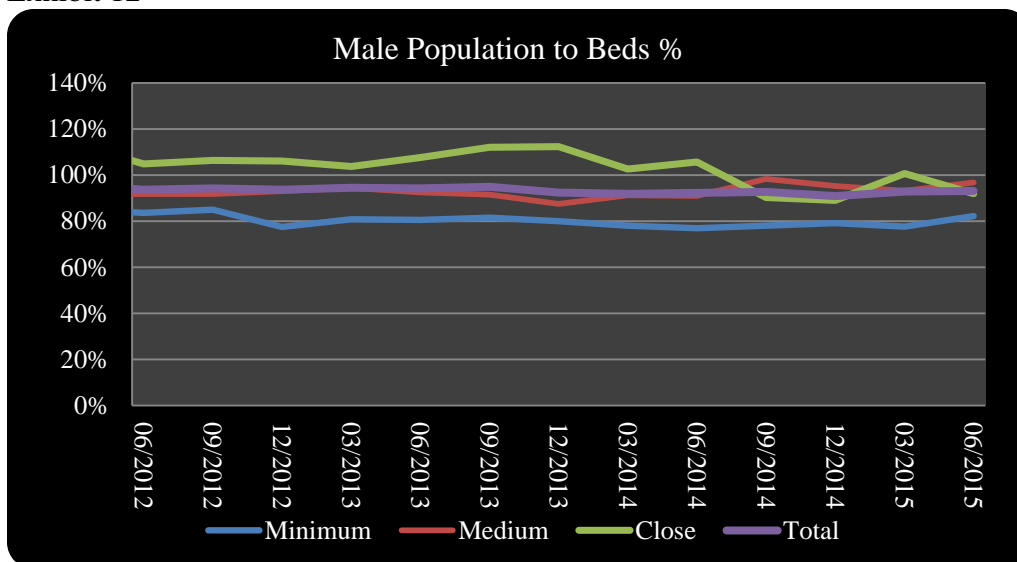
(2) Emergency threshold: nearly all beds in the housing location are utilized

(3) Above emergency threshold: population overflows beds¹⁰

(4) Total open beds: emergency threshold + above emergency beds

When the actual population exceeds the planned capacity of prison buildings, shortages are offset by opening beds above emergency threshold. These beds are temporary and not intended for permanent use as they impose additional demands on the staff and the building. Density is the ratio of inmates to beds and the NDOC maintains the ratio by custody level. Monitoring trends in the ratio of inmates to beds over time is insightful as it allows correctional administrators to make housing decisions and to allocate resources adequately.

Exhibit 12



¹⁰ The definition of above emergency capacity was revised in June 2014.

Exhibit 13

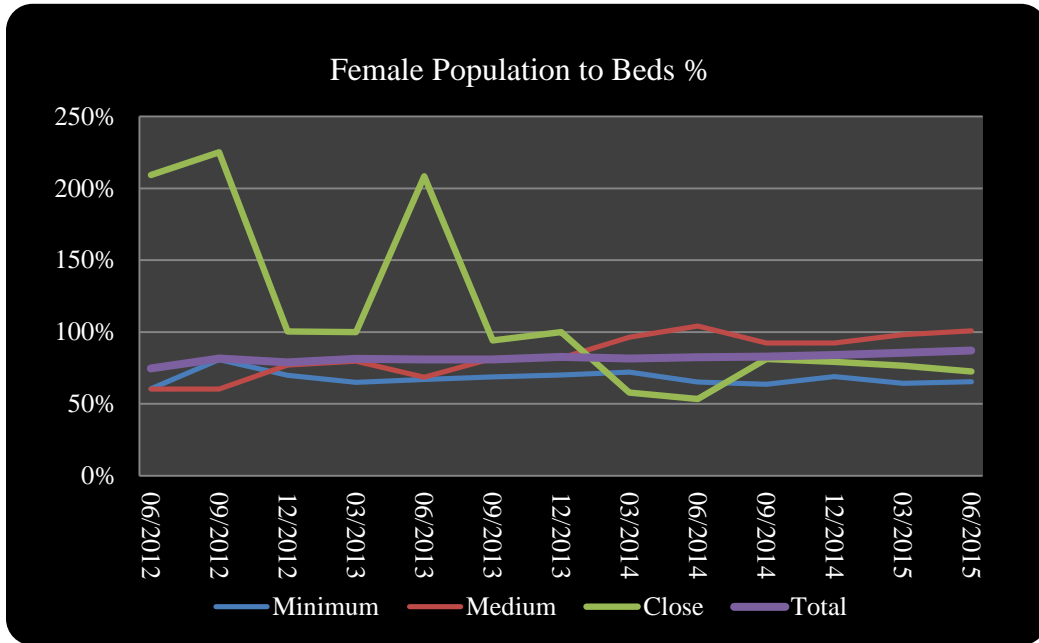


Exhibit 14

| Density in Male Units | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| Date | Minimum | Medium | Close | Total |
| 06/2012 | 83.56% | 91.75% | 104.88% | 93.62% |
| 09/2012 | 84.96% | 91.80% | 106.39% | 94.25% |
| 12/2012 | 77.42% | 93.07% | 106.06% | 93.66% |
| 03/2013 | 80.85% | 94.45% | 103.74% | 94.47% |
| 06/2013 | 80.56% | 92.43% | 107.60% | 94.18% |
| 09/2013 | 81.48% | 91.48% | 112.09% | 94.89% |
| 12/2013 | 79.94% | 87.49% | 112.28% | 92.36% |
| 03/2014 | 78.06% | 91.25% | 102.64% | 91.86% |
| 06/2014 | 76.89% | 90.99% | 105.69% | 92.27% |
| 09/2014 | 78.04% | 98.28% | 90.27% | 92.67% |
| 12/2014 | 79.10% | 95.24% | 88.98% | 90.88% |
| 03/2015 | 77.65% | 93.17% | 100.72% | 92.79% |
| 06/2015 | 82.23% | 96.78% | 91.96% | 93.04% |

Density in male close custody housing units was above 100% until June 2014, declined to 89% in December 2014, and went back up to 101% in March 2015. Overall, density stayed in the 90% range across custodies.

Exhibit 15

| Density in Female Units | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Date | Minimum | Medium | Close | Total |
| 06/2012 | 60.54% | 60.23% | 209.24% | 74.60% |
| 09/2012 | 80.72% | 60.23% | 225.21% | 81.49% |
| 12/2012 | 69.88% | 77.05% | 100.37% | 78.98% |
| 03/2013 | 65.06% | 79.58% | 100.00% | 81.26% |
| 06/2013 | 66.87% | 68.63% | 208.40% | 80.85% |
| 09/2013 | 72.00% | 81.82% | 94.18% | 80.99% |
| 12/2013 | 70.18% | 81.82% | 100.00% | 82.71% |
| 03/2014 | 72.00% | 96.27% | 57.82% | 81.56% |
| 06/2014 | 65.14% | 104.17% | 53.45% | 82.41% |
| 09/2014 | 63.69% | 92.29% | 81.28% | 82.81% |
| 12/2014 | 68.99% | 92.42% | 79.14% | 84.04% |
| 03/2015 | 64.25% | 98.14% | 76.47% | 85.66% |
| 06/2015 | 65.36% | 100.79% | 72.43% | 87.03% |

Density in close custody units for women was up to 225% through June 2013; however, as additional beds were added to accommodate the changing female population, density declined to as low as 53.45% in June 2014. Overall, density in female units ranged between 74.60% and 87.03%.

Correctional
Population Trends



I. The Population over Time

Pursuant to Nevada Revised Statute 176.0129, the Nevada Department of Corrections conducts prison planning by incorporating population projections with a 10-year forecast horizon. Every biennium, three sets of projections are produced to derive the demand for prison beds at the correctional facilities. The three sets of forecasts enable the department to incorporate current and expected trends in caseloads, such as the direction of admissions and releases, release rates, the level of security needed, outside inmates, or the effect of new laws or court practices that impact the size of the prison population. Increases or decreases in the population enable planning of physical capacity as well as the preparation of operating budgets submitted for approval by the Executive Budget Office of the State of Nevada.

From Calendar Year-end 2006 to 2015, the inmate population increased by an average of 1.31% per year resulting in 1,609 additional inmates. Most of the increase during the decade occurred during 2006 as depicted in the exhibits shown below. Trend changes are associated with laws enacted to control crowding in prison facilities and reduce incarceration rates. Practices in release rates also impact the number of offenders at year end. As shown in the exhibits, the annual percent change of the total prison population declined beginning in 2007, was negative from 2009 to 2010, was flat from in 2011 and 2012, and reversed in the upwards direction in 2015. In relative terms, the pace of growth was faster for women than for men, with the male population increasing by 12.56% and the female population by 21.63% or by a difference of 9.07 percent points.

Exhibit 16

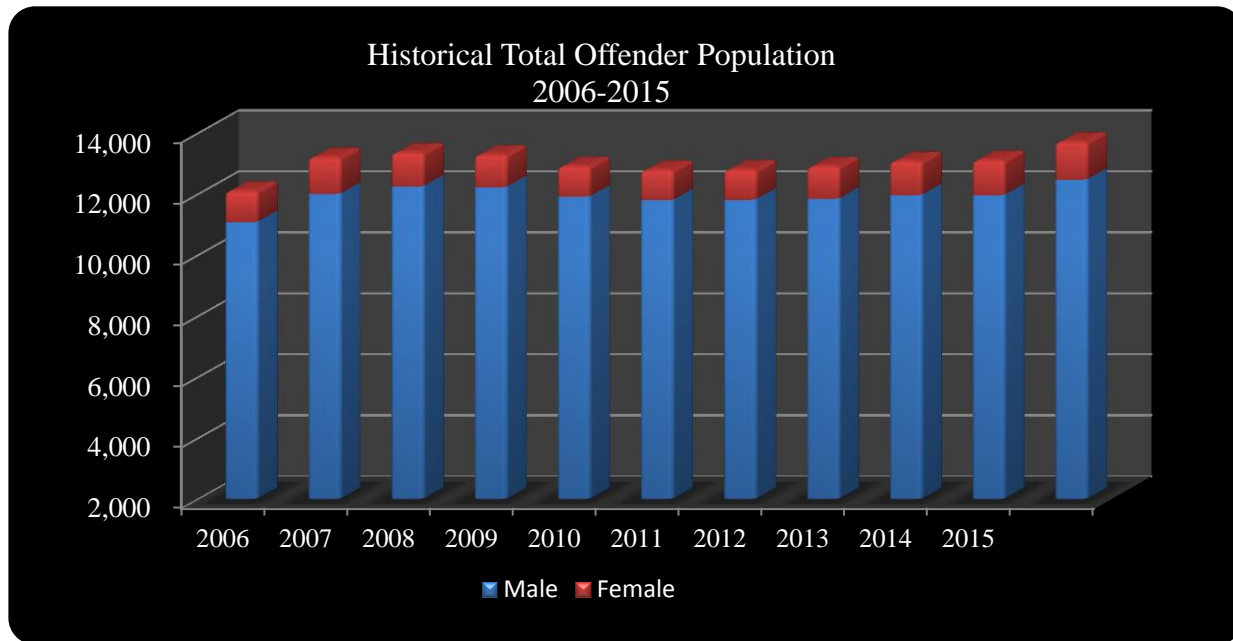
| Historical Actual Total Inmate Population | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Calendar Year End Basis | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gender | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| Male | 12,003 | 12,245 | 12,223 | 11,911 | 11,790 | 11,811 | 11,845 | 11,963 | 11,961 | 12,466 |
| % Change | 8.38% | 2.02% | 0.18% | -2.55% | -1.02% | 0.18% | 0.29% | 1.00% | -.02% | 4.22% |
| Female | 1,183 | 1,096 | 1,046 | 980 | 979 | 967 | 1,038 | 1,091 | 1,130 | 1,226 |
| % Change | 17.36% | -7.35% | 4.56% | -6.31% | -0.10% | -1.23% | 7.34% | 5.11% | 3.57% | 8.50% |
| Total | 13,186 | 13,341 | 13,269 | 12,891 | 12,769 | 12,778 | 12,883 | 13,054 | 13,091 | 13,692 |
| % Change | 9.13% | 1.17% | 0.54% | -2.85% | -0.95% | 0.07% | 0.82% | 1.33% | .28% | 4.59% |

Source: Statistical Report 1.4 as of December 31st of each year 2005-2014.

Exhibit 17

| 2005-2015 (Actual) | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------|--------|
| Actual Trend | Average % Change | % Change | Change |
| Male | 1.23% | 12.56% | 1,391 |
| Female | 2.23% | 21.63% | 218 |
| Total | 1.31% | 13.32% | 1,609 |

Exhibit 18



The actual behavior of prison counts cannot always be predicted with precision given that so many factors come into play that affect the number of offenders that will be incarcerated. Sentence length is affected by changing laws, the creation of new felony crimes or the application of existing laws; decisions made by the Parole Board impact the rate at which offenders are released; women are engaging in crime more than in past decades; and select felony categories are given different lengths of incarceration. Nevertheless, the 2016-2025 forecast approved by the 2015 Legislature expects the total prison population to grow at a rate of .39% per year, and this will translate into an additional 405 males and 116 females by the end of Calendar Year 2025. The rate of growth of women in prison will continue to outpace the growth in men (10.18% v 3.37% per year) (Austin, Ware, 2015).

Exhibit 19

| Projected Total Inmate Population | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Calendar Year Basis | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gender | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| Male | 12,083 | 12,129 | 12,162 | 12,198 | 12,237 | 12,267 | 12,301 | 12,343 | 12,394 | 12,436 |
| % Change | 0.43% | 0.38% | 0.27% | 0.30% | 0.32% | 0.25% | 0.28% | 0.34% | 0.41% | 0.34% |
| Female | 1,149 | 1,156 | 1,165 | 1,178 | 1,199 | 1,210 | 1,218 | 1,234 | 1,245 | 1,256 |
| % Change | 0.79% | 0.61% | 0.78% | 1.12% | 1.78% | 0.92% | 0.66% | 1.31% | 0.89% | 0.88% |
| Total | 13,232 | 13,285 | 13,327 | 13,376 | 13,436 | 13,477 | 13,519 | 13,577 | 13,639 | 13,692 |
| % Change | 0.46% | 0.40% | 0.32% | 0.37% | 0.45% | 0.31% | 0.31% | 0.43% | 0.46% | 0.39% |

Exhibit 20

| 2016 - 2025 | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|----------|--------|
| Projected Trend | Average % Change | % Change | Change |
| Male | 0.33% | 3.37% | 405 |
| Female | 0.97% | 10.18% | 116 |
| Total | 0.39% | 3.96% | 521 |

II. Legislative Approved Forecast

The population projection noted in the previous paragraphs serves as the official forecast for the NDOC for Fiscal Years 2016 to 2025 by providing a sense of long-term direction for the department. Actual counts are compared to the forecast counts for accuracy. The demand for prison beds is arrived at from the forecast from which the supply of prison beds and operating budgets are built. If needed, measures are taken to control growth that is beyond the available physical capacity. For example, the forecast approved during the 2007 Legislative Session assumed that the male population was headed to increase by 4.28% and the female population by 5.6% through June 2015. After Assembly Bill 510 was passed to increase the rate at which offenders can earn credits towards their sentences and after it was learned that the state’s population would increase at a lower rate than in the near past, the forecast for the subsequent session was adjusted downward and assumed that the male prison population would increase at a rate of 1.07% and the female population at .6% through June 2015. The steep slope of the 2007 forecast curve provides evidence that it was presupposed that the population would continue to trend upwards at a rapid rate triggering the need to take action. Control mechanisms that resulted from changes

in sentencing laws paired with a slowing down of the state's population resulted in a decline in male and female populations in May of 2008 and flat growth from thereafter until sometime in 2015.

Exhibit 21

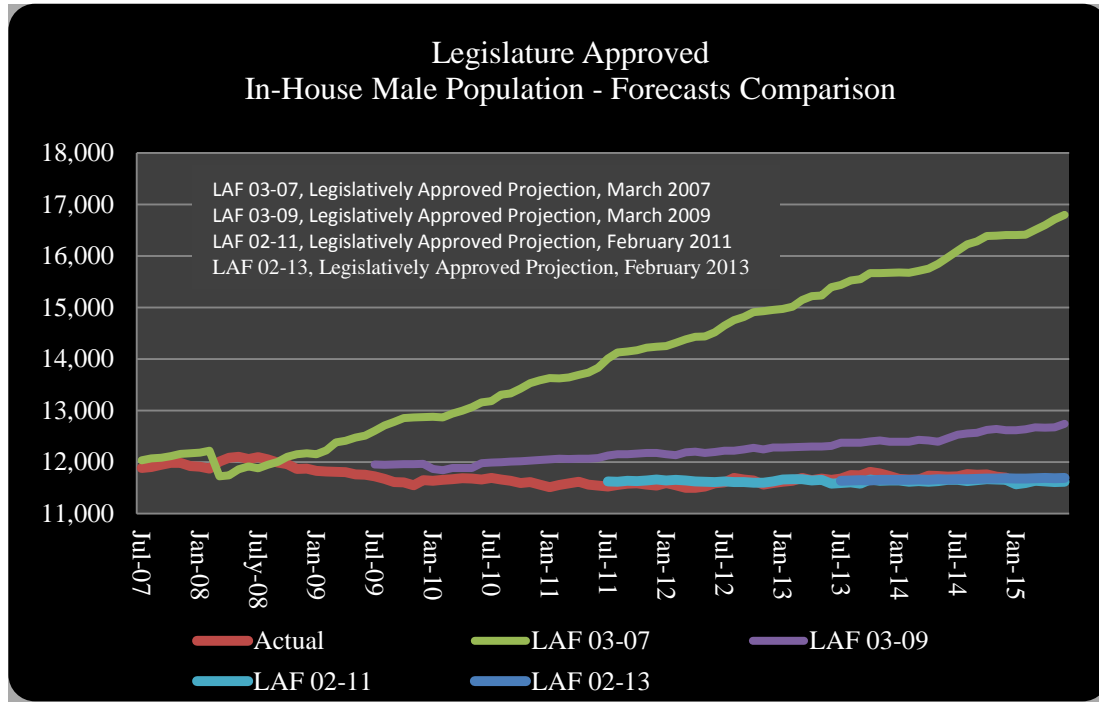
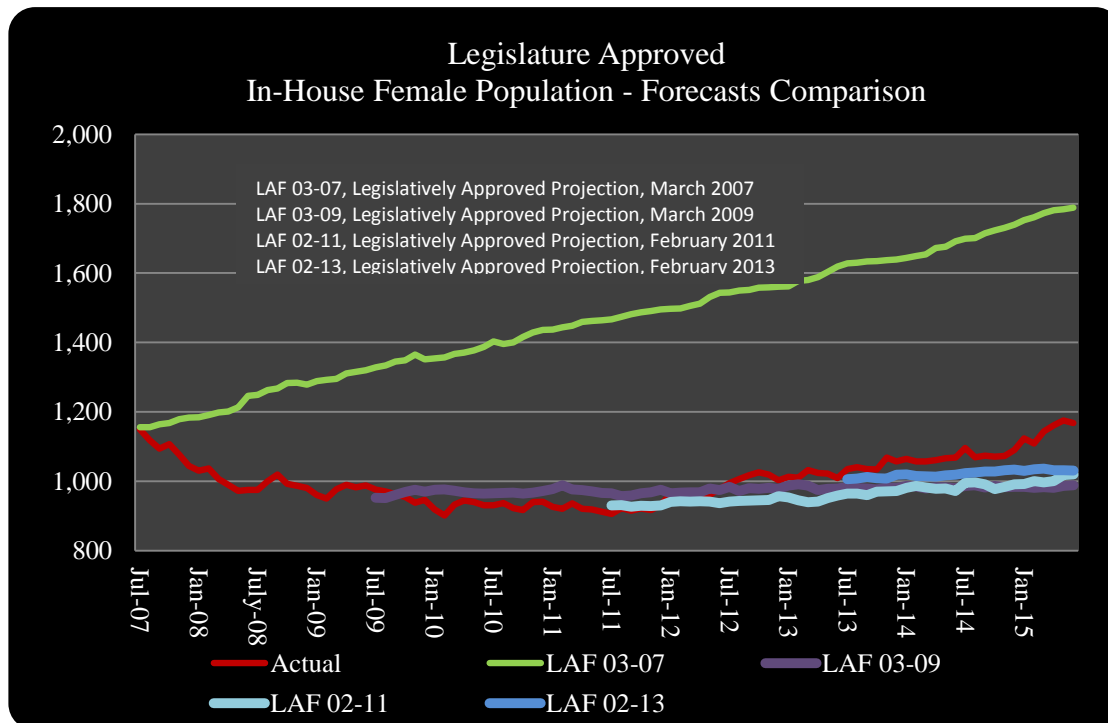


Exhibit 22



III. Non Institutional Population Counts

A portion of the offender population in custody of the NDOC is not housed in correctional sites and is referred to as the “outcount.” These persons are serving sentences outside the State of Nevada, are on residential confinement programs, or are on escape status. Another very small proportion of offenders are temporarily housed in a jail to attend a court hearing or are at a hospital due to illness. Thus, the institutional population or “in-house” population is the total population minus the outcount population. All three, the outcount, the in-house, and the total populations are part of the forecast model, and the outcount is measured as a proportion of the total population.

Interestingly, the non-institutional population experienced increases during both fiscal years in all categories. During 2014, the mean proportion of non-institutional offenders increased from 2.04% of the total population to 2.24% during Fiscal Year 2015. Specifically, female inmates in the outcount caseload represented 2.90% of the total population in Fiscal Year 2014 and 3.04% of the total population in Fiscal Year 2015. The mean proportion of males outside the institutions also went upwards from 1.96% in Fiscal Year 2014 to 2.17% in Fiscal Year 2015. The mean proportion of offenders on interstate compacts or serving concurrent sentences in another state increased by 7.60%, and the mean proportion of offenders on residential confinement increased by 17.81% (NDOC , 2014-2015) .

Four residential confinement programs are available to NDOC’s inmates: 1) Drug Court, 2) Compassionate Release for Terminally Ill Offenders, 3) DUI, and 4) Non DUI. In 2014, 360 applications were received, and an additional 296 applications were received in 2015. In all, 101 were accepted in 2014 and 194 in 2015. Offenders wanting to transfer to a residential confinement setting must submit an application subject to a review process that involves several entities. Many factors affect entrance into a program, such as the qualifying criteria, the offender’s history, public safety concerns, and approval by other public agencies Input from the victims is also gathered when public agencies consider an applicant for a residential confinement program.

Exhibit 23

| Fiscal Year 2014 | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| AB 184 Drug Court | Male Inmates | | | Female Inmates | | |
| | Applications Received | Applications Accepted | Population at Month End | Applications Received | Applications Accepted | Population at Month End |
| July | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| August | 2 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| September | 1 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| October | 4 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| November | 3 | 3 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| December | 3 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| January | 1 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| February | 3 | 0 | 13 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| March | 0 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| April | 3 | 0 | 14 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| May | 5 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| June | 2 | 2 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 27 | 10 | -- | 12 | 2 | -- |

Exhibit 24

| Fiscal Year 2015 | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| AB 184 Drug Court | Male Inmates | | | Female Inmates | | |
| | Applications Received | Applications Accepted | Population at Month End | Applications Received | Applications Accepted | Population at Month End |
| July | 10 | 0 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| August | 4 | 3 | 12 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| September | 4 | 3 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| October | 4 | 4 | 18 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| November | 0 | 2 | 19 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| December | 1 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| January | 2 | 0 | 17 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| February | 7 | 9 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| March | 2 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| April | 3 | 0 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| May | 3 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| June | 1 | 0 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Total | 41 | 22 | -- | 8 | 4 | -- |

Exhibit 25

| Fiscal Year 2014 | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| AB 298 Compassionate Release | Male Inmates | | | Female Inmates | | |
| | Applications Received | Applications Accepted | Population at Month End | Applications Received | Applications Accepted | Population at Month End |
| July | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| August | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| September | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| October | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| November | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| December | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| January | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| February | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| March | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| April | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| May | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| June | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 3 | 0 | -- | 0 | 0 | -- |

Exhibit 26

| Fiscal Year 2015 | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| AB 298 Compassionate Release | Male Inmates | | | Female Inmates | | |
| | Applications Received | Applications Accepted | Population at Month End | Applications Received | Applications Accepted | Population at Month End |
| July | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| August | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| September | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| October | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| November | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| December | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| January | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| February | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| March | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| April | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| May | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| June | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 1 | 1 | -- | 0 | 0 | -- |

Exhibit 27

| Fiscal Year 2014 | | | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| AB 305 DUI | Male Inmates | | | Female Inmates | | |
| | Applications Received | Applications Accepted | Population at Month End | Applications Received | Applications Accepted | Population at Month End |
| July | 2 | 2 | 24 | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| August | 10 | 6 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 8 |
| September | 5 | 1 | 27 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| October | 10 | 2 | 27 | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| November | 4 | 0 | 26 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| December | 15 | 8 | 32 | 3 | 2 | 8 |
| January | 15 | 1 | 28 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| February | 9 | 4 | 29 | 3 | 0 | 5 |
| March | 6 | 3 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| April | 19 | 3 | 31 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| May | 10 | 3 | 33 | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| June | 6 | 4 | 35 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| Total | 111 | 37 | -- | 21 | 9 | -- |

Exhibit 28

| Fiscal Year 2015 | | | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| AB 305 DUI | Male Inmates | | | Female Inmates | | |
| | Applications Received | Applications Accepted | Population at Month End | Applications Received | Applications Accepted | Population at Month End |
| July | 10 | 3 | 33 | 7 | 0 | 4 |
| August | 6 | 3 | 30 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| September | 8 | 5 | 35 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| October | 7 | 2 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| November | 0 | 2 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| December | 4 | 1 | 20 | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| January | 5 | 2 | 26 | 2 | 0 | 7 |
| February | 2 | 1 | 20 | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| March | 3 | 1 | 21 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| April | 7 | 2 | 22 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| May | 16 | 3 | 24 | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| June | 7 | 1 | 23 | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| Total | 75 | 26 | -- | 20 | 9 | -- |

Exhibit 29

| Fiscal Year 2014 | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| AB 317 Non DUI | Male Inmates | | | Female Inmates | | |
| | Applications Received | Applications Accepted | Population at Month End | Applications Received | Applications Accepted | Population at Month End |
| July | 3 | 0 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| August | 19 | 6 | 15 | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| September | 5 | 0 | 14 | 6 | 0 | 7 |
| October | 19 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| November | 8 | 0 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 7 |
| December | 18 | 7 | 17 | 3 | 2 | 9 |
| January | 14 | 2 | 15 | 5 | 1 | 9 |
| February | 9 | 1 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 9 |
| March | 10 | 5 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| April | 12 | 2 | 16 | 9 | 1 | 9 |
| May | 9 | 3 | 19 | 6 | 3 | 12 |
| June | 10 | 3 | 21 | 2 | 0 | 12 |
| Total | 136 | 30 | -- | 50 | 13 | -- |

Exhibit 30

| Fiscal Year 2015 | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| AB 317 Non DUI | Male Inmates | | | Female Inmates | | |
| | Applications Received | Applications Accepted | Population at Month End | Applications Received | Applications Accepted | Population at Month End |
| July | 12 | 2 | 20 | 7 | 0 | 11 |
| August | 10 | 3 | 21 | 2 | 2 | 13 |
| September | 12 | 2 | 19 | 6 | 0 | 10 |
| October | 15 | 2 | 21 | 1 | 0 | 9 |
| November | 0 | 4 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| December | 4 | 2 | 29 | 0 | 8 | 10 |
| January | 11 | 2 | 29 | 5 | 0 | 10 |
| February | 9 | 1 | 25 | 7 | 0 | 8 |
| March | 1 | 2 | 27 | 2 | 2 | 10 |
| April | 5 | 2 | 25 | 5 | 0 | 9 |
| May | 14 | 2 | 25 | 7 | 2 | 11 |
| June | 10 | 0 | 24 | 6 | 0 | 10 |
| Total | 103 | 24 | -- | 48 | 14 | -- |

Exhibit 31

| Fiscal Year 2014 | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| AB 184, 298, 305, & 317 | Male Inmates | | | Female Inmates | | |
| | Applications Received | Applications Accepted | Population at Month End | Applications Received | Applications Accepted | Population at Month End |
| July | 7 | 2 | 42 | 5 | 3 | 14 |
| August | 31 | 12 | 53 | 6 | 2 | 16 |
| September | 11 | 1 | 49 | 7 | 1 | 15 |
| October | 33 | 3 | 46 | 7 | 1 | 16 |
| November | 15 | 3 | 48 | 5 | 0 | 14 |
| December | 36 | 17 | 62 | 7 | 6 | 20 |
| January | 30 | 4 | 56 | 7 | 2 | 18 |
| February | 21 | 5 | 56 | 8 | 1 | 17 |
| March | 16 | 10 | 64 | 3 | 1 | 17 |
| April | 34 | 5 | 61 | 15 | 2 | 14 |
| May | 25 | 6 | 65 | 11 | 4 | 18 |
| June | 18 | 9 | 70 | 2 | 1 | 19 |
| Total | 277 | 77 | -- | 83 | 24 | -- |

Exhibit 32

| Fiscal Year 2015 | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| AB 184, 298, 305, 317 | Male Inmates | | | Female Inmates | | |
| | Applications Received | Applications Accepted | Population at Month End | Applications Received | Applications Accepted | Population at Month End |
| July | 32 | 5 | 65 | 15 | 0 | 17 |
| August | 20 | 9 | 63 | 2 | 5 | 22 |
| September | 24 | 10 | 69 | 8 | 3 | 20 |
| October | 26 | 8 | 74 | 2 | 0 | 19 |
| November | 1 | 8 | 77 | 0 | 1 | 11 |
| December | 9 | 3 | 67 | 0 | 9 | 22 |
| January | 18 | 5 | 73 | 8 | 0 | 22 |
| February | 18 | 11 | 61 | 12 | 1 | 17 |
| March | 6 | 3 | 64 | 2 | 3 | 20 |
| April | 15 | 4 | 62 | 7 | 1 | 18 |
| May | 33 | 6 | 65 | 13 | 3 | 21 |
| June | 18 | 1 | 63 | 7 | 1 | 21 |
| Total | 220 | 73 | -- | 76 | 27 | -- |

Exhibit 33

| Residential Confinement Applications during Fiscal Year 2014 | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Program | AB 184 Drug Court | | AB 298 Compassionate Release | | AB 305 DUI | | AB 317 Residential Confinement | | Total | |
| Gender | Applications Received | Accepted | Applications Received | Accepted | Applications Received | Accepted | Applications Received | Accepted | Received | Accepted |
| Male | 27 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 111 | 37 | 136 | 30 | 277 | 77 |
| Female | 12 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 9 | 50 | 13 | 83 | 24 |
| Total | 39 | 12 | 3 | 0 | 132 | 46 | 186 | 43 | 360 | 101 |

Exhibit 34

| Residential Confinement Applications during Fiscal Year 2015 | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|----------|---------------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Program | AB 184 Drug court | | 298 Compassionate Release | | AB 305 DUI | | AB 317 Non DUI | | Total | |
| Gender | Applications Received | Accepted | Applications Received | Accepted | Applications Received | Accepted | Applications Received | Accepted | Received | Accepted |
| Male | 41 | 22 | 1 | 1 | 75 | 26 | 103 | 24 | 220 | 73 |
| Female | 8 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 9 | 48 | 14 | 76 | 27 |
| Total | 49 | 26 | 1 | 1 | 95 | 35 | 151 | 38 | 296 | 100 |

Exhibit 35

| Escapes & Walk Aways | Fiscal Year 2014 | | |
|----------------------|------------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total |
| July | 21 | 2 | 23 |
| August | 21 | 2 | 23 |
| September | 18 | 2 | 20 |
| October | 18 | 2 | 20 |
| November | 23 | 2 | 25 |
| December | 20 | 2 | 22 |
| January | 19 | 2 | 21 |
| February | 20 | 2 | 22 |
| March | 20 | 2 | 22 |
| April | 21 | 2 | 23 |
| May | 21 | 2 | 23 |
| June | 23 | 2 | 25 |
| Average | 20 | 2 | 22 |

Exhibit 36

| Escapes & Walk Aways | Fiscal Year 2015 | | |
|----------------------|------------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total |
| July | 23 | 2 | 25 |
| August | 22 | 3 | 25 |
| September | 24 | 2 | 26 |
| October | 24 | 2 | 26 |
| November | 23 | 2 | 25 |
| December | 21 | 2 | 23 |
| January | 21 | 2 | 23 |
| February | 22 | 2 | 24 |
| March | 23 | 2 | 25 |
| April | 24 | 3 | 27 |
| May | 26 | 3 | 29 |
| June | 24 | 3 | 27 |
| Average | 23 | 2 | 25 |

Exhibit 37

| Out of State | Fiscal Year 2014 | | |
|--------------|------------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total |
| July | 165 | 16 | 181 |
| August | 161 | 12 | 173 |
| September | 169 | 13 | 182 |
| October | 162 | 12 | 174 |
| November | 155 | 15 | 170 |
| December | 152 | 12 | 164 |
| January | 148 | 14 | 162 |
| February | 148 | 13 | 161 |
| March | 152 | 12 | 164 |
| April | 151 | 12 | 163 |
| May | 164 | 13 | 177 |
| June | 169 | 12 | 181 |
| Average | 158 | 13 | 171 |

Exhibit 38

| Out of State | Fiscal Year 2015 | | |
|--------------|------------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total |
| July | 268 | 12 | 280 |
| August | 161 | 14 | 175 |
| September | 165 | 15 | 180 |
| October | 158 | 13 | 171 |
| November | 155 | 15 | 170 |
| December | 162 | 16 | 178 |
| January | 161 | 14 | 175 |
| February | 168 | 12 | 180 |
| March | 165 | 11 | 176 |
| April | 165 | 12 | 177 |
| May | 164 | 11 | 175 |
| June | 160 | 10 | 170 |
| Average | 171 | 13 | 184 |

Exhibit 39

| Escapes, Out of State, & Residential Confinement | Fiscal Year 2014 | | |
|--|------------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total |
| July | 228 | 32 | 260 |
| August | 235 | 30 | 265 |
| September | 236 | 30 | 266 |
| October | 226 | 30 | 256 |
| November | 226 | 31 | 257 |
| December | 234 | 34 | 268 |
| January | 223 | 34 | 257 |
| February | 224 | 32 | 256 |
| March | 236 | 31 | 267 |
| April | 233 | 28 | 261 |
| May | 250 | 33 | 283 |
| June | 262 | 33 | 295 |
| Average | 234 | 32 | 266 |

Exhibit 40

| Escapes, Out of State, & Residential Confinement | Fiscal Year 2015 | | |
|--|------------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total |
| July | 256 | 31 | 387 |
| August | 246 | 39 | 285 |
| September | 258 | 37 | 295 |
| October | 256 | 34 | 290 |
| November | 255 | 28 | 283 |
| December | 250 | 40 | 290 |
| January | 255 | 38 | 293 |
| February | 251 | 31 | 282 |
| March | 252 | 33 | 285 |
| April | 251 | 33 | 284 |
| May | 255 | 35 | 290 |
| June | 247 | 34 | 281 |
| Average | 261 | 34 | 295 |

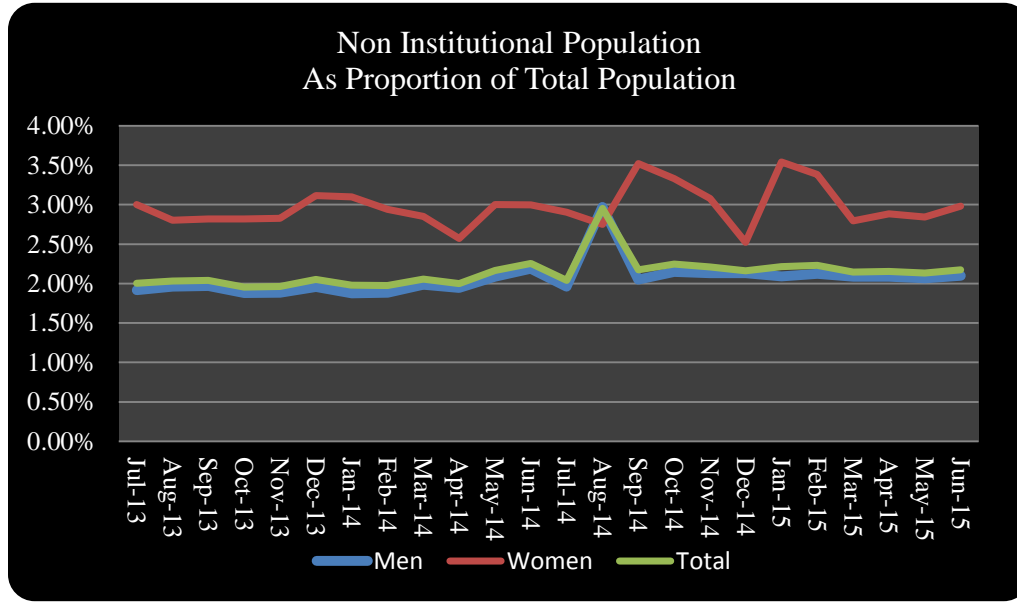
Exhibit 41

| % Non-Institutional Population | Fiscal Year 2014 | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total |
| July | 1.92% | 3.00% | 2.00% |
| August | 1.96% | 2.80% | 2.03% |
| September | 1.97% | 2.82% | 2.04% |
| October | 1.88% | 2.82% | 1.95% |
| November | 1.88% | 2.83% | 1.96% |
| December | 1.96% | 3.12% | 2.05% |
| January | 1.87% | 3.10% | 1.98% |
| February | 1.88% | 2.94% | 1.97% |
| March | 1.98% | 2.85% | 2.06% |
| April | 1.95% | 2.57% | 2.00% |
| May | 2.09% | 3.00% | 2.16% |
| June | 2.19% | 3.00% | 2.26% |
| Average | 1.96% | 2.90% | 2.04% |

Exhibit 42

| % Non-Institutional Population | Fiscal Year 2015 | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total |
| July | 2.97% | 2.75% | 2.95% |
| August | 2.05% | 3.52% | 2.17% |
| September | 2.15% | 3.33% | 2.25% |
| October | 2.13% | 3.08% | 2.21% |
| November | 2.13% | 2.52% | 2.16% |
| December | 2.09% | 3.54% | 2.22% |
| January | 2.12% | 3.38% | 2.23% |
| February | 2.08% | 2.80% | 2.14% |
| March | 2.09% | 2.88% | 2.15% |
| April | 2.06% | 2.84% | 2.13% |
| May | 2.10% | 2.98% | 2.17% |
| June | 2.04% | 2.91% | 2.12% |
| Average | 2.17% | 3.04% | 2.24% |

Exhibit 43



IV. Ten-year Forecast by Month

The correctional population process takes place every budget cycle and involves the compilation of offender data from various public safety agencies and expertise knowledge from the JFA Institute. Ten-year series are produced by month and by gender and adapted to incorporate NDOC’s custody projection and are adjusted to exclude individuals not housed in institutions. Three sets of 120-month projections are produced every cycle, and the set utilized to create the agency’s operating budget is approved by the Nevada Legislature every odd number year. Two forecasts were produced to finalize the NDOC’s operating budget for the 2015-2017 Biennium. The second forecast predicted that, on the average, the NDOC would gain an additional of 44 women and 11 men per year, relative to the first forecast run (Austin, Ware, 2015).

Exhibit 44

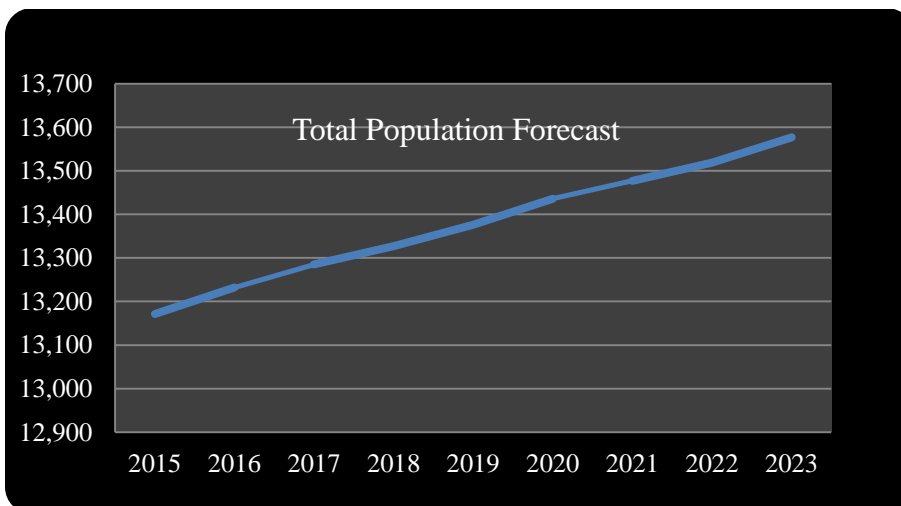


Exhibit 45

| Total Male and Female Population | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|
| Year | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
| 2015 | 13,090 | 13,113 | 13,117 | 13,134 | 13,137 | 13,129 | 13,143 | 13,139 | 13,152 | 13,153 | 13,162 | 13,171 |
| 2016 | 13,172 | 13,183 | 13,184 | 13,192 | 13,202 | 13,207 | 13,202 | 13,216 | 13,220 | 13,221 | 13,227 | 13,232 |
| 2017 | 13,232 | 13,236 | 13,241 | 13,248 | 13,247 | 13,243 | 13,255 | 13,269 | 13,273 | 13,275 | 13,285 | 13,285 |
| 2018 | 13,296 | 13,301 | 13,296 | 13,298 | 13,297 | 13,305 | 13,315 | 13,315 | 13,316 | 13,318 | 13,321 | 13,327 |
| 2019 | 13,332 | 13,327 | 13,326 | 13,334 | 13,331 | 13,338 | 13,350 | 13,353 | 13,358 | 13,373 | 13,367 | 13,376 |
| 2020 | 13,375 | 13,389 | 13,402 | 13,397 | 13,405 | 13,404 | 13,412 | 13,414 | 13,426 | 13,437 | 13,441 | 13,436 |
| 2021 | 13,450 | 13,443 | 13,438 | 13,439 | 13,449 | 13,451 | 13,458 | 13,464 | 13,463 | 13,466 | 13,470 | 13,477 |
| 2022 | 13,474 | 13,476 | 13,479 | 13,482 | 13,489 | 13,490 | 13,497 | 13,504 | 13,514 | 13,514 | 13,521 | 13,519 |
| 2023 | 13,526 | 13,528 | 13,525 | 13,533 | 13,543 | 13,549 | 13,548 | 13,561 | 13,566 | 13,578 | 13,571 | 13,577 |
| 2024 | 13,579 | 13,581 | 13,590 | 13,589 | 13,598 | 13,606 | 13,612 | 13,619 | 13,621 | 13,624 | 13,633 | 13,639 |
| 2025 | 13,638 | 13,649 | 13,657 | 13,661 | 13,657 | 13,670 | 13,670 | 13,685 | 13,687 | 13,678 | 13,699 | 13,692 |

Exhibit 46

| Total Male Population | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|
| Year | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
| 2015 | 11967 | 11,975 | 11,981 | 11,993 | 12,009 | 12,002 | 12,019 | 12,014 | 12,021 | 12,022 | 12,026 | 12,031 |
| 2016 | 12031 | 12,038 | 12,041 | 12,045 | 12,050 | 12,054 | 12,054 | 12,062 | 12,068 | 12,070 | 12,077 | 12,083 |
| 2017 | 12085 | 12,086 | 12,091 | 12,096 | 12,093 | 12,095 | 12,107 | 12,118 | 12,121 | 12,119 | 12,125 | 12,129 |
| 2018 | 12136 | 12,137 | 12,136 | 12,142 | 12,143 | 12,152 | 12,158 | 12,162 | 12,157 | 12,158 | 12,159 | 12,162 |
| 2019 | 12168 | 12,166 | 12,162 | 12,167 | 12,167 | 12,173 | 12,177 | 12,182 | 12,185 | 12,195 | 12,196 | 12,198 |
| 2020 | 12194 | 12,200 | 12,207 | 12,206 | 12,213 | 12,216 | 12,223 | 12,224 | 12,228 | 12,233 | 12,237 | 12,237 |
| 2021 | 12245 | 12,241 | 12,246 | 12,248 | 12,250 | 12,251 | 12,254 | 12,260 | 12,264 | 12,265 | 12,263 | 12,267 |
| 2022 | 12263 | 12,267 | 12,274 | 12,275 | 12,279 | 12,282 | 12,289 | 12,293 | 12,296 | 12,295 | 12,306 | 12,301 |
| 2023 | 12308 | 12,308 | 12,304 | 12,310 | 12,317 | 12,319 | 12,325 | 12,333 | 12,342 | 12,343 | 12,340 | 12,343 |
| 2024 | 12344 | 12,345 | 12,354 | 12,350 | 12,357 | 12,365 | 12,372 | 12,382 | 12,385 | 12,386 | 12,394 | 12,394 |
| 2025 | 12395 | 12,402 | 12,416 | 12,412 | 12,415 | 12,426 | 12,425 | 12,437 | 12,437 | 12,427 | 12,440 | 12,436 |

Exhibit 47

| Total Female Population | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|
| Year | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
| 2015 | 1,123 | 1,138 | 1,136 | 1,141 | 1,128 | 1,127 | 1,124 | 1,125 | 1,131 | 1,131 | 1,136 | 1,140 |
| 2016 | 1,141 | 1,145 | 1,143 | 1,147 | 1,152 | 1,153 | 1,148 | 1,154 | 1,152 | 1,151 | 1,150 | 1,149 |
| 2017 | 1,147 | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,152 | 1,154 | 1,148 | 1,148 | 1,151 | 1,152 | 1,156 | 1,160 | 1,156 |
| 2018 | 1,160 | 1,164 | 1,160 | 1,156 | 1,154 | 1,153 | 1,157 | 1,153 | 1,159 | 1,160 | 1,162 | 1,165 |
| 2019 | 1,164 | 1,161 | 1,164 | 1,167 | 1,164 | 1,165 | 1,173 | 1,171 | 1,173 | 1,178 | 1,171 | 1,178 |
| 2020 | 1,181 | 1,189 | 1,195 | 1,191 | 1,192 | 1,188 | 1,189 | 1,190 | 1,198 | 1,204 | 1,204 | 1,199 |
| 2021 | 1,205 | 1,202 | 1,192 | 1,191 | 1,199 | 1,200 | 1,204 | 1,204 | 1,199 | 1,201 | 1,207 | 1,210 |
| 2022 | 1,211 | 1,209 | 1,205 | 1,207 | 1,210 | 1,208 | 1,208 | 1,211 | 1,218 | 1,219 | 1,215 | 1,218 |
| 2023 | 1,218 | 1,220 | 1,221 | 1,223 | 1,226 | 1,230 | 1,223 | 1,228 | 1,224 | 1,235 | 1,231 | 1,234 |
| 2024 | 1,235 | 1,236 | 1,236 | 1,239 | 1,241 | 1,241 | 1,240 | 1,237 | 1,236 | 1,238 | 1,239 | 1,245 |
| 2025 | 1,243 | 1,247 | 1,241 | 1,249 | 1,242 | 1,244 | 1,245 | 1,248 | 1,250 | 1,251 | 1,259 | 1,256 |

Exhibit 48

| Total Male Population Forecast Comparison 2015-2017 Biennium Budget Cycle | | | |
|--|--------|--------|-----|
| 2015 | 12,008 | 12,031 | 23 |
| 2016 | 12,055 | 12,083 | 28 |
| 2017 | 12,122 | 12,129 | 7 |
| 2018 | 12,151 | 12,162 | 11 |
| 2019 | 12,213 | 12,198 | -15 |
| 2020 | 12,253 | 12,237 | -16 |
| 2021 | 12,277 | 12,267 | -10 |
| 2022 | 12,309 | 12,301 | -8 |
| 2023 | 12,338 | 12,343 | 5 |
| 2024 | 12,373 | 12,394 | 22 |
| Average | 12,210 | 12,215 | 5 |

Exhibit 49

| Total Female Population Forecast Comparison 2015-2017 Biennium Budget Cycle | | | |
|--|-------|-------|----|
| 2015 | 1,114 | 1,140 | 26 |
| 2016 | 1,123 | 1,149 | 26 |
| 2017 | 1,132 | 1,156 | 24 |
| 2018 | 1,141 | 1,165 | 24 |
| 2019 | 1,147 | 1,178 | 31 |
| 2020 | 1,153 | 1,199 | 46 |
| 2021 | 1,158 | 1,210 | 52 |
| 2022 | 1,160 | 1,218 | 58 |
| 2023 | 1,166 | 1,234 | 68 |
| 2024 | 1,172 | 1,245 | 73 |
| Average | 1,147 | 1,189 | 43 |

Exhibit 50

| In-House Male and Female Population | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|
| Year | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
| 2015 | 12,809 | 12,843 | 12,842 | 12,852 | 12,852 | 12,842 | 12,863 | 12,861 | 12,865 | 12,875 | 12,883 | 12,881 |
| 2016 | 12,888 | 12,911 | 12,907 | 12,909 | 12,916 | 12,918 | 12,920 | 12,936 | 12,932 | 12,941 | 12,947 | 12,940 |
| 2017 | 12,947 | 12,962 | 12,963 | 12,964 | 12,961 | 12,954 | 12,972 | 12,988 | 12,984 | 12,994 | 13,003 | 12,992 |
| 2018 | 13,010 | 13,026 | 13,017 | 13,012 | 13,010 | 13,014 | 13,031 | 13,033 | 13,025 | 13,036 | 13,038 | 13,033 |
| 2019 | 13,044 | 13,052 | 13,046 | 13,047 | 13,042 | 13,047 | 13,065 | 13,070 | 13,067 | 13,089 | 13,084 | 13,081 |
| 2020 | 13,086 | 13,112 | 13,120 | 13,108 | 13,114 | 13,111 | 13,126 | 13,130 | 13,133 | 13,151 | 13,156 | 13,139 |
| 2021 | 13,159 | 13,165 | 13,155 | 13,150 | 13,157 | 13,157 | 13,170 | 13,179 | 13,169 | 13,180 | 13,184 | 13,180 |
| 2022 | 13,183 | 13,198 | 13,196 | 13,192 | 13,197 | 13,195 | 13,208 | 13,218 | 13,219 | 13,227 | 13,234 | 13,221 |
| 2023 | 13,234 | 13,248 | 13,240 | 13,241 | 13,249 | 13,252 | 13,259 | 13,273 | 13,270 | 13,289 | 13,283 | 13,277 |
| 2024 | 13,285 | 13,300 | 13,304 | 13,296 | 13,303 | 13,309 | 13,321 | 13,330 | 13,324 | 13,334 | 13,344 | 13,338 |
| 2025 | 13,343 | 13,366 | 13,369 | 13,367 | 13,361 | 13,371 | 13,377 | 13,395 | 13,388 | 13,387 | 13,408 | 13,389 |

Exhibit 51

| In-House Male Population | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|
| Year | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
| 2015 | 11723 | 11740 | 11740 | 11746 | 11760 | 11751 | 11772 | 11770 | 11770 | 11778 | 11782 | 11780 |
| 2016 | 11,785 | 11,801 | 11,799 | 11,797 | 11,800 | 11,802 | 11,806 | 11,817 | 11,816 | 11,825 | 11,832 | 11,830 |
| 2017 | 11,838 | 11,848 | 11,848 | 11,847 | 11,843 | 11,842 | 11,858 | 11,872 | 11,868 | 11,873 | 11,879 | 11,875 |
| 2018 | 11,888 | 11,898 | 11,892 | 11,892 | 11,892 | 11,898 | 11,908 | 11,915 | 11,903 | 11,911 | 11,912 | 11,908 |
| 2019 | 11,919 | 11,927 | 11,917 | 11,916 | 11,915 | 11,919 | 11,927 | 11,934 | 11,931 | 11,947 | 11,949 | 11,943 |
| 2020 | 11,944 | 11,960 | 11,961 | 11,954 | 11,960 | 11,961 | 11,972 | 11,976 | 11,973 | 11,984 | 11,989 | 11,981 |
| 2021 | 11,994 | 12,000 | 11,999 | 11,996 | 11,996 | 11,995 | 12,002 | 12,011 | 12,008 | 12,016 | 12,014 | 12,011 |
| 2022 | 12,012 | 12,026 | 12,027 | 12,022 | 12,025 | 12,025 | 12,036 | 12,043 | 12,040 | 12,045 | 12,056 | 12,044 |
| 2023 | 12,056 | 12,066 | 12,056 | 12,056 | 12,062 | 12,061 | 12,072 | 12,082 | 12,085 | 12,092 | 12,090 | 12,085 |
| 2024 | 12,091 | 12,102 | 12,105 | 12,095 | 12,101 | 12,107 | 12,118 | 12,130 | 12,127 | 12,134 | 12,143 | 12,135 |
| 2025 | 12,141 | 12,158 | 12,166 | 12,156 | 12,158 | 12,166 | 12,169 | 12,184 | 12,178 | 12,174 | 12,188 | 12,176 |

Exhibit 52

| In-House Female Population | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|
| Year | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
| 2015 | 1,086 | 1,103 | 1,102 | 1,106 | 1,092 | 1,091 | 1,091 | 1,091 | 1,095 | 1,097 | 1,101 | 1,101 |
| 2016 | 1,103 | 1,110 | 1,108 | 1,112 | 1,116 | 1,116 | 1,114 | 1,119 | 1,116 | 1,116 | 1,115 | 1,110 |
| 2017 | 1,109 | 1,114 | 1,115 | 1,117 | 1,118 | 1,112 | 1,114 | 1,116 | 1,116 | 1,121 | 1,124 | 1,117 |
| 2018 | 1,122 | 1,128 | 1,125 | 1,120 | 1,118 | 1,116 | 1,123 | 1,118 | 1,122 | 1,125 | 1,126 | 1,125 |
| 2019 | 1,125 | 1,125 | 1,129 | 1,131 | 1,127 | 1,128 | 1,138 | 1,136 | 1,136 | 1,142 | 1,135 | 1,138 |
| 2020 | 1,142 | 1,152 | 1,159 | 1,154 | 1,154 | 1,150 | 1,154 | 1,154 | 1,160 | 1,167 | 1,167 | 1,158 |
| 2021 | 1,165 | 1,165 | 1,156 | 1,154 | 1,161 | 1,162 | 1,168 | 1,168 | 1,161 | 1,164 | 1,170 | 1,169 |
| 2022 | 1,171 | 1,172 | 1,169 | 1,170 | 1,172 | 1,170 | 1,172 | 1,175 | 1,179 | 1,182 | 1,178 | 1,177 |
| 2023 | 1,178 | 1,182 | 1,184 | 1,185 | 1,187 | 1,191 | 1,187 | 1,191 | 1,185 | 1,197 | 1,193 | 1,192 |
| 2024 | 1,194 | 1,198 | 1,199 | 1,201 | 1,202 | 1,202 | 1,203 | 1,200 | 1,197 | 1,200 | 1,201 | 1,203 |
| 2025 | 1,202 | 1,208 | 1,203 | 1,211 | 1,203 | 1,205 | 1,208 | 1,211 | 1,210 | 1,213 | 1,220 | 1,213 |

Exhibit 53

| In-House Female Population Forecasts Comparison 2015-2017 Biennium Budget Cycle | | | |
|--|----------------|------------------------|------------|
| Year | Agency Request | Legislatively Approved | Difference |
| 2015 | 1,071 | 1,101 | 30 |
| 2016 | 1,080 | 1,110 | 30 |
| 2017 | 1,090 | 1,117 | 27 |
| 2018 | 1,099 | 1,125 | 26 |
| 2019 | 1,105 | 1,138 | 33 |
| 2020 | 1,112 | 1,158 | 46 |
| 2021 | 1,117 | 1,169 | 52 |
| 2022 | 1,120 | 1,177 | 57 |
| 2023 | 1,127 | 1,192 | 65 |
| 2024 | 1,132 | 1,203 | 71 |
| Average | 1,105 | 1,149 | 44 |

Exhibit 54

| In-House Male Population Forecasts Comparison 2015-2017 Biennium Budget Cycle | | | |
|--|----------------|------------------------|------------|
| Year | Agency Request | Legislatively Approved | Difference |
| 2015 | 11,725 | 11,780 | 55 |
| 2016 | 11,777 | 11,830 | 53 |
| 2017 | 11,848 | 11,875 | 27 |
| 2018 | 11,882 | 11,908 | 26 |
| 2019 | 11,949 | 11,943 | -6 |
| 2020 | 11,994 | 11,981 | -13 |
| 2021 | 12,023 | 12,011 | -12 |
| 2022 | 12,061 | 12,044 | -17 |
| 2023 | 12,095 | 12,085 | -10 |
| 2024 | 12,128 | 12,135 | 7 |
| Average | 11,948 | 11,959 | 11 |

V. Budgeted Populations

Once all the forecasts are approved, projections for each correctional site for each month and for each fiscal year are derived. These projections are dependent upon the capacities of the buildings, the level of security, the number of units and wings, the types of offenders that are housed, and the programs offered. The level of offenders planned to be housed at each facility is a key determinant in the preparation of budgets and the number of employees that will be employed. Approved counts for each location for Fiscal Years 2014 and 2015 were established per Biennium Plan B2013-37 which authorized annual average populations of 11,654 males and 1,013 females in Fiscal Year 2014 and 11,682 males and 1,030 females in Fiscal Year 2015. During Fiscal year 2014, actual counts exceeded planned counts with an additional 86 monthly inmates housed on the average relative to the expected. For July 2013, 12,642 inmates were budgeted, but the actual count reached 12,713; and for June 2014, 12,682 offenders were approved, but the actual count reached 12,785. During Fiscal Year 2015, monthly populations were also higher than planned; for example, 12,692 inmates were planned for July 2014 but the actual reached 12,821; and in June 2015, the planned number of prisoners in all facilities was 12,724, but the actual count was 12,999. By the end of Fiscal Year 2015, actual counts exceeded budgeted counts by an average of 173 inmates per month. The 2013-2015 Biennium required the utilization of 175 male and 24 female beds above the emergency threshold; meaning that overflow beds had to be utilized by a few institutions and camps (NDOC, 2014-2015).

Exhibit 55

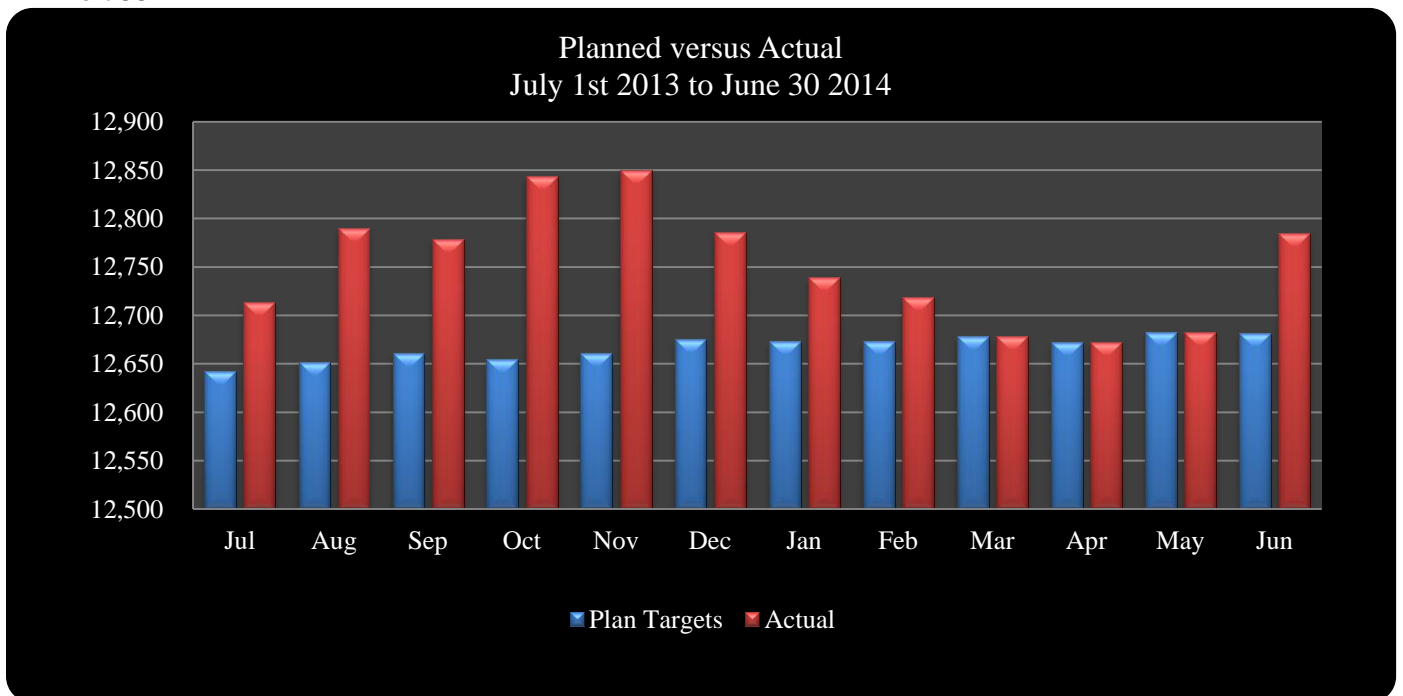
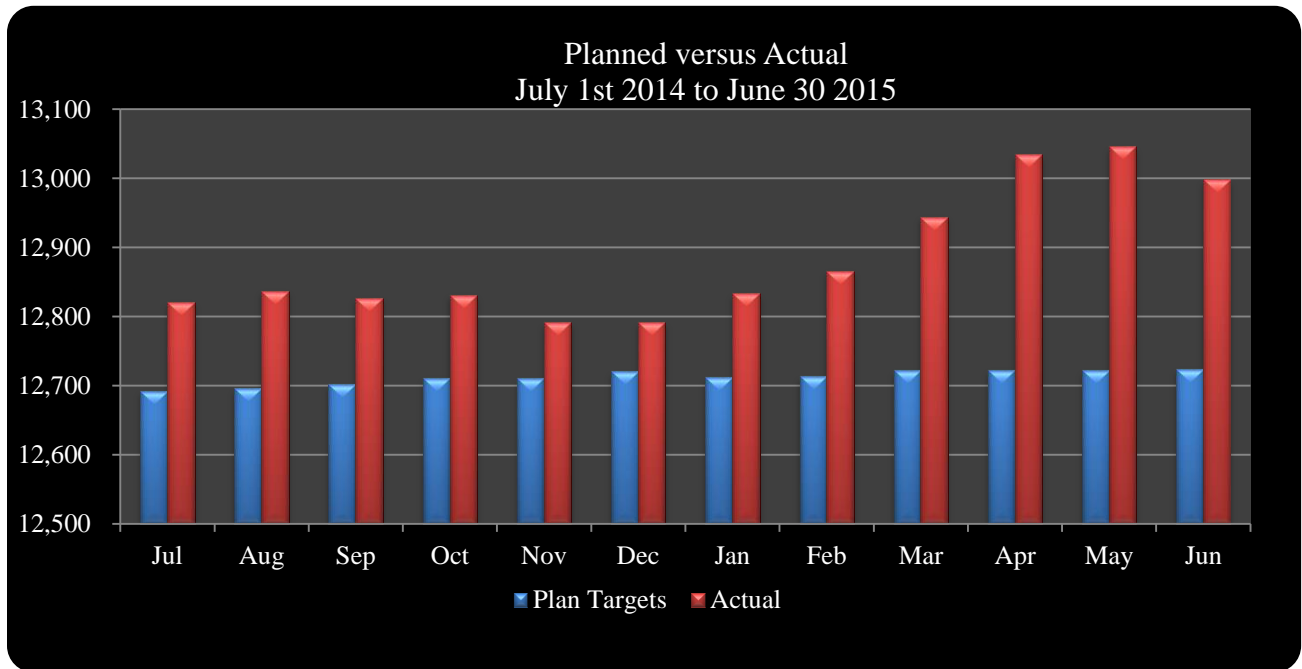


Exhibit 56



During Fiscal Year 2014, Ely State Prison, Warm Springs Correctional Center, Florence McClure Women’s Correctional Center, and High Desert had actual average populations that exceeded the budgeted counts. Tonopah, Pioche, Humboldt, and Ely Conservation camps also reached yearly average counts that were higher than budgeted. In 2015, Lovelock and Southern Desert Correctional Centers, High Desert State Prison, and Florence McClure Women’s Correctional Center had counts higher than projected. Also above planned levels were Humboldt, Three Lakes Valley, Jean, Pioche, and Tonopah Correctional Centers. Each Biennial cycle the NDOC uses historical and current data to plan its physical capacity and rearranges programs at each location and the custody of its units to accommodate to trends in the population that is served. This is the reason why the custody level of offenders is closely tracked and bed capacity is monitored continuously. Valuable programs are offered at all locations, and inmates are assigned to sites based on classification factors and programs.

Exhibit 57

| Fiscal Year 2014 | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Location | ESP | LCC | WSCC | NNCC | SDCC | FMWCC | HDSP |
| Budgeted | 1,058 | 1,615 | 546 | 1,485 | 2,018 | 808 | 3,238 |
| Actual | 1,072 | 1,616 | 548 | 1,402 | 1,992 | 825 | 3,411 |

Exhibit 58

| Fiscal Year 2015 | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Location | ESP | LCC | WSCC | NNCC | SDCC | FMWCC | HDSP |
| Budgeted | 1,087 | 1,620 | 546 | 1,485 | 2,018 | 821 | 3,228 |
| Actual | 1,083 | 1,621 | 518 | 1,367 | 2,121 | 864 | 3,462 |

Exhibit 59

| Fiscal Year 2104 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Month-end Populations | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Location | CGTH | CCC | ECC | HCC | TLVCC | JCC | PCC | SCC | TCC | WCC | NNRC |
| Budgeted | 301 | 127 | 120 | 116 | 241 | 161 | 149 | 346 | 134 | 116 | 98 |
| Actual | 232 | 101 | 105 | 126 | 244 | 178 | 151 | 346 | 141 | 102 | 85 |

Exhibit 60

| Fiscal Year 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Month-end Populations | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Location | CGTH | CCC | ECC | HCC | TLVCC | JCC | PCC | SCC | TCC | WCC | NNRC |
| Budgeted | 301 | 127 | 120 | 116 | 241 | 161 | 149 | 346 | 134 | 116 | 98 |
| Actual | 232 | 101 | 105 | 126 | 244 | 178 | 151 | 346 | 141 | 102 | 85 |

VI. Nevada and the Nation in the Past Ten Years

Comparison analysis of our state prisoner counts against national trends suggest that Nevada doesn't always drift in the same direction as the nation as a whole. Comparison analysis is insightful as it allows correctional systems to determine the possible effect of specific events that have occurred in their jurisdictions. National figures are calendar year basis and data are available through 2014. From 2005 to 2014 Nevada's correctional population increased by 8.34% at a yearly average rate of 1.09%; however, the U.S. correctional population increased by .94% from 2005 to 2014 at a yearly average rate of .27%. During 2005 and 2006, Nevada's growth was significantly above the national; rates came closer in 2007, and declined below the nation's rates until 2011 when Nevada's prison counts began to realize positive growth again. As it is shown in the charts below, Nevada's prisoner counts have been subject to more fluctuation than all states combined.

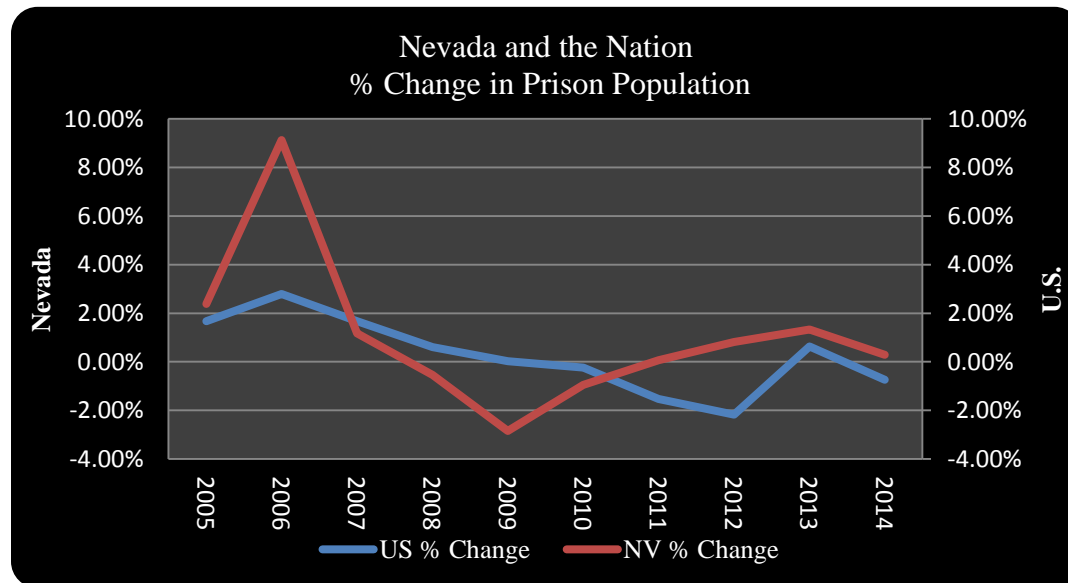
Exhibit 61

| Years 2005 -2014 | | |
|---------------------------|-------|--------|
| Change | NV | US |
| Ten-Year % Change | 8.34% | 0.946% |
| Ten-Year Average % Change | 1.09% | 0.27% |

Exhibit 62

| Correctional Population | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| Nevada and the U.S. | | | | |
| Year | NV | NV % Change | US | US % Change |
| 2005 | 12,083 | 2.38% | 1,338,292 | 1.67% |
| 2006 | 13,186 | 9.13% | 1,375,628 | 2.79% |
| 2007 | 13,341 | 1.18% | 1,398,627 | 1.67% |
| 2008 | 13,269 | -0.54% | 1,407,002 | 0.60% |
| 2009 | 12,891 | -2.85% | 1,407,369 | 0.03% |
| 2010 | 12,769 | -0.95% | 1,404,032 | -0.24% |
| 2011 | 12,778 | 0.07% | 1,382,606 | -1.53% |
| 2012 | 12,883 | 0.82% | 1,352,582 | -2.17% |
| 2013 | 13,054 | 1.327% | 1,361,084 | 0.63% |
| 2014 | 13,091 | 0.283% | 1,350,958 | -0.74% |

Exhibit 63



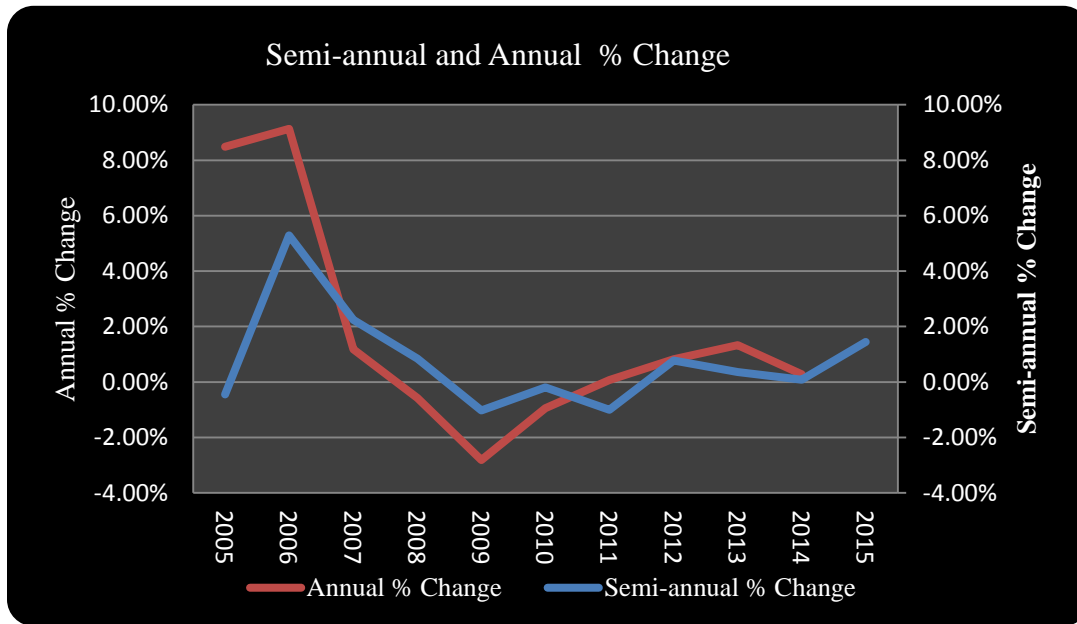
VII. Semi-annual Change

Population data are evaluated in six-month intervals for the development of forecasts. Counts can decline six months after the end of a year, increase back up, and vice versa, making it challenging to predict the total outcome of the counts at year end. During the first half of 2005, for example, counts went down by .45% or -53 inmates with a final increase of 334 or 8.48% relative to 2004. Calendar Year 2006 brought an additional 1,103 inmates, an increase of 9.13% relative to 2005. Of this increase, 57.93% or 639 inmates were received by June. Calendar Year 2007 brought more increases but at a lower rate of 1.18% from 2006, but the first half of the year brought more inmates than the second half. From the second half of 2007 forward, the rate of growth continued to decline through the first half of 2011. After the end of 2011, however, the rates of semi-annual and annual growth were positive again. Thus, as reflected in the exhibits, semi-annual change can be higher or lower than annual change.

Exhibit 64

| Nevada | | | | |
|--------|-----------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Year | Six-month | Semi-annual % Change | Annual Change | Annual % Change |
| 2005 | -53 | -.45% | 334 | 8.48% |
| 2006 | 639 | 5.29% | 1,103 | 9.13% |
| 2007 | 295 | 2.24% | 155 | 1.18% |
| 2008 | 114 | 0.85% | -76 | -0.57% |
| 2009 | -137 | -1.03% | -374 | -2.28% |
| 2010 | -26 | -.20% | -122 | -.95% |
| 2011 | -128 | -1.00% | 9 | 0.07% |
| 2012 | 99 | 0.77% | 105 | 0.92% |
| 2013 | 46 | 0.36% | 171 | 1.33% |
| 2014 | 26 | 0.08% | 37 | 0.28% |
| 2015 | 189 | 1.44% | 601 | 4.59% |

Exhibit 65



VIII. Incarceration Rates per 100,000 Inhabitants

Incarceration rates measure the concentration of inmates per number of persons in an area and are comparable across jurisdictions. Changes in incarceration rates in the U.S. were positive from 2005 to 2006, became flat from 2006 to 2008, and declined thereafter. Nevada’s rates have resulted in a fluctuating pattern with positive increases from 2005 to 2007 but negative in 2008, 2011, 2013, and 2014. Annual positive increases in incarceration were noted during 2005, 2006, 2009, 2010, 2012, and 2015. Relative to all states in the nation combined, the magnitude of these changes from year to year has been more abrupt for our state than for the nation as a whole. In our state, increases ranged from .64% to 4.50% and declines from 7.66% to .1%; while in the U.S., positive changes ranged from .90% to 1.60% and declines ranged from 2.80% to .20%. Several factors affect the extent to which persons are held behind bars, including the severity of the criminal system, the length of stay, and release rates. Increasing imprisonment rates drive up the need to build more prison facilities and large declines can compromise community safety. Thus, rates are also insightful when deciding to evaluate penal systems, when funds to confine offenders are scarce and practices need to be evaluated for improvement, when public safety measures are going through an observation period, or when community-based programs are assessed as alternatives to incarceration.

Exhibit 66

| Incarceration Rates | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|
| Year | NV ^{11 12 13} | % Change | U.S. ¹⁴ | % Change |
| 2006 | 488 | 4.50% | 443 | 1.60% |
| 2007 | 496 | 1.64% | 447 | 0.90% |
| 2008 | 458 | -7.66% | 447 | 0.00% |
| 2009 | 470 | 2.62% | 443 | -0.90% |
| 2010 | 477 | 1.49% | 439 | -0.90% |
| 2011 | 463 | -2.94% | 429 | -2.30% |
| 2012 | 468 | 1.08% | 417 | -2.80% |
| 2013 | 461 | -1.56% | 416 | -0.20% |
| 2014 | 460 | -0.15% | 412 | -1.00% |
| 2015 | 463 | 0.64% | n/a | n/a |

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Corrections Statistical Tool (CSAT), Nevada Department of Corrections Statistical Report #1.1, State of Nevada Demographer’s Office.

IX. Recidivism

A portion of prisoners in the correctional system have been incarcerated more than once. This means that once discharged or paroled to the community, the offender may be or not be successful outside the prison system. Recidivism for the NDOC is defined as the first occurrence of prison re-incarceration within thirty-six months of release due to violations of conditions of supervision or due to new convictions. To measure recidivism, a rate is derived by selecting a release cohort of offenders sentenced in Nevada and inspecting admissions caseloads to identify the possibility of a match. A record match is a recidivism event, and the first return to prison per offender only is included in the denominator of the rate. Recidivism is a measure of an individual’s ability to re-integrate into society and a measure of rehabilitation effectiveness. In an effort to better understand the characteristics of its returning inmates and aim at lowering

¹¹ The incarceration rate includes all offenders under jurisdiction of the NDOC and is inclusive of offenders under the jurisdiction of the State of Nevada. This rate is inclusive of sentenced offenders, safekeepers, interstate compacts, and parolees participating in special programs.

¹² For years 2013 and 2014, the rates were derived by applying the Governor Certified Population Estimates of Nevada’s Counties, Cities, and Towns 2000 to 2014, Estimates from the NV Department of Taxation and the NV State Demographer’s, University of Nevada, Reno.

¹³ For 2015, the rate was derived by applying the Population Projections for Nevada Counties 2015 to 2019 produced by the Nevada State Demographer’s Office, Based on 2014 Estimates.

¹⁴ Bureau of Justice Statistics, Imprisonment rate of adult sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of state correctional authorities per 100,000 U.S. residents, December 31st, 1978-2014. Rates exclude un-sentenced offenders, such as bootcampers on short-term probation programs or jail safekeepers.

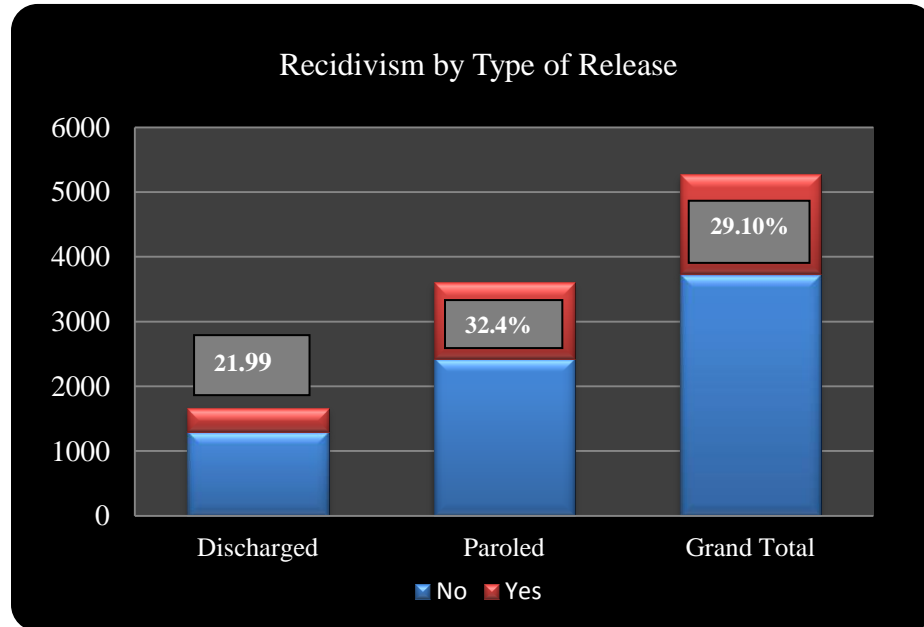
rates, NDOC thoroughly analyzes the composition of its recidivism data by gender, age group, offense group, and ethnicity.

During 2011, the NDOC released 5,271 that met the criteria for inclusion in the recidivism rate; of these, 717 were females (13.6%) and 4,554 were males (86.40%), 1,669 were discharged and 3,602 were paroled. Overall, discounting the possibility of death, between 2011 and 2014, 29.1% of all offenders released in 2011 returned to the NDOC. Of the offenders that were discharged, 22.00% returned, and of the ones that were paroled 32.40% also returned. In all, 29.1% of offenders came back to the NDOC, with 25.10% of the women and 29.73% of the men recidivating in the 36-month period of time.

Exhibit 67

| Gender | Did not Return | | Returned | | Total |
|---------|----------------|--------|----------|--------|-------|
| Females | 537 | 74.90% | 180 | 25.10% | 717 |
| Males | 3,200 | 70.27% | 1,354 | 29.73% | 4,554 |
| Total | 3,737 | 70.90% | 1,534 | 29.10% | 5,271 |

Exhibit 68



Return rates are also calculated for each year following a release. As the table below shows, 9.20% of recidivism occurs within the first year, 21.80% within the second year, 27.21% within the third year, and 29.10% within the full 36 months after release. These frequencies suggest that the greatest portion of returns occur during the first 24 months and after three years, the likelihood of returning is significantly lower.

Exhibit 69

| Year | Inmates Returned | Total | % Returned | Cumulative Returns | % Cumulative Returned |
|-------|------------------|-------|------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 2011 | 485 | 485 | 9.20% | 485 | 9.20% |
| 2012 | 664 | 664 | 12.60% | 1149 | 21.80% |
| 2013 | 285 | 285 | 5.41% | 1434 | 27.21% |
| 2014 | 100 | 100 | 1.90% | 1534 | 29.10% |
| Total | 1,534 | 3,737 | 29.10% | 5271 | 100.00% |

The risk of recidivating is highest during the first 12 to 24 months. From the second year forward, recidivism declines rapidly.

Of importance is the offense group for the most serious offense. For the 2011 release cohort, property offenders exhibit the largest return rate with 34.39% returning, followed by drug offenders with 28.82% returning, and third violent offenders with 28.64% coming back. Caucasians were the largest racial group of offenders released and the one group with the largest return rate (48.31%) and African Americans represented the second largest group of released offenders and of persons who return (33.64%).

Exhibit 70

| Offense Group | No | | Yes | |
|---------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| Drugs | 1,047 | 71.18% | 424 | 28.82% |
| DUI | 205 | 89.52% | 24 | 10.48% |
| Other | 50 | 76.92% | 15 | 23.08% |
| Property | 784 | 65.61% | 411 | 34.39% |
| Sexual | 288 | 71.82% | 113 | 28.18% |
| Violence | 1,363 | 71.36% | 547 | 28.64% |
| Total | 3,737 | 70.90% | 1,534 | 29.10% |

Property offenders have the highest rate of return, drug and violent offenders have the second and third highest rates.

Exhibit 71

| Ethnicity | No | % | Yes | % | Total | % |
|-----------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| Asian | 90 | 2.41% | 32 | 2.09% | 122 | 2.31% |
| Black | 955 | 25.56% | 516 | 33.64% | 1,471 | 27.91% |
| Caucasian | 1,644 | 43.99% | 741 | 48.31% | 2,385 | 45.25% |
| Indian | 64 | 1.71% | 26 | 1.69% | 90 | 1.71% |
| Hispanic | 952 | 25.47% | 200 | 13.04% | 1,152 | 21.86% |
| Unknown | 32 | 0.86% | 19 | 1.24% | 51 | 0.97% |
| Total | 3,737 | 100.00% | 1,534 | 100.00% | 5,271 | 100.00% |

Returns to the prison system due to parole violations represent 56.65% of all offenders that come back and new commits represent 33.57%. Next in order are new convictions by offenders who were paroled in 2011 (5.08%) and offenders that come back for failing probation due to new offenses (3.65%). Recidivism is most prominent among individuals that are released from prison between the ages of 16 to 25. These offenders return 31.47% of the time relative to the 29.10% of the time for all offenders.

Exhibit 72

| Re-admission Type by Gender | | | | |
|---|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| Recidivated | Female | Male | Total | % |
| New conviction | 31 | 484 | 515 | 33.57% |
| Never physically received | | 5 | 5 | .33% |
| Parole violator with no new offenses | 137 | 732 | 869 | 56.65% |
| Parole violator with new conviction | 4 | 74 | 78 | 5.08% |
| Probation violator with no new conviction | 7 | 49 | 56 | 3.65% |
| Probation violator with new conviction | 1 | 10 | 11 | 0.72% |
| Total | 180 | 1,354 | 1,534 | 100.00 |

Exhibit 73

| Release Age | No | % | Yes | % | Total |
|-------------|-------|---------|------|--------|-------|
| 16-25 | 725 | 68.53% | 333 | 31.47% | 1058 |
| 26-35 | 1305 | 70.66% | 542 | 29.34% | 1847 |
| 36-45 | 922 | 70.76% | 381 | 29.24% | 1303 |
| 46-55 | 586 | 72.17% | 226 | 27.83% | 812 |
| 56-65 | 166 | 77.93% | 47 | 22.07% | 213 |
| 66-75 | 28 | 84.85% | 5 | 15.15% | 33 |
| 76-85 | 5 | 100.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 5 |
| Total | 3,737 | 70.90% | 1534 | 29.10% | 5,271 |

Recidivism is a central measurement of performance for individuals freed from prison as well as for correctional systems. Recidivism reduction can help control prison population growth. Furthermore, knowing what factors surround the ability of an ex-offender to remain free is essential for crafting programs and policies that improve their quality of life as well as the safety of the public.

Population Characteristics



I. Correctional Population and Gender

The gender composition of the correctional population is tracked closely given the diverse needs for institutional housing, medical care, or programs, just to mention a few reasons. For example, there are significantly fewer female than male beds available. Thus, correctional administrators work diligently in crafting programs and policies that are suitable to each gender.

The population of the NDOC is predominantly comprised of male offenders. As shown in the series below, at Fiscal Year End 2014, 91.58% of the prison population was made up of males and 8.42% of females; and at Fiscal Year End 2015, 91.20% were males and 8.79% were females. In the last decade, the proportion of women was 8.17% and of men 91.83%, on the average. These proportions fluctuated, however. The percent of women in the prison system peaked to 8.9% at Fiscal Year End 2007 and declined to its lowest point in Fiscal Year 2011 stretching down to 7.46%. Throughout the decade, the ratio of males to females has fluctuated but has remained above 10 to 1 with an average of 11.29 males for every female. The lowest point for this ratio was reached at Fiscal Year-end 2007 when it dropped to 10.17 males to 1 female and later peaked at Fiscal Year-end 2011 when it reached 12.41 males to 1 female.

Exhibit 74

| Offenders and Gender | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|---------|
| Fiscal Year | Male | | Female | | Total | Ratio |
| FY 2006 | 11,597 | 91.16% | 1,125 | 8.84% | 12,722 | 10.31:1 |
| FY 2007 | 12,278 | 91.05% | 1,207 | 8.95% | 13,481 | 10.17:1 |
| FY 2008 | 12,409 | 92.23% | 1,046 | 7.77% | 13,455 | 11.86:1 |
| FY 2009 | 12,088 | 92.08% | 1,040 | 7.92% | 13,128 | 11.62:1 |
| FY 2010 | 11,902 | 92.51% | 963 | 7.49% | 12,865 | 12.36:1 |
| FY 2011 | 11,787 | 92.54% | 950 | 7.46% | 12,737 | 12.41:1 |
| FY 2012 | 11,852 | 92.04% | 1,025 | 7.96% | 12,877 | 11.56:1 |
| FY 2013 | 11,887 | 91.94% | 1,042 | 8.06% | 12,929 | 11.41:1 |
| FY 2014 | 11,979 | 91.58% | 1,101 | 8.42% | 13,080 | 10.88:1 |
| FY 2015 | 12,112 | 91.20% | 1,168 | 8.79% | 13,280 | 10.37:1 |
| Average | 11,989 | 91.83% | 1,067 | 8.17% | 13,055 | 11.29:1 |

II. Race and Ethnicity

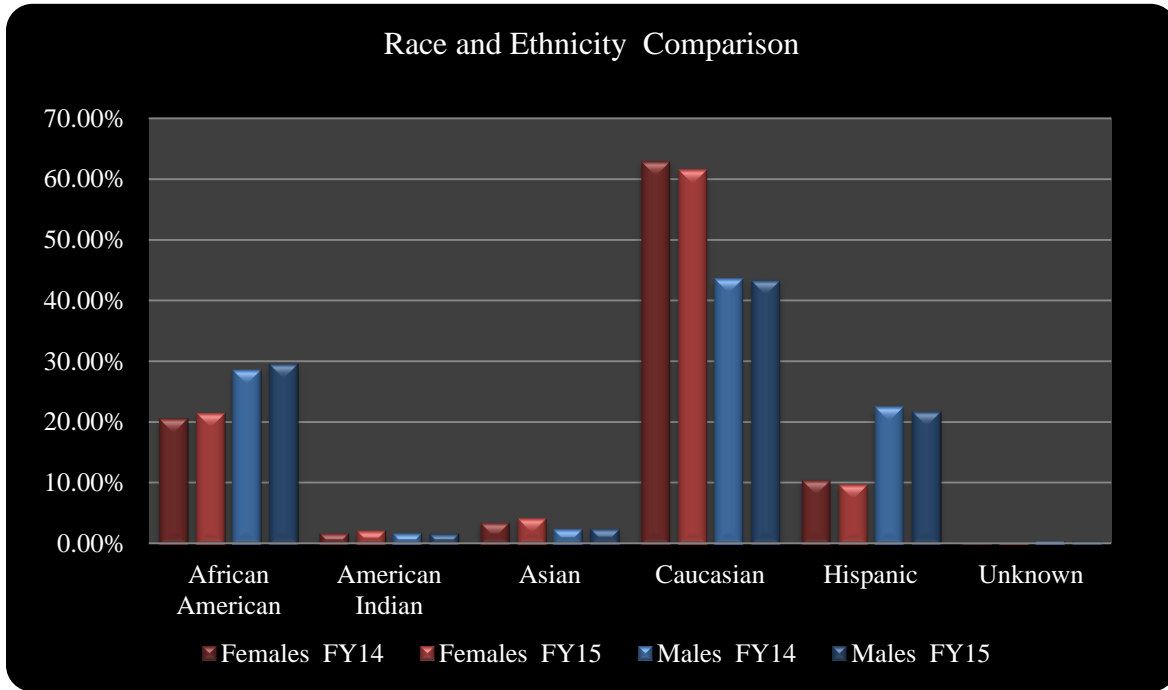
There are seven ethnic and racial categories utilized by the NDOC. Naturally, various backgrounds are associated with a variety of languages, customs, beliefs, rituals, and diets. At

the NDOC, an effort is made to recognize these differences and we try, whenever feasible and safe, to accommodate and respect cultural beliefs held by the prisoner population. Racial/ethnic categories are ranked as follows: (1) Caucasian, (2) African American, (3) Hispanic, (4) Asian, (5) American Indian, and (6) Other/Unknown. Demographic information is collected during the intake and classification processes, and data are gathered from inmates progressively; this is why, at any given time, the racial category for less than 1% of the population is unknown. For the ones that are known, the racial composition differs for men and women inmates; for example, more than half of the female population is Caucasian, approximately 10% is Hispanic, and about 21% is African American. Less than half of male inmates are Caucasian, close to 29% are African American, and 22% are Hispanic. All other racial groups represent less than 5% of the male and female inmate populations.

Exhibit 75

| Race & Ethnicity | Females | | Males | | Male & Female | |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|---------|
| | FY 14 | FY 15 | FY 14 | FY 15 | FY 14 | FY 15 |
| African American | 20.71% | 21.59% | 28.67% | 29.68% | 28.00% | 28.97% |
| American Indian | 1.91% | 2.31% | 1.83% | 1.80% | 1.84% | 1.85% |
| Asian | 3.63% | 4.37% | 2.58% | 2.66% | 2.67% | 2.81% |
| Caucasian | 62.85% | 61.53% | 43.65% | 43.41% | 45.26% | 45.00% |
| Hispanic | 10.63% | 9.94% | 22.66% | 21.89% | 21.65% | 20.84% |
| Unknown | 0.27% | 0.26% | 0.61% | 0.55% | 0.58% | 0.53% |
| Total | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |

Exhibit 76



In addition to differences in the relative distribution of race or ethnicity of males and females in the prison population, it is worth mentioning that the proportions for all inmates are different in comparison to the state’s population and are either over or under represented. African Americans represent 28% to 29% of the prison population; however, this racial group is approximately 7% of the state’s population. Native Americans are closely represented; however, the proportions of Caucasians, Asians, and Hispanics are lower in the prison system than in the state as a whole.

Exhibit 77

| Racial Group | FY 2014 | | FY 2015 | |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Nevada | NDOC | Nevada | NDOC |
| African American | 7.215% | 28.00% | 7.23% | 28.97% |
| American Indian | 1.31% | 1.83% | 1.31% | 1.85% |
| Asian | 6.75% | 2.67% | 6.77% | 2.81% |
| Caucasian | 57.86% | 45.27% | 57.44% | 45.00% |
| Hispanic | 26.87% | 21.65% | 27.25% | 20.84% |
| Total | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |

III. Composition by Age

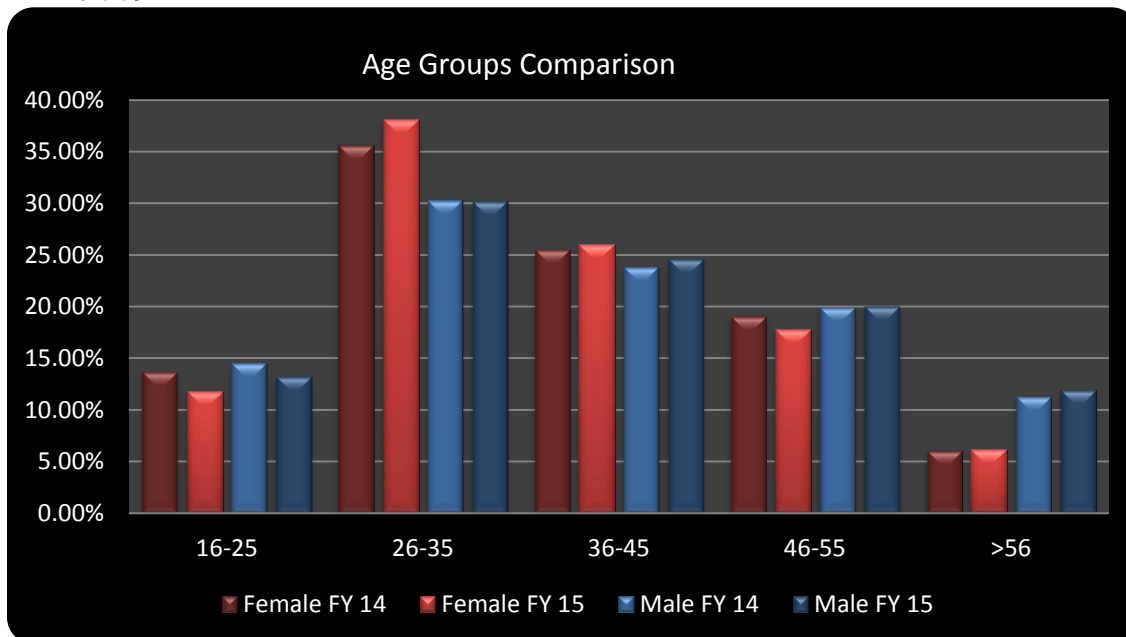
The Nevada Department of Corrections manages offenders who are adjudicated as adults. At Fiscal Years Ends 2014 and 2015, offenders in the age range of 16 to 89 were in custody at a

facility, serving time out of state, or in a residential confinement program. Offenders' age categories are useful in determining specific programming and housing needs. Youth and senior offenders, for example, have specific nutritional and medical needs, and younger offenders are targeted for select education programs. Offenders ages 26 to 35 encompass the largest age group in the correctional population and 36 to 45 year olds the second largest. Age groups changed in size from one year to the next. Among women, the age group 26 to 35 went upwards 2.53 percent points and the 36 to 45 age group increases by .53 percentage points. Among men, these age groups experienced slight changes with the proportion of 26 to 35 males going down .11 percentage points and the proportion of 36- to 45-year-olds going up .74 percentage points. The proportion of women in the 46 to 55 year-old group went down 1.25 points; but for males, the proportion stayed flat. Fortunately, for both, male and female, the prevalence of young offenders in the 16 to 25 age category in the Nevada correctional system declined 1.89 and 1.32 percent points respectively.

Exhibit 78

| Age Group | Females % | | Males | | Totals % | |
|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| | FY 14 | FY 15 | FY 14 | FY 15 | FY 14 | FY 15 |
| 16-25 | 13.72% | 11.83% | 14.58% | 13.26% | 14.51% | 13.13% |
| 26-35 | 35.60% | 38.13% | 30.29% | 30.18% | 30.74% | 30.88% |
| 36-45 | 25.52% | 26.05% | 23.84% | 24.58% | 23.97% | 24.71% |
| 46-55 | 19.07% | 17.82% | 19.95% | 20.04% | 19.88% | 19.85% |
| >56 | 6.09% | 6.17% | 11.34% | 11.94% | 10.90% | 11.43% |
| Total | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |

Exhibit 79



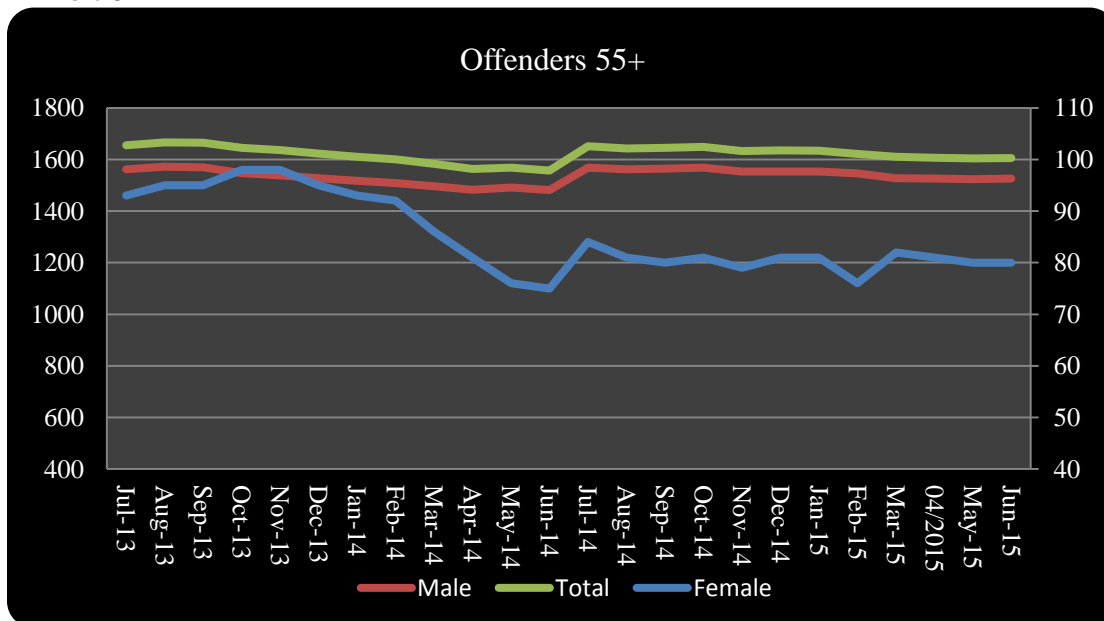
IV. Aging in Prison

The aging population housed in prison facilities has received increased attention in the last number of years. Individuals, in general, are living longer and require more specialized medical care. Male offenders at least 55 years of age comprised between 11.04% and 13.03% of in-house population between Fiscal Years 2014 and 2015. During the two-year period, women 55 years of age and older represented between 5.38% and 9.48% of the population. Overall, the NDOC managed 85 women and 1,536 men in their aging years during the two fiscal years. Managing older offenders has salient implications on the department’s medical and operating budgets, as many of them require frequent medical care, need ongoing medication management, have to confront end of life issues, need assistance with ambulation, or have to be housed in one-level facilities. The NDOC’s Medical Division closely tracks trends in the aging population as it must forecasts its caseloads on a regular basis.

Exhibit 80

| Offenders 55 Years of Age and Older as Proportion of the In-House Population | | | |
|--|---------|--------|--------|
| Measurement | Females | Males | Total |
| Minimum | 5.38% | 11.04% | 11.04% |
| Maximum | 9.48% | 13.38% | 11.03% |
| Range | 4.10% | 2.34% | 2.00% |
| Average | 7.42% | 12.48% | 12.18% |

Exhibit 81



V. Offense Statistics

Offenders are grouped by their highest offense in the stack of current and former bookings. Five offense groups are used: 1) Drug, 2) DUI, 3) Other, 4) Property, 5) Sex, and 6) Violence. The distribution of offenders by offense group is shown in the table below. The three largest categories are violence, sex, and property. Offenders whose combination of offenses doesn't fit in a specific category or who are incarcerated at the NDOC but who are from other jurisdictions are placed in the "other" offense group. Although the three largest groups by age bracket are comprised of 26 to 35, 36 to 45, and 46 to 55 year-olds for male and female offenders combined; violent offenders across age brackets represent the largest offense group by age, sex offenders 46 to 55 years of age is the second largest, and drug offenders ages 26 to 35 is the third largest. However, the frequencies vary between male and female individuals.

Exhibit 82

| All Offenders - Fiscal Year 2014 | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Age Group | Drug | DUI | Others | Property | Sex | Violent | Total |
| 16-25 | 1.39% | 0.22% | 0.25% | 2.92% | 0.95% | 8.77% | 14.51% |
| 26-35 | 5.22% | 0.79% | 0.32% | 4.67% | 3.35% | 16.38% | 30.74% |
| 36-45 | 4.21% | 0.57% | 0.23% | 2.74% | 4.92% | 11.31% | 23.97% |
| 46-55 | 3.15% | 0.72% | 0.21% | 1.74% | 5.59% | 8.47% | 19.88% |
| >56 | 0.91% | 0.39% | 0.05% | 0.74% | 4.45% | 4.35% | 10.90% |
| Total | 14.88% | 2.68% | 1.06% | 12.81% | 19.26% | 49.30% | 100.00% |

Exhibit 83

| All Offenders – Fiscal Year 2015 | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Age Group | Drug | DUI | Other | Property | Sex | Violence | Total |
| 16-25 | 1.22% | 0.23% | 0.45% | 2.79% | 0.79% | 7.65% | 13.13% |
| 26-35 | 4.60% | 0.75% | 0.96% | 6.20% | 3.11% | 15.25% | 30.88% |
| 36-45 | 4.17% | 0.65% | 0.69% | 3.93% | 4.46% | 10.82% | 24.71% |
| 46-55 | 3.11% | 0.80% | 0.44% | 2.47% | 5.30% | 7.72% | 19.85% |
| >56 | 0.77% | 0.41% | 0.20% | 0.94% | 4.50% | 4.62% | 11.43% |
| Total | 13.87% | 2.83% | 2.74% | 16.33% | 18.16% | 46.07% | 100.000% |

Exhibit 84

| Female Offenders - Fiscal Year 2014 | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|----------|-------|----------|---------|
| Age Group | Drug | DUI | Other | Property | Sex | Violence | Total |
| 16-25 | 1.45% | .45% | .36% | 4.00% | .09% | 7.36% | 13.71% |
| 26-35 | 10.35% | 1.36% | .18% | 9.99% | .82% | 12.90% | 35.60% |
| 36-45 | 6.63% | 1.73% | .27% | 6.90% | 1.27% | 8.72% | 25.52% |
| 46-55 | 5.18% | 1.54% | .45% | 4.18% | .91% | 6.81% | 19.07% |
| >56 | 1.09% | .45% | 0.00% | 2.18% | .09% | 2.27% | 6.09% |
| Total | 24.70% | 5.54% | 1.27% | 27.25% | 3.18% | 38.06% | 100.00% |

Exhibit 85

| Female Offenders - Fiscal Year 2015 | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|----------|-------|----------|---------|
| Age Group | Drug | DUI | Other | Property | Sex | Violence | Total |
| 16-25 | 1.71% | .34% | .51% | 3.60% | .26% | 5.40% | 11.83% |
| 26-35 | 9.00% | 1.63% | 1.37% | 13.11% | .77% | 12.25% | 38.13% |
| 36-45 | 6.60% | 1.46% | .60/5 | 8.48% | 1.03% | 7.88% | 26.05% |
| 46-55 | 4.63% | 1.29% | .34% | 5.31% | .77% | 5.48% | 17.82% |
| >56 | .94% | .60% | .17% | 2.23% | .00% | 2.23% | 6.17% |
| Total | 22.88% | 5.31% | 3.00% | 32.73% | 2.83% | 33.25% | 100.00% |

Exhibit 86

| Male Offenders - Fiscal Year 2014 | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|----------|--------|----------|-------------|
| Age Group | Drug | DUI | Other | Property | Sex | Violence | Grand Total |
| 16-25 | 1.39% | 0.20% | 0.24% | 2.82% | 1.03% | 8.90% | 14.58% |
| 26-35 | 4.75% | 0.73% | 0.33% | 4.18% | 3.58% | 16.70% | 30.29% |
| 36-45 | 3.98% | 0.46% | 0.23% | 2.36% | 5.25% | 11.55% | 23.83% |
| 46-55 | 2.97% | 0.64% | 0.18% | 1.51% | 6.02% | 8.63% | 19.95% |
| >56 | 0.89% | 0.38% | 0.06% | 0.61% | 4.85% | 4.54% | 11.34% |
| Total | 13.98% | 2.42% | 1.04% | 11.48% | 20.74% | 50.33% | 100.00% |

Exhibit 87

| Male Offenders - Fiscal Year 2015 | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|----------|--------|----------|-------------|
| Age Group | Drug | DUI | Other | Property | Sex | Violence | Grand Total |
| 16-25 | 1.17% | 0.21% | 0.45% | 2.71% | 0.84% | 7.87% | 13.26% |
| 26-35 | 4.18% | 0.67% | 0.92% | 5.53% | 3.34% | 15.54% | 30.18% |
| 36-45 | 3.93% | 0.57% | 0.70% | 3.49% | 4.79% | 11.10% | 24.58% |
| 46-55 | 2.97% | 0.75% | 0.45% | 2.20% | 5.74% | 7.94% | 20.04% |
| >56 | 0.75% | 0.39% | 0.21% | 0.82% | 4.92% | 4.85% | 11.94% |
| Total | 13.00% | 2.59% | 2.72% | 14.75% | 19.64% | 47.30% | 100.00% |

VI. Medical and Mental Health Attributes

Prison systems must understand the specific medical and mental health conditions of individuals and provide those services and accommodations that are applicable to their attributes. A medical classification instrument is utilized and conducted on a recurring basis based on the inmate’s age. Offenders are placed into one of four major medical categories:

- ◆ Medically stable inmate requiring minimal or no periodic health care.
- ◆ Medically stable inmate with limited mobility and or requiring periodic examination.
- ◆ Medically stable inmate requiring routine follow-up examinations and periodic health care.
- ◆ Medically unstable inmates requiring frequent intensive skilled medical or nursing care.

Exhibit 88

| Fiscal Year End 2014 | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Medical Condition | Female | Male | Total |
| Medically Stable | 77.36% | 81.50% | 81.20% |
| Routine Care | 20.93% | 16.59% | 16.96% |
| Limited Mobility | 1.62% | 1.80% | 1.78% |
| Medical Care Facility | .09% | .05% | .05% |
| Total | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |

Exhibit 89

| Fiscal Year End 2015 | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Medical Condition | Female | Male | Total |
| Medically Stable | 77.18% | 81.96% | 81.54% |
| Routine Care | 20.73% | 16.04% | 16.45% |
| Limited Mobility | 2.09% | 1.97% | 1.98% |
| Medical Care Facility | 0.00% | .03% | .03% |
| Total | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |

A very small proportion of offenders require skill nursing or placement in a regional medical facility within the correctional system. In relative terms, the proportion of women that are stable is lower than for men. However, in Fiscal Years 2014 and 2015, the proportion needing routine care was higher for women than for men. Offenders with limited mobility or who need to be in a medical facility require special accommodations that can be provided at select facilities only. In Fiscal Year 2014, 1.83% of all prisoners had limited mobility or required period examinations or skilled nursing care, and that proportion increased to 2.01% by the end of 2015. These proportions translated into an average of 229 male and 22 female beds needed to house offenders who required medical accommodations or specialized medical care.

In addition to health classification, the population has to be assessed for habitation. Any physical impairment must be identified to determine possible restrictions. Some offenders are restricted to a medical facility, have to be housed in a facility without physical barriers, need to live in a site with a medical center, or have to be assigned to a lower bunk bed. Mainly, Northern Nevada Correctional Center has a medical facility and a mental health unit, and High Desert Correctional Center in southern Nevada has an infirmary; thus, these two facilities have the most offenders who require specialized medical. Florence McClure, High Desert, Southern Desert, and Northern Nevada Correctional Centers have the most offenders with limited mobility. Lovelock and Northern Nevada Correctional Centers combined have more than half of all the offenders that require routine and follow up care.

Exhibit 90

| Fiscal Year 2014 | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| Medical Assessment | | | | | |
| Location | Medically Stable | Routine Care | Limited Mobility | Medical Care Facility | Total |
| CCC | 0.90% | 0.44% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.74% |
| CGTH | 1.94% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 1.57% |
| ECC | 0.94% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.76% |
| ESP | 8.26% | 6.58% | 9.88% | 0.00% | 8.50% |
| FMWCC | 5.95% | 7.89% | 10.35% | 0.00% | 6.73% |
| HCC | 1.14% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.92% |
| HDSP | 25.96% | 15.79% | 29.61% | 14.29% | 26.39% |
| JCC | 1.78% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 1.44% |
| LCC | 12.81% | 28.07% | 11.27% | 0.00% | 12.81% |
| NNCC | 8.98% | 23.68% | 16.58% | 85.71% | 10.58% |
| NNRC | 0.84% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.69% |
| PCC | 1.53% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 1.24% |
| SCC | 3.23% | 1.75% | 0.83% | 0.00% | 2.80% |
| SDCC | 16.91% | 13.60% | 18.89% | 0.00% | 17.18% |
| TCC | 1.34% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 1.09% |
| TLVCC | 1.96% | 1.32% | 1.85% | 0.00% | 1.93% |
| WCC | 0.95% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.77% |
| WSCC | 4.56% | 0.88% | 0.74% | 0.00% | 3.84% |
| Total | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |

Exhibit 91

| Fiscal Year 2015 | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| Medical Assessment | | | | | |
| Location | Medically Stable | Routine Care | Limited Mobility | Medical Care Facility | Total |
| CCC | 1.16% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.95% |
| CGTH | 2.37% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 1.93% |
| ECC | 0.88% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.71% |
| ESP | 8.10% | 9.38% | 10.64% | 0.00% | 8.54% |
| FMWCC | 6.04% | 9.38% | 11.06% | 0.00% | 6.93% |
| HCC | 1.37% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 1.12% |
| HDSP | 27.08% | 12.50% | 30.18% | 25.00% | 27.31% |
| JCC | 1.66% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 1.35% |
| LCC | 12.44% | 25.78% | 10.97% | 0.00% | 12.46% |
| NNCC | 8.63% | 26.95% | 15.84% | 75.00% | 10.20% |
| NNRC | 0.85% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.69% |
| PCC | 1.50% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 1.22% |
| SCC | 3.20% | 1.56% | 0.80% | 0.00% | 2.77% |
| SDCC | 15.88% | 12.50% | 18.37% | 0.00% | 16.22% |
| TCC | 1.37% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 1.12% |
| TLVCC | 1.86% | 1.17% | 1.59% | 0.00% | 1.81% |
| WCC | 1.01% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.82% |
| WCC | 4.61% | 0.78% | 0.56% | 0.00% | 3.87% |
| Total | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |

The health classification process also includes an assessment of the offender's mental health status and is intended to identify the possibility of impairment, medication and/or therapy needs. The NDOC utilizes four mental health classification categories:

- ◆ No current impairment.
- ◆ Mildly impaired individual that requires mental health care follow-up.
- ◆ Moderately impaired but stable individual that requires continuing mental health treatment.
- ◆ Severely impaired individual that needs special housing and ongoing treatment.

An average of 38.03% of women and an average of 13.42% men in prison had mild to moderate mental health impairments. Severe mental health impairment was not predominant; in fact, no women fell in this category and only 1% of men in prison were severely impaired. High Desert State Prison has the largest proportion of offenders with mild to moderate mental health impairments. Florence McClure Women’s Correctional Center has significantly larger proportions of women with mild to moderate mental illness. Of all fenced institutions, Warm Springs Correctional Center has the smallest proportion of offenders who suffer from mild to moderate mental health problems.

Exhibit 92

| Fiscal Year End 2014 | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Mental Health Condition | Female | Male | Total |
| No current impairment | 62.46% | 86.63% | 84.54% |
| Mild Impairment | 35.04% | 12.46% | 14.41% |
| Moderate Impairment | 2.51% | .72% | .87% |
| Severe Impairment | .00% | .19% | .18% |
| Total | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |

Exhibit 93

| Fiscal Year End 2015 | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Mental Health Condition | Female | Male | Total |
| No current impairment | 61.47% | 86.52% | 84.32% |
| Mild Impairment | 36.62% | 12.61% | 14.72% |
| Moderate Impairment | 1.90% | .72% | .82% |
| Severe Impairment | .00% | .15% | .14% |
| Total | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |

Exhibit 94

| Fiscal Year 2014 | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Mental Health Assessment | | | | |
| Location | No Impairment | Mild Impairment | Moderate Impairment | Severe Impairment |
| CCC | 1.12% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| CGTH | 2.27% | 0.05% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| ECC | 0.83% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| ESP | 7.61% | 14.34% | 0.93% | 0.00% |
| FMWCC | 4.50% | 20.38% | 20.37% | 0.00% |
| HCC | 1.32% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| HDSP | 27.82% | 23.79% | 47.22% | 0.00% |
| JCC | 1.38% | 1.31% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| LCC | 12.73% | 11.66% | 0.93% | 0.00% |
| NNCC | 8.75% | 16.44% | 30.56% | 100.00% |
| NNRC | 0.82% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| PCC | 1.46% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| SCC | 3.25% | 0.05% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| SDCC | 17.82% | 7.98% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| TCC | 1.32% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| TLVCC | 2.14% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| WCC | 0.98% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| WSCC | 3.89% | 3.99% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Total | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |

Exhibit 95

| Fiscal Year 2015 | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Mental Health Impairment | | | | |
| Location | No impairment | Mild Impairment | Moderate Impairment | Severe Impairment |
| CCC | 1.12% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| CGTH | 2.27% | 0.05% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| ECC | 0.83% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| ESP | 7.61% | 14.34% | 0.93% | 0.00% |
| FMWCC | 4.50% | 20.38% | 20.37% | 0.00% |
| HCC | 1.32% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| HDSP | 27.82% | 23.79% | 47.22% | 0.00% |
| JCC | 1.38% | 1.31% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| LCC | 12.73% | 11.66% | 0.93% | 0.00% |
| NNCC | 8.75% | 16.44% | 30.56% | 100.00% |
| NNRC | 0.82% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| PCC | 1.46% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| SCC | 3.25% | 0.05% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| SDCC | 17.82% | 7.98% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| TCC | 1.32% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| TLVCC | 2.14% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| WCC | 0.98% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| WSCC | 3.89% | 3.99% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Total | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |

In addition to physical and mental health assessments, offenders receive oral health evaluations. Once evaluated, offenders are classified in one of the following groups:

- ◆ Adequate oral health that requires minimum routine dental care.
- ◆ Adequate oral health but needs further non-urgent dental care.
- ◆ Requires extensive comprehensive dental care.

Exhibit 96

| Fiscal Year 2014 | | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| Oral Health | Female | Male | Total |
| Minimal or comprehensive routine dental care | 67.85% | 76.33% | 75.60% |
| Non urgent follow up dental care treatment | 20.22% | 17.46% | 17.70% |
| Extensive comprehensive dental care treatment | 11.93% | 6.22% | 6.71% |
| Total | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |

Exhibit 97

| Fiscal Year 2015 | | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| Oral Health | Female | Male | Total |
| Minimal or comprehensive routine dental care | 63.05% | 75.49% | 74.39% |
| Non urgent follow up dental care treatment | 21.37% | 18.61% | 18.85% |
| Extensive comprehensive dental care treatment | 15.59% | 5.91% | 6.76% |
| Total | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |

Offenders in the moderate dental health classification require further dental care and may need fillings or extractions. Offenders in the extensive category are at risk of health complications and must be housed in a facility with access to dental care. This category encompasses offenders with severe bone fracture or carcinomas. Based on data retrieved as of Fiscal Year-end 2014 and Fiscal Year-end 2015 three fourths of the offender population has adequate oral health and require minimal routine or comprehensive dental care. Approximately 18% of the population have moderate oral health and require follow up visits and treatment, and less than 7% need extensive comprehensive dental care.

Admissions and Releases



I. Population Moves

Individuals are admitted to and released from prison intake units on a regular basis. These prison population moves take many shapes; thus, the inmate population is reconciled on a daily basis as of midnight. The reconciled population as of current year-end is calculated by adding admissions and subtracting releases from the population as of the end of the previous year. From the beginning to the end of the incarceration process various demographic and criminogenic data are collected about inmates for planning, programming, and case management purposes. At Fiscal Year-end 2013 the prison population totaled 12,929, during 2014, 5,753 inmates and during 2015, 5,948 inmates were admitted to prison with 14.20% consisting of females and 85.85% males. During the same years, 5,602 and 5,750 inmates were released respectively of which 13.58% were females and 86.42% were males. The net effect of all the daily moves in a two-year period was an increase of 349 individuals added to the prison population. The tables below exhibit patterns in offender moves as well as the age and gender characteristics of the inmates that transitioned to and from the prison system.

II. Admissions

Various factors affect the volume of monthly moves. Prior to a long holiday weekend, felony offenders are transported from jails to prisons to accommodate cell space in jails. Court practices can lead to fluctuation and limitations in the availability of transportation can result in backlogs in the jails until offenders are moved to a prison intake center. Each county is different in terms of volume of felons sentenced to prison. The average proportion of offenders received from Clark County was 67.40%, the average proportion received from Washoe County was 17.06%, and each of all other 15 counties brought in less than 10% of admissions. The proportions are derived from the offender's most recent booking for the highest offense. Approximately half of offenders were received on new commitments, 23.59% were probation violators, and more than 15.40% were parole violators. Property offenders in the 25 to 34 year old bracket were the largest group of offenders received. In both fiscal years, March and April experienced the largest number of inmate admissions. Caucasian, African American, and Hispanic individuals rank 1st, 2nd, and 3rd in size respectively. Category B felons represented more than half of the offenders admitted each fiscal year and Category C felons were the second largest category offense. Offense group patterns differ for men and women felons, and the ranking of their offense follow different order. In order of hierarchy, women are sentenced due to (1) property,(2) drug, or (3) violent offenses; male offenders are sentenced for (1) violent, (2) drug, and (3) property offenses. Eighty-five percent of offenders admitted are males. The months of March and April experienced the highest numbers of offenders received in the prison system in Fiscal Years 2014 and 2015.

Exhibit 98

| County of Commitment | Clark | Washoe |
|----------------------|--------|--------|
| Fiscal Year 2014 | 69.75% | 17.37% |
| Fiscal Year 2015 | 67.98% | 18.33% |
| Average | 67.40% | 17.06% |

Exhibit 99

| Fiscal Year 2014 | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|-------|-------|---------|
| Admission Status | Female | Male | Total | % |
| Boarder | 4 | 323 | 327 | 5.68% |
| New Commitment | 386 | 2,727 | 3,113 | 54.11% |
| Never Physically Received | 8 | 62 | 70 | 1.22% |
| Probation Violator | 286 | 1,062 | 1,348 | 23.43% |
| Parole Violator | 114 | 780 | 894 | 15.54% |
| Physically Received | 0 | 1 | 1 | .02% |
| Total | 798 | 4,955 | 5,753 | 100.00% |

Exhibit 100

| Fiscal Year 2014 | | | | |
|--|------|--------|-------|---------|
| Offenders Admitted by Category Offense Category Offense and Gender | | | | |
| Category Offense | Male | Female | Total | % |
| Category A | 16 | 301 | 317 | 5.15% |
| Category B | 426 | 3,136 | 3,562 | 61.92% |
| Category C | 183 | 812 | 995 | 17.30% |
| Category D | 105 | 419 | 524 | 9.11% |
| Category E | 64 | 203 | 267 | 4.64% |
| Other (Boarder) | 4 | 84 | 88 | 1.53% |
| Total | 798 | 4,955 | 5,753 | 100.00% |

Exhibit 101

| Fiscal Year 2014 | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Offenders Admitted | | | | |
| County | Female | Male | Total | % |
| Carson | 24 | 115 | 139 | 2.42% |
| Churchill | 10 | 67 | 77 | 1.34% |
| Clark | 533 | 3,480 | 4,013 | 69.75% |
| Douglas | 10 | 49 | 59 | 1.03% |
| Elko | 16 | 62 | 78 | 1.36% |
| Esmeralda | 2 | 6 | 8 | .14% |
| Eureka | | 1 | 1 | .02% |
| Humboldt | 9 | 45 | 54 | .94% |
| Lander | | 6 | 6 | .10% |
| Lincoln | 1 | 10 | 11 | .19% |
| Lyon | 15 | 73 | 88 | 1.53% |
| Mineral | 5 | 23 | 28 | .49% |
| Nye | 19 | 95 | 114 | 1.98% |
| Out of State | 1 | 4 | 5 | .09% |
| Pershing | 1 | 14 | 15 | .26% |
| Story | | 2 | 2 | .03% |
| Washoe | 143 | 877 | 1,020 | 17.73% |
| White Pine | 9 | 26 | 35 | .61% |
| Total | 798 | 4,955 | 5,753 | 100.0% |

Exhibit 102

| Fiscal Year 2014 | | | | | | | |
|------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------|------------|------------|
| Females Admitted | | | | | | | |
| Age Group | Drug | DUI | Other | Property | Sex | Violence | Total |
| <25 | 25 | 1 | 4 | 60 | | 44 | 134 |
| 25-34 | 120 | 8 | 8 | 132 | 4 | 63 | 335 |
| 35-44 | 62 | 8 | 6 | 67 | 3 | 36 | 182 |
| 45-54 | 52 | 10 | | 41 | 1 | 23 | 127 |
| 55-64 | 7 | 2 | | 7 | 1 | 3 | 20 |
| Total | 266 | 29 | 18 | 307 | 9 | 169 | 798 |

Exhibit 103

| Fiscal Year 2014 | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------|-----|-------|----------|-----|----------|-------|
| Males Admitted | | | | | | | |
| Age Groups | Drug | DUI | Other | Property | Sex | Violence | Total |
| <25 | 211 | 17 | 81 | 406 | 41 | 445 | 1,201 |
| 25-34 | 458 | 37 | 68 | 423 | 92 | 647 | 1,725 |
| 35-44 | 317 | 25 | 28 | 209 | 102 | 374 | 1,055 |
| 45-54 | 212 | 28 | 29 | 112 | 98 | 257 | 736 |
| 55-64 | 57 | 12 | 2 | 29 | 33 | 76 | 209 |
| 65-74 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 14 | 7 | 28 |
| 75-84 | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 1,256 | 120 | 209 | 1,183 | 380 | 1,807 | 4,955 |

Exhibit 104

| Fiscal Year 2014 | | | | |
|--------------------|--------|-------|-------|---------|
| Offenders Admitted | | | | |
| Race and Ethnicity | Female | Male | Total | % |
| African American | 155 | 1,447 | 1,602 | 27.85% |
| American Indian | 18 | 92 | 110 | 1.91% |
| Asian | 25 | 143 | 168 | 2.92% |
| Caucasian | 523 | 2,190 | 2,713 | 47.16% |
| Hispanic | 75 | 1,054 | 1,129 | 19.62% |
| Other | 2 | 29 | 31 | .54% |
| Total | 798 | 4,955 | 5,753 | 100.00% |

Exhibit 105

| Fiscal Year 2014 | | | |
|--------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| Offenders Admitted | | | |
| Fiscal Month | Female | Male | Total |
| July | 83 | 414 | 497 |
| August | 64 | 434 | 498 |
| September | 63 | 351 | 414 |
| October | 55 | 438 | 493 |
| November | 66 | 363 | 429 |
| December | 65 | 400 | 465 |
| January | 80 | 384 | 464 |
| February | 69 | 387 | 456 |
| March | 70 | 458 | 528 |
| April | 64 | 471 | 535 |
| May | 66 | 425 | 491 |
| June | 53 | 430 | 483 |
| Total | 798 | 4,955 | 5,753 |
| % | 13.87% | 86.13% | 100.00% |

Exhibit 106

| Fiscal Year 2015 | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|-------|-------|---------|
| Admission Status | Female | Male | Total | % |
| Boarder | 2 | 346 | 348 | 5.85% |
| New Commitment | 398 | 2,807 | 3,206 | 53.94% |
| Never Physically Received | 6 | 64 | 70 | 1.18% |
| Parole Violators | 151 | 756 | 907 | 15.26% |
| Physically Received | | 1 | 1 | 0.02% |
| Probation Violators | 310 | 1,102 | 1,412 | 15.26% |
| Total | 868 | 5,076 | 5,944 | 100.00% |

Exhibit 107

| Fiscal Year 2015 | | | |
|--|--------|--------|---------|
| Offenders Admitted by Month and Gender | | | |
| Fiscal Month | Female | Male | Total |
| July | 91 | 424 | 515 |
| August | 63 | 442 | 505 |
| September | 81 | 402 | 483 |
| October | 63 | 454 | 517 |
| November | 62 | 320 | 382 |
| December | 72 | 441 | 513 |
| January | 44 | 405 | 449 |
| February | 58 | 404 | 462 |
| March | 107 | 456 | 563 |
| April | 92 | 475 | 567 |
| May | 65 | 431 | 496 |
| June | 70 | 422 | 492 |
| Total | 868 | 5,076 | 5,944 |
| % | 14.60% | 85.40% | 100.00% |

Exhibit 108

| Fiscal Year 2015 | | | | |
|--|--------|-------|-------|---------|
| Offenders Admitted by Category Felony and Gender | | | | |
| Category Offense | Female | Male | Total | % |
| Category A | 7 | 250 | 257 | 4.32% |
| Category B | 338 | 2,494 | 2,832 | 47.64% |
| Category C | 203 | 1,155 | 1,358 | 22.85% |
| Category D | 154 | 602 | 756 | 12.72% |
| Category E | 75 | 292 | 367 | 6.17% |
| Other (Boarder) | 92 | 282 | 374 | 6.29% |
| Total | 869 | 5,075 | 5,944 | 100.00% |

Exhibit 109

| Fiscal Year 2015 | | | | |
|---|--------|-------|-------|---------|
| Offenders Admitted by Race, Ethnicity, and Gender | | | | |
| Ethnicity & Race | Female | Male | Total | % |
| African American | 184 | 1,566 | 1,750 | 29.44% |
| American Indian | 19 | 92 | 111 | 1.87% |
| Asian | 34 | 158 | 192 | 3.23% |
| Caucasian | 554 | 2,224 | 2,779 | 46.74% |
| Hispanic | 76 | 1,016 | 1,092 | 18.37% |
| Other | 1 | 20 | 21 | 0.35% |
| Total | 869 | 5,076 | 5,945 | 100.00% |

Exhibit 110

| County | Female | Male | Total |
|------------|--------|-------|-------|
| Boarder | 0 | 87 | 87 |
| Carson | 35 | 104 | 139 |
| Churchill | 29 | 64 | 93 |
| Clark | 577 | 3,511 | 4,088 |
| Douglas | 13 | 62 | 75 |
| Elko | 12 | 80 | 92 |
| Esmeralda | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| Eureka | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Humboldt | 4 | 38 | 42 |
| Lincoln | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| Lyon | 21 | 72 | 93 |
| Mineral | 2 | 28 | 30 |
| Nye | 16 | 113 | 129 |
| Pershing | 2 | 11 | 13 |
| Storey | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Washoe | 152 | 864 | 1016 |
| White Pine | 5 | 25 | 30 |
| Total | 869 | 5,076 | 5,945 |

Exhibit 111

| Fiscal Year 2015 | | | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|-------|----------|-----|----------|-------|
| Females Admitted by Age and Offense Group | | | | | | | |
| Age Group | Drug | DUI | Other | Property | Sex | Violence | Total |
| 15-24 | 22 | 2 | 19 | 54 | 1 | 29 | 127 |
| 25-34 | 88 | 7 | 53 | 160 | 3 | 57 | 368 |
| 35-44 | 66 | 5 | 37 | 89 | 4 | 24 | 225 |
| 45-54 | 37 | 7 | 19 | 43 | 2 | 12 | 120 |
| 55-64 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 11 | -- | 2 | 27 |
| 65-74 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 218 | 26 | 132 | 357 | 10 | 125 | 868 |

Exhibit 112

| Fiscal Year 2015 | | | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|-------|----------|-----|----------|-------|
| Males Admitted by Age and Offense Group | | | | | | | |
| Age Group | Drug | DUI | Other | Property | Sex | Violence | Total |
| 15-24 | 179 | 12 | 145 | 413 | 32 | 407 | 1,188 |
| 25-34 | 394 | 44 | 201 | 566 | 72 | 521 | 1,798 |
| 35-44 | 276 | 42 | 123 | 313 | 60 | 295 | 1,109 |
| 45-54 | 187 | 46 | 85 | 181 | 55 | 170 | 724 |
| 55-64 | 38 | 13 | 21 | 47 | 24 | 67 | 210 |
| 65-74 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 37 |
| 75-84 | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | 5 | 2 | 10 |
| Total | 1076 | 162 | 583 | 1,528 | 257 | 1470 | 5,076 |

III. Releases.

Select practices, such as a backlog of inmates awaiting Parole Board hearings, can lead to a decline in inmates released for a short period of time; followed by a large increase once the hearings are processed. In Fiscal Years 2014 and 2015, 5,602 and 5,750 offenders were released from the department respectively. In Fiscal Year 2014, releases peaked in December and January; however, in Fiscal Year 2015, releases peaked at year end. Monthly and total counts encompass Nevada felony offenders that are released on parole to the community, discharge their sentences, die in prison, or their sentences are overturned. In addition, the counts include offenders from other jurisdictions (boarders) that are released to their committing authorities.

The largest group of offenders released was comprised of paroles (56.2% two-year average) and the second largest group was made up of offenders who discharged their sentences (36.7% two-year average).

Exhibit 113

| Fiscal Year 2014 | | | | |
|---|--------|-------|-------|---------|
| Offenders Released by Status and Gender | | | | |
| Release Status | Female | Male | Total | % |
| Deceased | 1 | 35 | 36 | 0.64% |
| Discharged | 228 | 1,852 | 2,080 | 37.13% |
| Return to Committing Authority | 4 | 297 | 301 | 5.37% |
| Parole and Mandatory Parole | 506 | 2,660 | 3,166 | 56.53% |
| Sentence Overturned | -- | 18 | 18 | 0.45% |
| Total | 739 | 4,862 | 5,601 | 100.00% |

Exhibit 114

| Fiscal Year 2014 | | | |
|--|--------|-------|-------|
| Offenders Released by Month and Gender | | | |
| Month | Female | Male | Total |
| July | 58 | 396 | 454 |
| August | 61 | 354 | 415 |
| September | 68 | 356 | 424 |
| October | 56 | 382 | 438 |
| November | 33 | 393 | 426 |
| December | 71 | 443 | 514 |
| January | 73 | 449 | 522 |
| February | 78 | 399 | 477 |
| March | 71 | 442 | 513 |
| April | 63 | 400 | 463 |
| May | 56 | 415 | 471 |
| June | 51 | 433 | 484 |
| Total | 739 | 4,862 | 5,601 |

Exhibit 115

| Fiscal Year 2014 | | | | |
|---|--------|-------|-------|---------|
| Offenders Released by County and Gender | | | | |
| County | Female | Male | Total | % |
| Boarder | -- | 2 | 2 | 0.04% |
| Carson | 18 | 115 | 133 | 2.37% |
| Churchill | 9 | 60 | 69 | 1.23% |
| Clark | 495 | 3,313 | 3,808 | 67.98% |
| Douglas | 7 | 57 | 64 | 1.14% |
| Elko | 15 | 81 | 96 | 1.71% |
| Esmeralda | -- | 4 | 4 | 0.07% |
| Humboldt | 6 | 38 | 44 | 0.79% |
| Lander | -- | 6 | 6 | 0.11% |
| Lincoln | -- | 14 | 14 | 0.25% |
| Lyon | 11 | 73 | 84 | 1.50% |
| Mineral | 1 | 20 | 21 | 0.37% |
| Nye | 18 | 103 | 121 | 2.16% |
| Pershing | 4 | 8 | 12 | 0.21% |
| Storey | 1 | 4 | 5 | 0.09% |
| Washoe | 143 | 884 | 1,027 | 18.33% |
| White Pine | 8 | 27 | 35 | 0.62% |
| Other Jurisdiction | 3 | 54 | 57 | 1.02% |
| Total | 739 | 4,863 | 5,602 | 100.00% |

Exhibit 116

| Fiscal Year 2014 | | | | |
|---|--------|------|-------|--------|
| Offenders Released by Highest Category Offense and Gender | | | | |
| Category Offense | Female | Male | Total | % |
| Category A | 9 | 290 | 299 | 5.34% |
| Category B | 394 | 3148 | 3542 | 63.24% |
| Category C | 160 | 794 | 954 | 17.03% |
| Category D | 113 | 360 | 473 | 8.44% |
| Category E | 59 | 194 | 253 | 4.52% |
| Other (Boarder) | 4 | 76 | 80 | 1.43% |

Exhibit 117

| Fiscal Year 2014 | | | | | | | |
|--|------|-----|-------|----------|-----|----------|-------------|
| Females Released by Age and Highest Offense Groups | | | | | | | |
| Age Group | Drug | DUI | Other | Property | Sex | Violence | Grand Total |
| <25 | 18 | 1 | 2 | 46 | 2 | 24 | 93 |
| 25-34 | 108 | 6 | 11 | 113 | 3 | 53 | 294 |
| 35-44 | 68 | 5 | 5 | 67 | 2 | 35 | 182 |
| 45-54 | 53 | 9 | 1 | 46 | 1 | 26 | 136 |
| 55-64 | 9 | 5 | | 11 | | 6 | 31 |
| 65-74 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | 2 |
| 75-85 | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | -- | 1 |
| Total | 256 | 26 | 19 | 285 | 8 | 145 | 739 |

Exhibit 118

| Fiscal Year 2014 | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-----|-------|----------|-----|----------|-------|
| Males Released by Age and Offense Group | | | | | | | |
| Age Group | Drug | DUI | Other | Property | Sex | Violence | Total |
| <25 | 179 | 8 | 63 | 314 | 318 | 338 | 920 |
| 25-34 | 413 | 39 | 55 | 430 | 91 | 617 | 1,645 |
| 35-44 | 315 | 33 | 19 | 214 | 94 | 443 | 1,118 |
| 45-54 | 262 | 34 | 15 | 135 | 99 | 304 | 849 |
| 55-64 | 55 | 9 | 5 | 27 | 59 | 106 | 261 |
| 65-74 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 18 | 17 | 54 |
| 75-85 | | | | 1 | 10 | 3 | 14 |
| >85 | | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Total | 1,230 | 129 | 159 | 1,126 | 391 | 1,828 | 4,863 |

Exhibit 119

| Fiscal Year 2014 | | | | |
|---|--------|-------|-------|---------|
| Offenders Released by Race, Ethnicity, and Gender | | | | |
| Race and Ethnicity | Female | Male | Total | % |
| African American | 148 | 1,454 | 1,602 | 28.60% |
| American Indian | 16 | 88 | 104 | 1.86% |
| Asian | 20 | 123 | 143 | 2.55% |
| Caucasian | 487 | 2,208 | 2,695 | 48.12% |
| Hispanic | 68 | 984 | 1,052 | 18.78% |
| Unknown | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0.09% |
| Total | 739 | 4,862 | 5,601 | 100.00% |

Exhibit 120

| Fiscal Year 2015 | | | | |
|---|--------|-------|-------|---------|
| Offenders Released by Status and Gender | | | | |
| Release Status | Female | Male | Total | % |
| Deceased | 1 | 48 | 49 | .85% |
| Discharged | 201 | 1879 | 2080 | 36.18% |
| Parole and Mandatory Parole | 596 | 2,618 | 3,214 | 55.91% |
| Sentence Overturned | 1 | 13 | 14 | .24% |
| Returned to Committing Authority | 5 | 387 | 392 | 6.82% |
| Total | 804 | 4,945 | 5,749 | 100.00% |

Exhibit 121

| Fiscal Year 2015 | | | |
|--|---------|-------|-------|
| Offenders Released by Felony Category Offense and Gender | | | |
| Category Offense | Females | Males | Total |
| Category A | 6 | 267 | 273 |
| Category B | 444 | 3,172 | 3,616 |
| Category C | 175 | 828 | 1,003 |
| Category D | 112 | 421 | 533 |
| Category E | 67 | 166 | 233 |
| Boarder | 0 | 91 | 91 |
| Grand Total | 804 | 4,945 | 5,749 |

Exhibit 122

| Fiscal Year 2015 | | | |
|--|---------|-------|-------|
| Offenders Released by Month and Gender | | | |
| Month | Females | Males | Total |
| July | 65 | 422 | 487 |
| August | 82 | 410 | 492 |
| September | 78 | 404 | 482 |
| October | 69 | 450 | 519 |
| November | 57 | 362 | 419 |
| December | 54 | 453 | 507 |
| January | 51 | 362 | 414 |
| February | 72 | 369 | 441 |
| March | 72 | 412 | 483 |
| April | 75 | 403 | 478 |
| May | 51 | 426 | 477 |
| June | 78 | 472 | 550 |
| Total | 804 | 4,945 | 5,749 |

Exhibit 123

| Fiscal Year 2015 | | | | |
|---|--------|-------|-------|---------|
| Offenders Released by Race, Ethnicity, and Gender | | | | |
| Race and Ethnicity | Female | Male | Total | % |
| African American | 162 | 1,393 | 1,555 | 27.05% |
| American Indian | 13 | 98 | 111 | 1.93% |
| Asian | 22 | 150 | 172 | 2.99% |
| Caucasian | 530 | 2,185 | 2,715 | 47.23% |
| Hispanic | 76 | 1,097 | 1,173 | 20.40% |
| Unknown | 1 | 22 | 23 | .40% |
| Total | 803 | 4,945 | 5,749 | 100.00% |

Exhibit 124

| Fiscal Year 2015 | | | |
|---|--------|-------|-------|
| Offenders Released by County of Conviction and Gender | | | |
| County | Female | Males | Total |
| Boarder | 2 | 95 | 97 |
| Carson | 24 | 107 | 131 |
| Churchill | 13 | 54 | 67 |
| Clark | 507 | 3,383 | 3,890 |
| Douglas | 12 | 44 | 56 |
| Elko | 19 | 67 | 86 |
| Esmeralda | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Eureka | -- | 3 | 3 |
| Humboldt | 5 | 43 | 48 |
| Lander | -- | 1 | 1 |
| Lincoln | -- | 7 | 7 |
| Lyon | 21 | 69 | 90 |
| Mineral | 7 | 20 | 27 |
| Nye | 21 | 104 | 125 |
| Pershing | 2 | 12 | 14 |
| Storey | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Washoe | 164 | 895 | 1,059 |
| White Pine | 5 | 35 | 40 |
| Grand Total | 804 | 4,945 | 5,749 |

Exhibit 125

| Fiscal Year 2015 | | | | | | | |
|--|------|-----|-------|----------|-----|----------|-------|
| Female Offenders Released by Age and Offense Group | | | | | | | |
| Age Group | Drug | DUI | Other | Property | Sex | Violence | Total |
| <25 | 18 | | 3 | 42 | -- | 35 | 98 |
| 25-34 | 105 | 6 | 5 | 137 | 3 | 64 | 320 |
| 35-44 | 76 | 11 | 8 | 81 | 5 | 36 | 217 |
| 45-54 | 46 | 9 | 3 | 44 | 4 | 24 | 130 |
| 55-64 | 14 | 5 | | 9 | 1 | 8 | 37 |
| 65-74 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | 2 |
| Total | 259 | 31 | 19 | 315 | 13 | 167 | 804 |

Exhibit 126

| Fiscal Year 2015 | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-----|-------|----------|-----|----------|-------|
| Male Offenders Released by Age and Offense Group | | | | | | | |
| Age Group | Drug | DUI | Other | Property | Sex | Violence | Total |
| <25 | 163 | 3 | 70 | 364 | 24 | 360 | 984 |
| 25-34 | 452 | 48 | 68 | 427 | 73 | 667 | 1,735 |
| 35-44 | 30 | 35 | 19 | 201 | 103 | 434 | 1,095 |
| 45-54 | 221 | 35 | 17 | 125 | 91 | 282 | 771 |
| 55-64 | 69 | 17 | 6 | 41 | 62 | 104 | 299 |
| 65-74 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 18 | 23 | 53 |
| 75-84 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Total | 1,211 | 141 | 182 | 1,162 | 375 | 1,874 | 4,945 |

IV. Yearly Trends in Prison Admissions

Offenders admitted to the correctional system are divided into two main imprisonment statuses: (1) new commitments are offenders who are sentenced to prison due to the commission

of a new crime, including probation violators: (2) parole violators are offenders that already served time but are returning after violating the conditions for living in the community or after committing new crimes while on parole. Yearly series are maintained on a Calendar Year basis and compared against national figures. Calendar years 2013 to 2015 brought increases in the number of inmates received. In Calendar Year 2012, male offenders admitted were down 4.70%; however, the trend was reversed by increases of 1.27%, 1.73%, and 1.58% for years 2013, 2014, and 2015 respectively. Overall, the 2004 to 2014 and 2005 to 2015 decades brought increases of 2.2% and 4.41% respectively in male admission caseloads. Trends in female caseloads experienced more pronounced change. Calendar Years 2013 to 2015 brought increases of 3.79%, 8.01%, and 5.14% each year. Despite decreases in women received in 2007, 2008, and 2011, women received during the decade of 2004 to 2014 shot up 29.01% and 29.46% from 2005 to 2015.

Exhibit 127

| Yearly Male Admissions by Calendar Year | | | | |
|---|-------------|------------------|-------|--------|
| CY | New Commits | Parole Violators | Total | % |
| 2004 | 4,052 | 885 | 4,937 | 2.79% |
| 2005 | 4,267 | 811 | 5,078 | 2.86% |
| 2006 | 4,744 | 733 | 5,477 | 7.86% |
| 2007 | 4,590 | 945 | 5,535 | 1.06% |
| 2008 | 4,699 | 537 | 5,236 | -5.40% |
| 2009 | 4,481 | 588 | 5,069 | -3.19% |
| 2010 | 4,453 | 657 | 5,110 | 0.81% |
| 2011 | 4,315 | 873 | 5,188 | 1.53% |
| 2012 | 4,081 | 863 | 4,944 | -4.70% |
| 2013 | 4,093 | 748 | 4,982 | 1.27% |
| 2014 | 4,259 | 789 | 5,048 | 1.73% |
| 2015 | 4,489 | 813 | 5,302 | 1.58% |

Exhibit 128

| Male Intakes | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------|------------------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| Decade | New Commits | | Parole Violators | | Male Admissions | |
| | Change | % Change | Change | % Change | Change | % Change |
| 2004-2014 | 207 | 5.11% | -96 | -10.85% | 111 | 2.25% |
| 2005-2015 | 222 | 5.20% | 2 | 4.41% | 224 | 4.41% |

Trends in the composition of incoming offenders raise the need to plan programs and facilities for each gender. Male and female offenders require different services and the majority of the prisons and camps are not co-ed.

Exhibit 129

| Female Intakes Yearly Admissions | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|------------------|-------|--------|
| CY | New Commits | Parole Violators | Total | % |
| 2004 | 570 | 78 | 648 | 20.7% |
| 2005 | 604 | 75 | 679 | 4.78% |
| 2006 | 746 | 69 | 815 | 20.03% |
| 2007 | 684 | 106 | 790 | -3.07% |
| 2008 | 642 | 75 | 717 | -9.24% |
| 2009 | 612 | 104 | 716 | -0.14% |
| 2010 | 660 | 120 | 780 | 8.94% |
| 2011 | 615 | 122 | 737 | -5.51% |
| 2012 | 629 | 144 | 773 | 4.88% |
| 2013 | 651 | 123 | 774 | 3.79% |
| 2014 | 696 | 140 | 836 | 8.01% |
| 2015 | 734 | 145 | 879 | 5.14% |

Exhibit 130

| Female Intakes by Calendar Year | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|----------|------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|
| Decade | New Commits | | Parole Violators | | Female Admissions | |
| | Change | % Change | Change | % Change | Change | % Change |
| 2004-2014 | 126 | 22.11% | 62 | 79.49% | 188 | 29.01% |
| 2005-2015 | 130 | 21.52% | 70 | 93.33% | 200 | 29.46% |

When men and women received to the prison system are combined, the increase in 2013 resulted in less than 1%. However, increases were higher in 2014 and 2015 with 2.2% and 5.0% additional inmates received each year. The number of offenders received in 2013 was almost as high as in 2005, reaching 5,756; followed by 5,884 being admitted in 2014 and 6,181 in 2015. During the 2004 to 2014 decade, inmates received increased by 5.35%, and from 2005 to 2015, inmates received increased by 7.36%.

Exhibit 131

| Male and Female Intake | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|------------------|-------|-------|
| CY | New Commits | Parole Violators | Total | % |
| 2004 | 4,622 | 963 | 5,585 | 4.6% |
| 2005 | 4,871 | 886 | 5,757 | 3.1% |
| 2006 | 5,490 | 802 | 6,292 | 9.3% |
| 2007 | 5,274 | 1051 | 6,325 | 0.5% |
| 2008 | 5,341 | 612 | 5,953 | -5.9% |
| 2009 | 5,093 | 692 | 5,785 | -2.8% |
| 2010 | 5,113 | 777 | 5,890 | 1.8% |
| 2011 | 4,930 | 995 | 5,925 | 0.6% |
| 2012 | 4,710 | 1007 | 5,717 | -3.5% |
| 2013 | 4,744 | 871 | 5,756 | 0.7% |
| 2014 | 4,955 | 929 | 5,884 | 2.2% |
| 2015 | 5,223 | 958 | 6,181 | 5.0% |

Exhibit 132

| Male and Female Intake | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|----------|------------------|----------|------------------|----------|
| Decade | New Commits | | Parole Violators | | Total Admissions | |
| | Change | % Change | Change | % Change | Change | % Change |
| 2004-2014 | 333 | 7.20% | -34 | -3.53% | 299 | 5.35% |
| 2005-2015 | 352 | 7.23% | 72 | 7.36% | 424 | 7.36% |

Exhibit 133

| Male and Female Intake | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|------------------|------------------|-------|
| Annual Average | New Commits | Parole Violators | Total Admissions | |
| 2004-2014 | 5,013 | 871 | 5,897 | .96% |
| 2005-2015 | 5,068 | 871 | 5,951 | 1.00% |

Exhibit 134

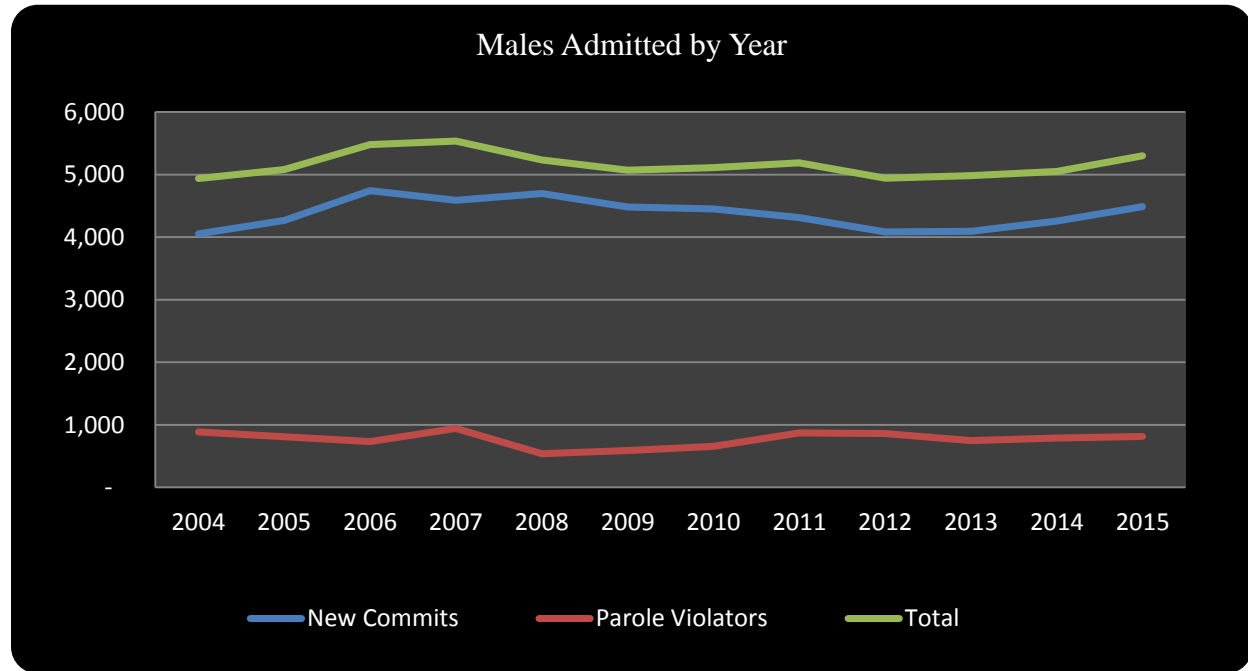


Exhibit 135

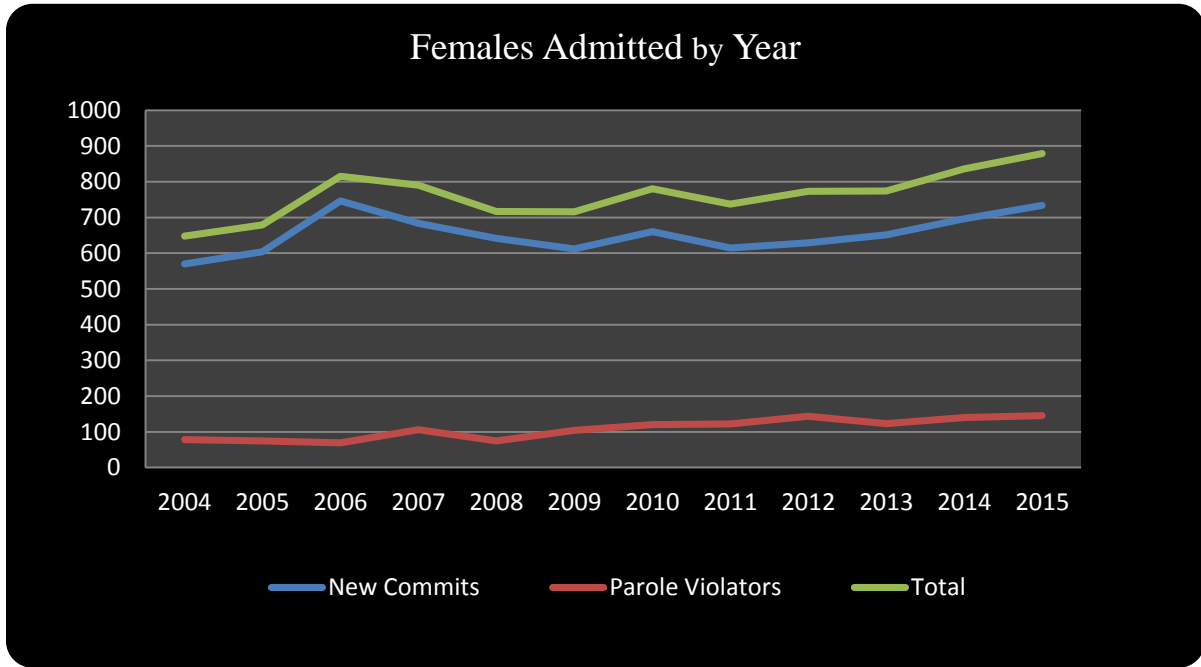
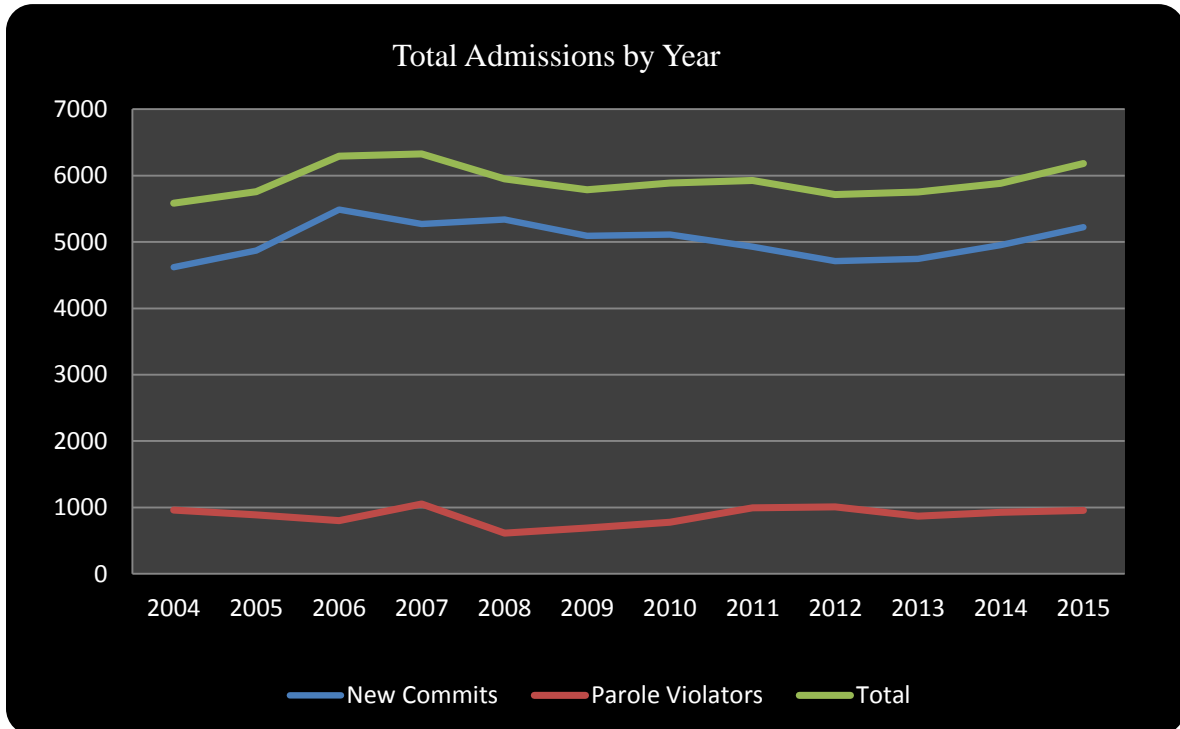


Exhibit 136



V. Yearly Trends in Prison Releases

The overall impact of prison moves is determined by how many individuals enter and how many exit the system. Thus, releases must be subtracted from admissions to arrive at the net change in inmates at calendar year end. Calendar Years 2013 and 2015 resulted in less inmates being released (3.6% and 4.6% respectively). However, 2014 had a sizeable increase in releases reaching 7.3% by year end. Movements of male and female inmates showed different trends with male releases declining by 4.48% in 2013, increasing by 6.87% in 2014, and decreasing by 4.98% in 2015. Women releases increased by 2.8% in 2013 and by 10.4% in 2014. In 2015, the trend was reversed with 1.9% less female inmates being released. On the average, the 2004 to 2014 decade released 5,607 male and female offenders each year; 3,172 were paroled and 2,400 discharged their sentences. Year-over-year change in admission during the same decade was 1.87%. From 2005 to 2015, an average of 5,686 offenders was released each year; 3,231 were paroled and 2,418 discharged their sentences. The yearly average increase in inmates released was 1.76%. Releases figures include offenders that lost their lives in prison, an average of 35 to 36 per year each decade.

Exhibit 137

| Year | Males Released | | | | % |
|------|----------------|------------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Paroles | Discharges | Deaths | Total | |
| 2004 | 2,158 | 2,003 | 31 | 4,192 | -2.56% |
| 2005 | 2,534 | 2,272 | 10 | 4,816 | 14.89% |
| 2006 | 2,587 | 1,903 | 34 | 4,524 | -6.06% |
| 2007 | 2,684 | 2,000 | 32 | 4,716 | 4.24% |
| 2008 | 2,391 | 2,804 | 38 | 5,233 | 10.96% |
| 2009 | 2,883 | 2,459 | 38 | 5,380 | 2.81% |
| 2010 | 3,149 | 2,055 | 41 | 5,245 | -2.51% |
| 2011 | 3,142 | 1,986 | 30 | 5,158 | -1.66% |
| 2012 | 2,689 | 2,208 | 39 | 4,936 | -4.30% |
| 2013 | 2,592 | 2,090 | 33 | 4,715 | -4.48% |
| 2014 | 2,745 | 2,250 | 44 | 5,039 | 6.87% |
| 2015 | 2,549 | 2,192 | 47 | 4,788 | -4.98% |

Exhibit 138

| Male Released | | | | | |
|----------------|---------|------------|--------|-------|-------|
| Annual Average | Paroles | Discharges | Deaths | Total | % |
| 2004-2014 | 2,687 | 2,185 | 34 | 4,905 | 1.65% |
| 2005-2015 | 2,722 | 2,203 | 35 | 4,959 | 1.43% |

Exhibit 139

| Males Released | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------|----------|------------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| Decade | Paroles | | Discharges | | Deaths | | Total | |
| | Change | % Change | Change | % Change | Change | % Change | Change | % Change |
| 2004-2014 | 587 | 27.20% | 247 | 12.33% | 13 | 41.94% | 847 | 20.21% |
| 2005-2015 | 15 | .59% | -80 | -3.52% | 37 | 370.00% | -28 | -.58% |

Exhibit 140

| Year | Females Released | | | | % |
|------|------------------|------------|--------|-------|-------|
| | Paroles | Discharges | Deaths | Total | |
| 2004 | 296 | 219 | 2 | 517 | -9.5% |
| 2005 | 413 | 203 | 2 | 618 | 19.5% |
| 2006 | 415 | 221 | 2 | 638 | 3.2% |
| 2007 | 429 | 214 | 2 | 645 | 1.1% |
| 2008 | 497 | 275 | 0 | 772 | 19.7% |
| 2009 | 548 | 232 | 1 | 781 | 1.2% |
| 2010 | 587 | 200 | 1 | 788 | 0.9% |
| 2011 | 588 | 159 | 1 | 748 | -5.1% |
| 2012 | 505 | 196 | 1 | 702 | -6.1% |
| 2013 | 477 | 243 | 2 | 722 | 2.8% |
| 2014 | 585 | 211 | 1 | 797 | 10.4% |
| 2015 | 557 | 223 | 2 | 782 | -1.9% |

Note: the number of deceased inmates reported includes felon and non-felon offenders who pass away in a location in Nevada or a location out of state. These figures may not always be equal to other death reports published by the NDOC that include sentenced felons only.

Exhibit 141

| Females Released | | | | | |
|------------------|---------|------------|--------|-------|-------|
| Annual Average | Paroles | Discharges | Deaths | Total | % |
| 2004-2014 | 485 | 216 | 1 | 703 | 3.47% |
| 2005-2015 | 509 | 216 | 1 | 727 | 3.02% |

Exhibit 142

| Females Released | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------|----------|------------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| Decade | Paroles | | Discharges | | Deaths | | Total | |
| | Change | % Change | Change | % Change | Change | % Change | Change | % Change |
| 2004-2014 | 289 | 97.64% | -8 | -3.65% | -1 | -50.00% | -280 | 54.16% |
| 2005-2015 | 144 | 97.64% | 20 | -% | 0 | 0.00% | 164 | 26.54% |

Exhibit 143

| Year | Males and Females | | | | % |
|------|-------------------|------------|--------|-------|-------|
| | Paroles | Discharges | Deaths | Total | |
| 2004 | 2,454 | 2,222 | 33 | 4,709 | -3.4% |
| 2005 | 2,947 | 2,475 | 12 | 5,434 | 15.4% |
| 2006 | 3,002 | 2,124 | 36 | 5,162 | -5.0% |
| 2007 | 3,113 | 2,214 | 34 | 5,361 | 3.9% |
| 2008 | 2,888 | 3,079 | 38 | 6,005 | 12.0% |
| 2009 | 3,431 | 2,691 | 39 | 6,161 | 2.6% |
| 2010 | 3,736 | 2,255 | 42 | 6,033 | -2.1% |
| 2011 | 3,730 | 2,145 | 31 | 5,906 | -2.1% |
| 2012 | 3,194 | 2,404 | 40 | 5,638 | -4.5% |
| 2013 | 3,069 | 2,333 | 35 | 5,437 | -3.6% |
| 2014 | 3,330 | 2,461 | 45 | 5,836 | 7.3% |
| 2015 | 3,106 | 2,415 | 49 | 5,570 | -4.6% |

Exhibit 144

| Males and Females Released | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------|------------|--------|-------|-------|
| Annual Average | Paroles | Discharges | Deaths | Total | % |
| 2004-2014 | 3,172 | 2,400 | 35 | 5,607 | 1.87% |
| 2005-2015 | 3,231 | 2,418 | 36 | 5,686 | 1.76% |

Exhibit 145

| Decade | Paroles | | Discharges | | Deaths | | Total | |
|-----------|---------|----------|------------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| | Change | % Change | Change | % Change | Change | % Change | Change | % Change |
| 2004-2014 | 876 | 35.70% | 239 | 10.76% | 12 | 36.36% | 1,127 | 19.76% |
| 2005-2015 | 159 | -2.42% | -60 | -2.42% | 37 | 308.33% | 136 | 2.50% |

Exhibit 146

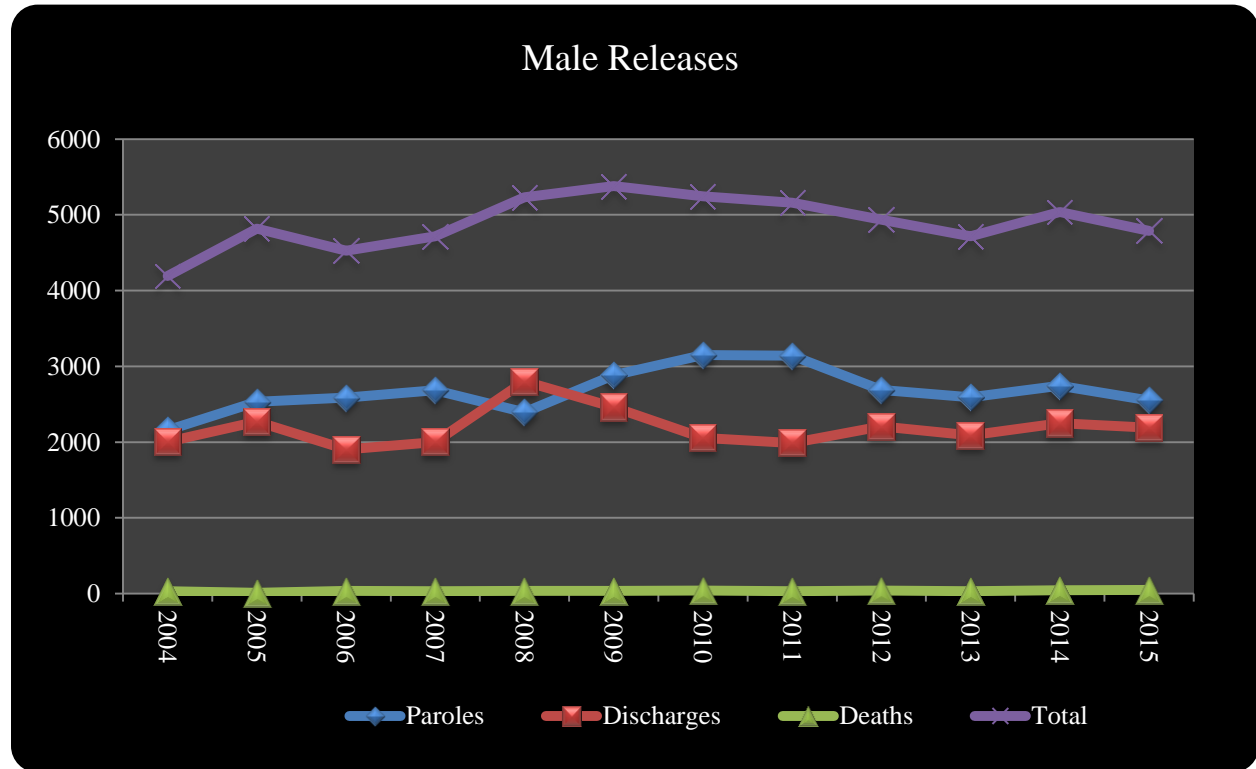


Exhibit 147

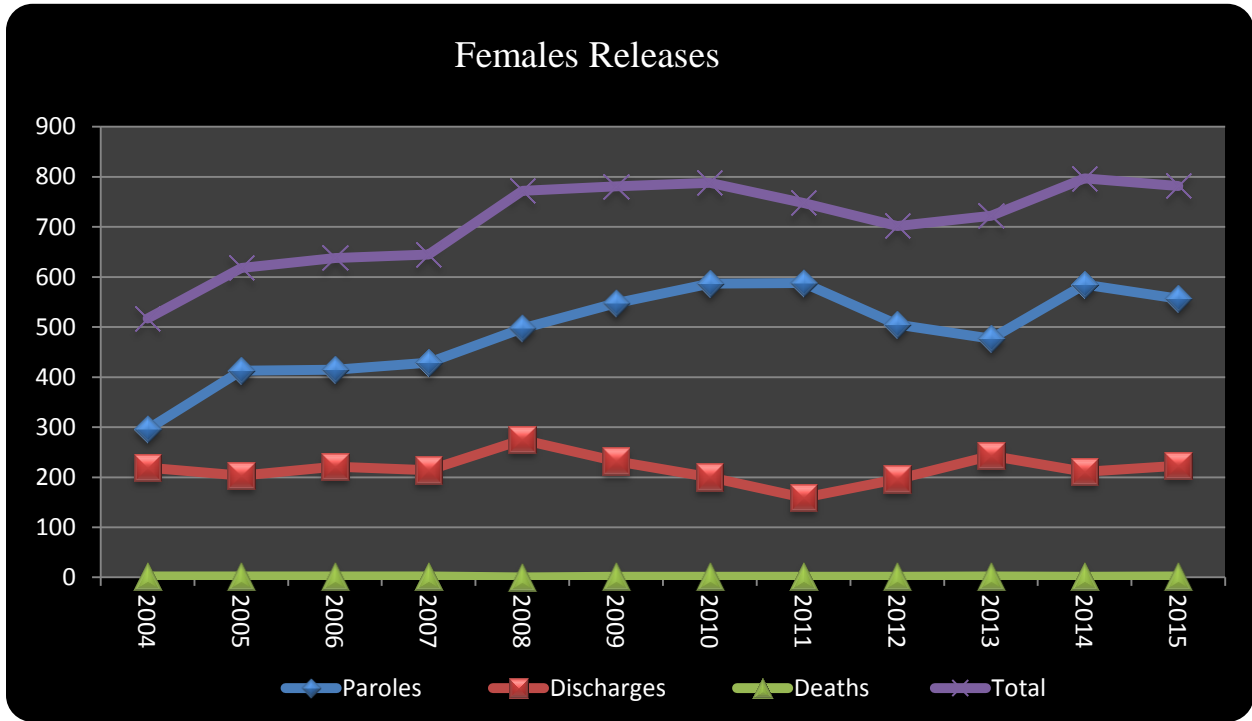
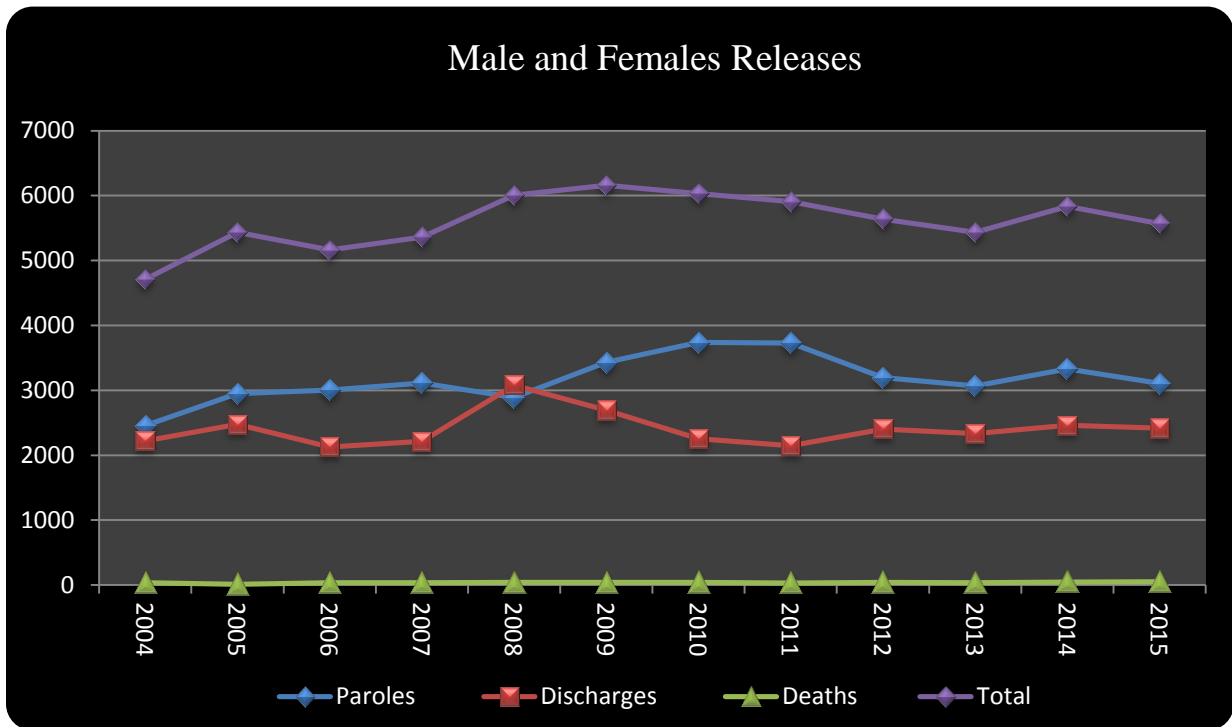


Exhibit 148



VI. Nevada and the Nation

Nevada and the rest of the nation don't always trend in the same direction when it comes to inmate moves. Whenever the inmate population in Nevada and the rest of the nation are moving in the same direction, either is likely to have significantly more pronounced movement. During the 2004 to 2014 decade, the change in the number of inmates being admitted was positive with the number going up by 299 inmates or 5.35%. However, in the entire nation, the number of offenders admitted was 68,305 inmates lower in 2014 than in 2004 or -14.58%. Positive change in offenders received was the case on a yearly average basis with 5,884 inmates admitted every year or .97% per year. The U.S. received, on average, 638,271 state prisoners each year resulting in a negative percent change of .79%. Calendar Year 2004, 2006, and 2014 realized the largest percent increase in inmates admitted with changes from the previous years of 4.59%, 9.29%, and 4.79% respectively. In the U.S. the largest increase in inmates received to state prisons were Calendar Years 2005, 2006, and 2013 with each receiving an additional 4.66%, 2.29%, and 4.0% respectively. The 2004-2014 decade resulted in an overall positive increase in inmates released from Nevada prisons with an additional 1,127 offenders released in 2014 than in 2004 or 23.93%. Counter wise, the U.S. released 43,761 fewer offenders in 2014 than in 2004 or -7.00%. In Nevada, an average of 5,608 inmates was released from prison each year at an average yearly rate of 1.87%. The U.S. released an average of 636,299 offenders, but the yearly percent change was -.40%. Calendar Years 2005, 2008, and 2014 were the highest years in the 10-year series with increases in releases jumping upwards by 15.40%, 12.01%, and 7.18% respectively, relative to the previous calendar year. During the same time period, releases experienced the largest declines in 2004, 2006, and 2012 with each year releasing 3.37%, 5.01%, and 4.54% fewer inmates than the previous years.

Exhibit 149

| Time Period | Admissions | | | |
|------------------|------------|----------|---------------|----------|
| | Nevada | | United States | |
| | Change | % Change | Change | % Change |
| 2004-2014 Annual | 299 | -5.08% | -68,305 | -10.60% |
| 2004-2014 Decade | 5,884 | -.97% | 638,271 | -.79% |

Source: Nevada Department of Corrections Report 2.1, 2004 – 2014, and Bureau of Justice Statistics Correctional Statistical Analysis Tool, 1978-2014 (2016).

Exhibit 150

| Admissions | Nevada ¹⁵ | | U.S. ¹⁶ | | |
|------------|----------------------|--------|--------------------|---------|--------|
| | Year | Nevada | % NV | U.S. | % U.S. |
| | 2004 | 5,585 | 4.59% | 644,084 | 1.56% |
| | 2005 | 5,757 | 3.08% | 674,084 | 4.66% |
| | 2006 | 6,292 | 9.29% | 689,536 | 2.29% |
| | 2007 | 6,325 | 0.52% | 689,257 | -0.04% |
| | 2008 | 5,953 | -5.88% | 684,969 | -0.62% |
| | 2009 | 5,785 | -2.82% | 672,533 | -1.82% |
| | 2010 | 5,890 | 1.82% | 649,677 | -3.40% |
| | 2011 | 5,925 | 0.59% | 610,917 | -5.97% |
| | 2012 | 5,717 | -3.51% | 553,843 | -9.34% |
| | 2013 | 5,615 | -1.78% | 576,298 | 4.05% |
| | 2014 | 5,884 | 4.79% | 575,779 | -0.09% |

Source: Nevada Department of Corrections Report 2.1, 2004 – 2014, and Bureau of Justice Statistics Correctional Statistical Analysis Tool, 1978-2014 (2016).

¹⁵ All inmates admitted to the Nevada Department of Corrections.

¹⁶ Inmates with sentences of more than 1 year under jurisdiction of state facilities.

Exhibit 151

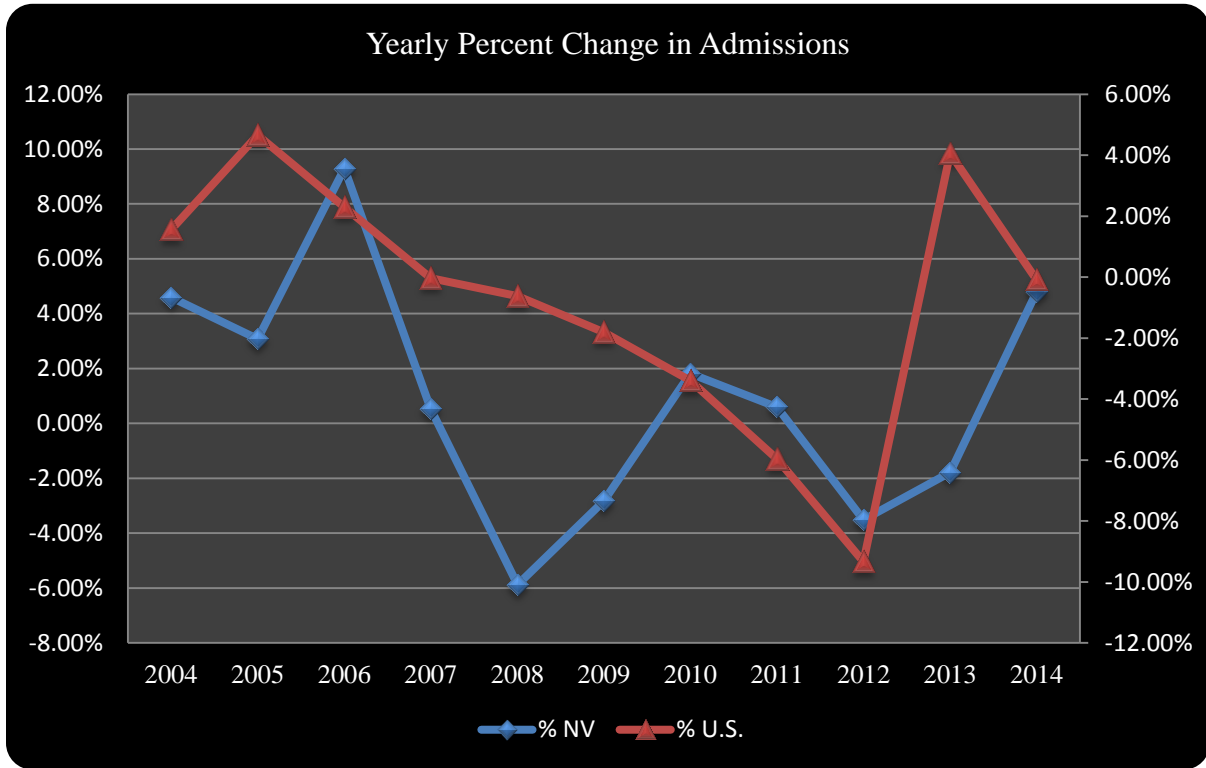


Exhibit 152

| Releases | | | | |
|------------------|--------|----------|---------------|----------|
| Time Period | Nevada | | United States | |
| | Change | % Change | Change | % Change |
| 2004-2014 Annual | 1,127 | 23.93% | -43,761 | -7.00% |
| 2004-2014 Decade | 5,608 | 1.87% | 636,299 | -.40% |

Exhibit 153

| Releases | Nevada | | US | |
|----------|---------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|--------|
| Year | NV Releases ¹⁷ | % NV | U.S. Releases ¹⁸ | % U.S. |
| 2004 | 4,709 | -3.37% | 625,578 | 2.15% |
| 2005 | 5,434 | 15.40% | 653,309 | 4.43% |
| 2006 | 5,162 | -5.01% | 661,954 | 1.32% |
| 2007 | 5,361 | 3.86% | 672,397 | 1.58% |
| 2008 | 6,005 | 12.01% | 683,303 | 1.62% |
| 2009 | 6,161 | 2.60% | 679,029 | -0.63% |
| 2010 | 6,033 | -2.08% | 656,190 | -3.36% |
| 2011 | 5,906 | -2.11% | 635,833 | -3.10% |
| 2012 | 5,638 | -4.54% | 580,679 | -8.67% |
| 2013 | 5,445 | -3.42% | 569,205 | -1.98% |
| 2014 | 5,836 | 7.18% | 581,817 | 2.22% |

Source: Nevada Department of Corrections Report 2.4, 2004 – 2014, and Bureau of Justice Statistics Correctional Statistical Analysis Tool, 1978-2014 (2016).

¹⁷ All inmates released from the Nevada Department of Corrections.

¹⁸ Inmates with sentences of more than 1 year under jurisdiction of state facilities.

Exhibit 154

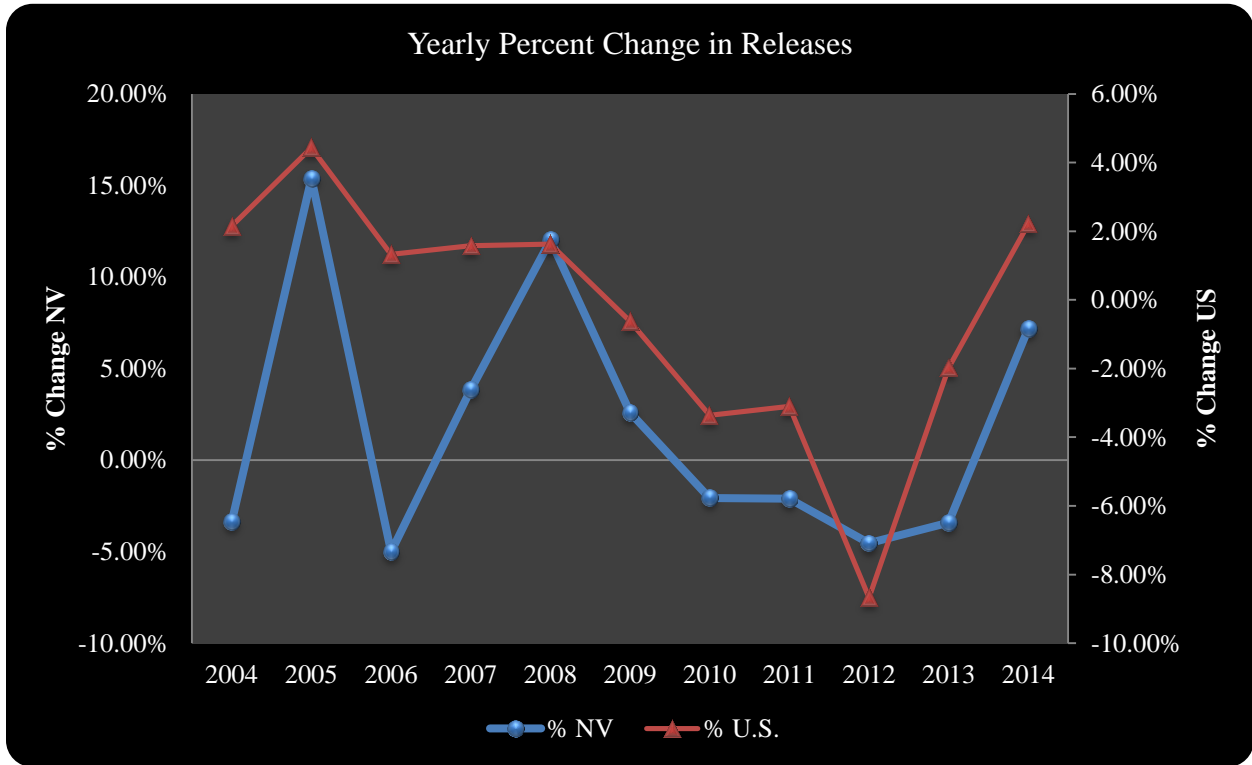
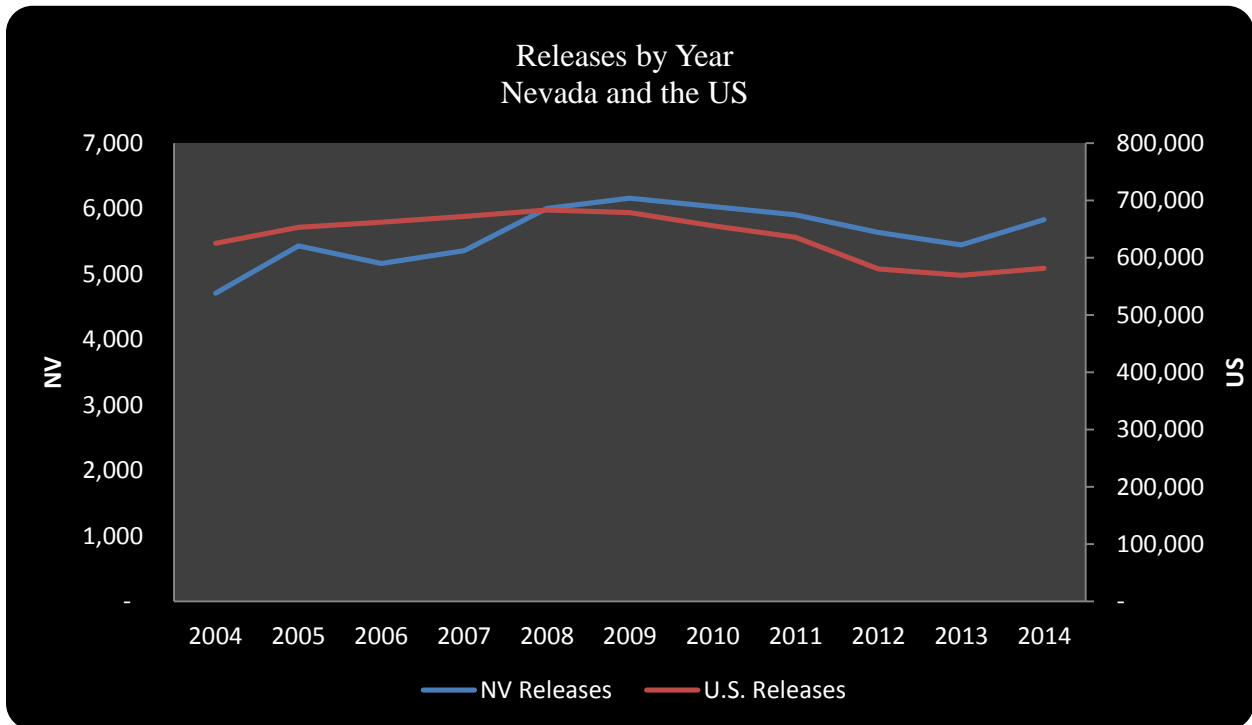


Exhibit 155



Correctional Programs



I. Academic Education and Skills Learning

The Nevada Department of Corrections offers many opportunities to its inmate population to participate in academic programs and learn various types of skills. Inmates can earn educational certificates, such as a GED, or college degrees. In addition to academic courses, inmates often qualify to learn workforce crafts that will lead to employment while incarcerated or afterwards, as well as life skills that will lead to healthy relationships and lifestyle. Ex-offenders that are well prepared for the workforce and are ready to be re-integrated into society are more likely to be successful and stay free. In turn, the investment in academic and life and work skills results in cost savings by reducing the recidivism rate. This is why the Nevada Correctional Education Consortium (NCEC), established in 2012 and a member of the Re-entry Workforce, has been intensively working in enhancing the educational experience of inmates. Since its inception, the NCEC has been involved in redefining course work objectives, standardize curricula, streamline course content, and adopt best practices models. Members of the NCEC include the Nevada Department of Education, the Nevada Department of Corrections; and the following districts: (1) Carson City; and (2) Clark County, (3) Lincoln, (4) White Pine, (5) Pershing, (6) Elko, (7) Humboldt, (8) Nye, and (9) Washoe Counties. As of June 30, 2015, all correctional sites offered education services. Core classes are offered by the school districts. Washoe County, however, joined the NCEC after the end of Fiscal Year 2015.

The NCEC is committed to promoting excellence and innovation in secondary education, to expand the capacity and expertise of Nevada's correctional educators, enable the joint use of available resources, seek grant funding opportunities, and increase the effectiveness in policy making. The NCEC is committed to providing an increasing number of inmates access to academic and occupational programs (Nevada Department of Corrections, 2015).

To begin to evaluate NDOC's educational program accomplishments the NCEC began utilizing a score card system to evaluate. The score card will collect statistical information that will be utilized as evidence of programmatic efficiency.

As a starting point, the following factors have been identified as most salient from data collected during the inmate intake process:

- ◆ Inmates read at the 6th to 8th grade level,
- ◆ don't have work histories or were unemployed prior to arrest,
- ◆ less than half have earned a high school diploma, and
- ◆ the needed level of services requires more personnel than available.

The following information was gathered from the score card for the 2014-2015 Fiscal Year:

- ◆ 6,438 inmates were eligible for secondary education services in Fiscal Year 2014 and 6,692 in Fiscal Year 2015,

- ◆ 5,557 inmates were enrolled in educational or vocational programs in Fiscal Year 2014 and 5,346 in Fiscal Year 2015,
- ◆ 446 inmates received High School Equivalence awards in Fiscal Year 2014 and 307 in Fiscal Year 2015,
- ◆ 366 High School Diplomas were awarded in Fiscal Year 2014 and 291 in Fiscal Year 2015,
- ◆ 869 vocational certificates were awarded in Fiscal Year 2015 and 672 in 2014, and
- ◆ 61% of the individuals enrolled were 25 to 44 years of age.

Exhibit 156

| Fiscal Year | Enrolled | Eligible |
|-------------|----------|----------|
| 2014 | 5,557 | 6,438 |
| 2015 | 5,345 | 6,281 |

Exhibit 157

| Correctional Education Enrollment by District | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------|------|----------|------|-----|--------|------------|-------|
| Fiscal Year | Carson City | Clark | Elko | Humboldt | Lyon | Nye | Pioche | White Pine | Total |
| 2014 | 1,058 | 2,541 | 34 | 143 | 74 | 49 | 864 | 794 | 5,557 |
| 2015 | 1,110 | 2,194 | 74 | 38 | 137 | 35 | 952 | 806 | 5,346 |

Exhibit 158

| High School Equivalence Certificates (GED) Earned by District | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------|------|----------|---------|-----|----------|------------|-------|
| Fiscal Year | Carson City | Clark | Elko | Humboldt | Lincoln | Nye | Pershing | White Pine | Total |
| 2014 | 198 | 96 | 16 | 19 | 2 | 15 | 64 | 36 | 446 |
| 2015 | 114 | 89 | 21 | 15 | 4 | 0 | 29 | 35 | 307 |

Exhibit 159

| High School Diplomas Earned by District | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------|------|----------|---------|-----|----------|------------|-------|
| Fiscal Year | Carson City | Clark | Elko | Humboldt | Lincoln | Nye | Pershing | White Pine | Total |
| 2014 | 84 | 167 | 0 | 4 | 35 | 3 | 32 | 41 | 366 |
| 2015 | 98 | 103 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 37 | 45 | 291 |

Exhibit 160

| Vocational Certificates | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------|------|----------|---------|-----|----------|------------|-------|
| Fiscal Year | Carson City | Clark | Elko | Humboldt | Lincoln | Nye | Pershing | White Pine | Total |
| 2014 | 120 | 187 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 231 | 134 | 672 |
| 2015 | 113 | 140 | 0 | 0 | 137 | 0 | 356 | 123 | 869 |

Exhibit 161

| Age Groups of Inmates Enrolled in Educational Programs | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| Fiscal Year | 16-18 | 19-24 | 25-44 | 45-59 | >=60 | Total |
| 2014 | 62 | 1,245 | 3,227 | 879 | 110 | 5,523 |
| 2015 | 43 | 982 | 3,256 | 940 | 124 | 5,345 |

The following fiscal information was gathered:

- ◆ Funding for academic education courses is supplied at the county level,
- ◆ per student cost increased from \$985 in Fiscal Year 2014 to \$1,059 per student in Fiscal Year 2015,
- ◆ districts spent an average of \$1,022 per student during Fiscal Years 2014 and 2015,
- ◆ the cost structure encompasses many variables such as the cost of living index of each geographic region,
- ◆ the cost per student varied significantly across counties and ranged from \$88 in Lincoln County to \$1,222 in Clark County, and
- ◆ the number of incarcerated individuals served by each district who received an adult high school education ranged from as little as 35 to as much 2,194.

Exhibit 162

| Fiscal Year | Students | Cost per Student \$ | Total Cost \$ |
|-------------|----------|---------------------|---------------|
| 2014 | 5,557 | 985 | 5,473,645 |
| 2015 | 5,345 | 1,059 | 5,660,355 |

Source: Nevada Department of Education, AHSP Cumulative reports 2013-2014, 2014-2015.

Exhibit 163

| Fiscal Year 2015 | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|---------------------|-------------|
| Adult High School Education | Students | Cost per Student \$ | Funding |
| Carson City | 1,110 | 934 | \$1,037,749 |
| Clark | 2,194 | 1,226 | 2,690,135 |
| Elko | 74 | 546 | 40,433 |
| Humboldt | 38 | 1,018 | 38,703 |
| Lincoln | 137 | 88 | 12,083 |
| Nye | 35 | 956 | 33,473 |
| Pershing | 952 | 987 | 939,769 |
| White Pine | 806 | 1,077 | 868,379 |
| Total | 5,346 | 1,058 | \$5,660,723 |

Source: Nevada Department of Education, AHSP Cumulative Report 2014-2015

II. Program Opportunities in Prison

In addition to academic courses, four other program categories are offered by the NDOC at its correctional facilities, including correctional, firefighting, job skills, substance abuse, and vocational training. An average of 2,858 inmates per month in Fiscal Year 2014 and 2,155 per month in Fiscal Year 2015 participated in 78 classes offered across five program categories. In Fiscal Years 2014 and 2015, 1,571 and 762 monthly program completions were realized respectively. These programs allowed incarcerated individuals opportunities for rehabilitation, acquire new skills, or earn credits towards their time in prison. To enroll in classes, inmates must be eligible to participate in classes, and openings have to be available or they can be placed in waiting lists. Correctional programs such as ABCs of Parenting, Commitment to Change, Domestic Violence, or Stress Management have the most participation proportion wise. Evidence based substance abuse programs are offered to assist individuals who have a history of addiction and who, based on an initial needs and risk assessment, can benefit from a plan of rehabilitation. Academic programs, such as adult high school education noted above or college certificates or degrees have large numbers of participants. Job skill and vocational learning classes such as wood shop, metal shop, green technology, or entrepreneurship, enable the correctional population to learn trades and acquire work skills and experience that result in

employability. During the fire season, for example, most offenders in conservation camps have the ability to work for the Nevada Department of Forestry and help put out fires.

Exhibit 164

| Fiscal Year 14 - Program Participation | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|---------|
| Month | Correctional | Educational | Job Skills | Firefighting | Substance Abuse | Vocational | Total |
| July | 1,122 | 104 | 141 | 86 | 40 | 16 | 1,509 |
| August | 1,116 | 984 | 190 | 116 | 39 | 299 | 2,744 |
| September | 1,338 | 962 | 178 | 117 | 49 | 317 | 2,961 |
| October | 1,538 | 1,046 | 200 | 142 | 25 | 329 | 3,280 |
| November | 856 | 912 | 167 | 53 | 13 | 217 | 2,218 |
| December | 1,018 | 1,152 | 149 | 51 | 52 | 234 | 2,656 |
| January | 1,497 | 2,044 | 222 | 165 | 73 | 311 | 4,312 |
| February | 1,408 | 1,120 | 221 | 157 | 44 | 240 | 3,190 |
| March | 1,397 | 1,180 | 270 | 103 | 45 | 223 | 3,218 |
| April | 1,252 | 1,244 | 262 | 161 | 68 | 170 | 3,157 |
| May | 1,130 | 811 | 249 | 200 | 68 | 166 | 2,624 |
| June | 1,255 | 629 | 183 | 171 | 48 | 135 | 2,421 |
| Average | 1,244 | 1,016 | 203 | 127 | 47 | 221 | 2,858 |
| % | 43.53% | 35.54% | 7.09% | 4.44% | 1.64% | 7.75% | 100.00% |

Exhibit 165

| Fiscal Year 2015 - Program Participation | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------|------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|---------|
| Month | Correctional | Education | Job Skills | Firefighting | Substance Abuse | Vocational | Total |
| July | 635 | 750 | 112 | 42 | 73 | - | 1,612 |
| August | 1,257 | 98 | 52 | 55 | 61 | 7 | 1,523 |
| September | 930 | 1,711 | 89 | 73 | 61 | 269 | 2,864 |
| October | 549 | 1,254 | 90 | 101 | 33 | 108 | 2,027 |
| November | 471 | 1,883 | 111 | 26 | 33 | 172 | 2,524 |
| December | 323 | 1,662 | 97 | 45 | 54 | 219 | 2,181 |
| January | 943 | 1,682 | 116 | 36 | 30 | 202 | 2,807 |
| February | 394 | 1,330 | 161 | 84 | 44 | 208 | 2,013 |
| March | 743 | 1,503 | 165 | 190 | 67 | 310 | 2,668 |
| April | 676 | 1,046 | 153 | 139 | 52 | 197 | 2,066 |
| May | 555 | 1,207 | 141 | 163 | 53 | 235 | 2,119 |
| June | 338 | 888 | 68 | 103 | 61 | 173 | 1,458 |
| Average | 651 | 1,251 | 113 | 88 | 52 | 175 | 2,155 |
| % | 30.21% | 58.05% | 5.24% | 4.09% | 2.41% | 8.12% | 100.00% |

Exhibit 166

| Fiscal Year 2014 | Program Completions | | | | | | Total |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|------------|-------|-----------------|------------|---------|
| | Correctional | Educational | Job Skills | NDF | Substance Abuse | Vocational | |
| July | 699 | 25 | 146 | 68 | 34 | 29 | 1,001 |
| August | 601 | 27 | 87 | 82 | 27 | 23 | 847 |
| September | 679 | 36 | 64 | 97 | 30 | 35 | 941 |
| October | 789 | 76 | 117 | 112 | 13 | 58 | 1,165 |
| November | 472 | 47 | 129 | 42 | 13 | 35 | 738 |
| December | 889 | 127 | 97 | 34 | 23 | 9 | 1,179 |
| January | 732 | 2,044 | 166 | 166 | 31 | 60 | 3,199 |
| February | 602 | 1,120 | 119 | 119 | 23 | 19 | 2,002 |
| March | 521 | 1,180 | 65 | 65 | 41 | 86 | 1,958 |
| April | 470 | 1,244 | 161 | 161 | 34 | 38 | 2,108 |
| May | 849 | 811 | 169 | 169 | 42 | 108 | 2,148 |
| June | 639 | 629 | 127 | 127 | 20 | 22 | 1,564 |
| Average | 662 | 614 | 121 | 104 | 28 | 44 | 1,571 |
| % | 42.14% | 39.09% | 7.70% | 6.62% | 1.78% | 2.80% | 100.00% |

Exhibit 167

| Fiscal Year 2015 - Program Completions | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-------------|------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|---------|
| 2015 | Correctional | Educational | Job Skills | Fire-fighting | Substance Abuse | Vocational | Total |
| July | 771 | 11 | 76 | 44 | 44 | 0 | 946 |
| August | 413 | 17 | 43 | 50 | 40 | 9 | 572 |
| September | 687 | 18 | 143 | 35 | 37 | 27 | 947 |
| October | 319 | 52 | 69 | 71 | 22 | 73 | 606 |
| November | 512 | 87 | 59 | 26 | 14 | 87 | 785 |
| December | 694 | 106 | 78 | 28 | 39 | 66 | 1,011 |
| January | 446 | 120 | 72 | 30 | 13 | 88 | 769 |
| February | 213 | 19 | 48 | 68 | 31 | 47 | 426 |
| March | 340 | 95 | 134 | 181 | 36 | 107 | 893 |
| April | 263 | 54 | 104 | 126 | 36 | 27 | 610 |
| May | 264 | 165 | 97 | 161 | 35 | 34 | 756 |
| June | 603 | 15 | 44 | 121 | 43 | 2 | 828 |
| Average | 460 | 63 | 81 | 78 | 33 | 47 | 762 |
| % | 60.37% | 8.27% | 10.63% | 10.24% | 4.33% | 6.17% | 100.00% |

III. Prison Industries Division

Silver State Industries (SSI) is the Department's Prison Industries Division and offers a variety of self-supporting programs crafted to enhance the job skills of prison inmates while promoting good work ethic and earning time towards their sentences. The NDOC strongly gathers efforts to negotiate contracts with outside organizations, and the outcome is dependent on the economic outlook of each industrial sector. The programs offered result in financial benefits to the State of Nevada by reducing the cost of incarceration; thus, lowering the tax liability to tax payers. Offenders are used as labor and all operations comply with safety requirements while making products that meet standards of quality comparable to products available in the market place. The right to work in a prison industry business unit is earned by inmates who meet various criteria, such as those who maintain good behavior and qualify to work in a structured environment.

Silver Industries is a purpose driven program that enhances the quality of life of prison inmates as they engage in activities that allow them an opportunity to earn money and to reduce the length of their sentences. Offenders have the opportunity to engage in work in well diversified areas ranging from ranching to manufacturing to auto restoration.

Silver Industries produces and sells a variety of products and services to public and private entities and to private individuals. All financial activities of Prison Industries, the Prison Ranch, and Prison Industries Capital Improvements are maintained in one fund. Prison Industries operations include the following: (1) garment and drapery factories at Lovelock Correctional Center; (2) a furniture and woodshop at Northern Nevada Correctional Center; (3) a metal shop at Northern Nevada Correctional Center; (4) an auto and upholstery shop at Southern Desert Correctional Center; (5) a mattress factory at Northern Nevada Correctional Center; (6) a print and bindery shop at Northern Nevada Correctional Center; (7) a steel metal shop at Southern Desert Correctional Center; (8) a Department of Motor Vehicles license plate plant at Northern Nevada Correctional Center; and (9) a crops, livestock, and dairy ranch also at Northern Nevada Correctional Center. In addition to industries, SSI holds a few well known programs of the NDOC. A horse boarding program at the Stewart Conservation Camp, through a partnership with the Bureau of Land Management, specializes in gentling wild horses and preparing them for adoption. A card sorting program, supported through contacts with local gaming establishments, gives inmates the opportunity to count and arrange decks of cards used in gaming.

Silver Industries activities are organized mainly for public purposes and are exempt from federal income taxes. The State's Controller's Office administers all proceeds from Silver States enterprises and treats them as restricted and unrestricted enterprise funds. Revenue earned by Prison Industries capital projects is restricted and can be apportioned to build new facilities, equipment and supplies, or to start new prison industries programs. However, cash earned by prison industries operations or the prison ranch is unrestricted and can be expended within budgetary limits to support the daily operating activities of the division. Revenues earned from private employers from leasing of space or equipment in correctional facilities, as well as revenues raised from vocational

instruction, employment of offenders, and the prison farm are deposited in the Fund for Prison Industries.

Silver Industries total assets increased from \$5,047,203 to \$5,808,420, the combined inventory valued increased from \$637,342 to \$676,320, and accounts receivable decreased from a net realized value of \$1,111,636 to \$1,031,264. Favorably, from Fiscal Year 2014 to Fiscal Year 2015, total liabilities decreased from \$832,362 to \$617,022 and combined capital increased from \$4,214,841 to \$5,191,398. Change in year-over-year income was also highly favorable propelling from \$355,657 in 2014 to \$976,557 in 2015.

The economic benefits of programs offered by the Prison Industries Division are many as inmates are used as labor and can be employed by public or private contractors that support the above mentioned pursuits that grant them hands-on experience. Wages earned by inmates are comparable to other correctional system throughout the nation. Portions of their earnings are retained as dictated by law or regulation by the NDOC and distributed towards restitution, medical expenses, meals, transportation, and the inmate's trust account. Inmates working for the NDOC or private sector employers are subject to pay income tax and social security. Regardless of the employment relationship, all gross wages are earned by inmates are assessed 24.5% to defray the cost of housing, 5% for future prison industries capital improvement programs, and another 5% to support the State of Nevada Victims of Crime Fund. During Fiscal Year 2015, inmate wages totaled \$1,359,806 of which \$469,134 was deducted and allocated as follows: (1) \$333,153 for room and board, (2) \$67,990 for Prison Industries Capital Improvement programs, and another (3) \$67,990 for the Victims of Crime Fund. The total amount retained amounted to \$469,133 –a decrease of \$145,980 compared to Fiscal Year 2014.

IV. Structure Senior Living Program (True Grit)

The Senior Structured Living Program (SSLP) at the Northern Nevada Correctional Center (NNCC), also known as 'True Grit', began in 2003 as a pilot program to provide enhanced physical, mental, psychological, and spiritual care to older adults incarcerated within the Nevada correctional system. It rapidly evolved into a comprehensive program of therapeutic activities and a more secure living area for male prisoners ages 55 and older, gradually expanding from 15 men to currently 170 members. Of these 170 members, 162 are 55 and older with 8 being under 55.

As the program developed, it became apparent that, rather than just providing a safe and healthy environment within the prison for these older adults, True Grit could become a mechanism for bridging the chasm between prison and the community and has advanced into a program of rehabilitation and reentry into the outside world.

Approximately half of the men in the program are serving their first prison sentence, having been incarcerated after age 50. Seventy six are military veterans, predominantly from Viet Nam and

others are from the Korean and Gulf wars. These men benefit from the varied and comprehensive aspects of the SSLP.

Rehabilitation and plans for re-entry begin as soon as an individual is accepted into True Grit. Admission is not automatic on attaining a certain age because True Grit is a full-time, seven-day-a-week structured correctional program, prison industry or yard jobs and full-time education are not permitted; thus, men who enroll in this program must forgo other opportunities to benefit from this programming. Some individuals are unable to transfer to the Northern Nevada Correctional Center in Carson City where the program is located; thus, they cannot enroll. As a result, approximately 10% of the older adult male prison population in Nevada is affiliated with True Grit.

Once an individual has submitted a formal application to the program, an intake interview with the interdisciplinary team consisting of the program administrator, case worker, mental health counselor, and officer is completed. Acceptance is on a probationary status, usually for a six-to-twelve-week period. The individual's physical, psychological and mental health status is noted. His ability to perform activities of daily living (ADLs) is determined. Information concerning family issues, community support, mental health issues, substance abuse issues, and religious preferences are documented. During the probationary period there are several mandated programs each individual participates in providing measurable goals that need to be accomplished in order for the individual to be considered a good candidate for rehabilitation.

True Grit's programmatic activities are divided into eleven distinct components, each of which interact with the others, and are monitored by the program administrator and mental health counselor. Briefly, they include: discharge planning; diversion activities; cognitive enrichment therapy; substance abuse/addictions treatment; community involvement; health, wellness, and life skills; pet therapy; veterans peer support programs; spiritual activities; correctional mental health; and sex offender treatment. Members of the True Grit Program having convictions of sexual offenses are involved in an evidence-based cognitive-behavior program for sexual abusers (Harrison and DeFrancesco, 2010), as well as correctional programs and other therapeutic activities. Despite developing some moderate, age-related cognitive difficulties that interfere with ability to easily comprehend aspects of the therapeutic programming related to rehabilitation, many members are able to eventually re-connect with their family, obtain parole, and re-enter the community. Some individuals participate in all of these program elements; others in only a few, but all are involved with discharge planning from the beginning and throughout their association with True Grit.

In addition to instituting discharge planning at the beginning of an individual's involvements with True Grit, a significant aspect of the program is the case management team. This group is comprised of the program administrator/psychologist; the mental health counselor, the unit caseworker; and the correctional officers directly involved with the prisoners. The treatment team meets on a regular basis to discuss individual member's progress and/or problems. Medical and

administrative input is accessed on an as-needed basis.

The program has been successful, in large part, due to the volunteer support and community involvement that it has received. Volunteers are the lifeblood of the program. The first outside group that was associated with True Grit consisted of several women and their therapy dogs from the Intermountain Animal Therapy organization. Interaction with the dogs and their handlers provide significant socialization activity that reinforces for the men that there is life and hope ‘outside the fence’ (Wannan, 2010). Although Pet Therapy has been discontinued, other volunteers and groups have become interested in True Grit; such as groups focused on cultural awareness, creative writing, mindfulness meditation, artistic, spiritual, and mental health support including Alcoholic and Narcotic Anonymous programs to the men.

A significant part of the volunteer support for True Grit also stems from military veteran volunteers. A peer support group, modeled after the Veteran’s Administration Vet2Vet program, implemented in 2009, with Navy and Marine Corps veteran volunteers facilitating the group. Local chapters of the Vietnam Veterans of America (VVA) assist the in-prison VVA chapter with various activities as well (Hubert et al., 2009). A licensed marriage and family therapist, who is also a combat veteran, facilitates individual psychotherapy on a volunteer basis to help combat Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and choosing life support groups. Lastly, licensed social worker from the Veterans Administration meets regularly with the True Grit veteran members to provide information and referral in order to facilitate their reintegration through transition to VA mental health resources and other referrals for their successful reintegration into the community.

The greatest challenges for the True Grit interdisciplinary treatment team in fostering health and well-being among the geriatric prisoners is developing competencies in working with the practice intersection of housing, mental health, physical health and criminal justice sectors of care. Improving care while incarcerated is an important step towards reducing overall costs of incarceration and reentry; costs for care while incarcerated are two to eight times higher for those between the ages of 55 to 80 (Maschi, et al., 2012a; Maschi et al., 2012b). The treatment team strives to develop competencies in gerontological practice including geriatric mental health assessment and intervention, case management, interdisciplinary collaboration, and discharge planning. Due to the complex nature of individual, community and legal factors impacting transitional planning, an interdisciplinary response that includes pre-release coordinators, medical, mental health, peer companions, family, and communities is critical. The grassroots, multiple stakeholder perspectives, as demonstrated in True Grit, are critical to foster health and well-being among geriatric prisoners and to help them maintain community bonds while in the criminal justice system (Maschi et al., 2014). Through needs assessments, mental health treatment and rehabilitation programs, the potential barriers are identified for the individual members in True Grit in their local communities and identified community based organizations and members who can help address them.

In summary, True Grit is a multi-faceted, multi-disciplinary programmatic approach to the bio psychosocial and spiritual needs of older adult prisoners, with the primary goal being rehabilitation of the individual and assistance with re-entry into society.

V. Victims Services Division

Pursuant to Nevada Revised Statutes 178 and 209.521, Nevada law stipulates that victims of crime have the right to receive notification whenever the NDOC releases an offender from custody or escapes from a correctional site. The Victims Services Units or VSU is responsible for overseeing the victims of crime program and provides services for victims, their family members, or threatened citizens. Services of the VSU range from the provision of notifications to advocacy and referrals to meet victims' specific needs, concerns over threats from offenders, to compliance by offenders with specific conditions. When necessary, VSU refers victims to local public or community based services as well as to entities outside Nevada. Another service provided is the coordination of victims' attendance to Parole Board hearings as well as to Pardons Board hearings and executions. All information kept by the VSU is confidential and various measures are taken to protect victims from the risk of being located by offenders. Victims wishing to be notified of actions that concern inmates must register on the Victim Information and Notification Everyday (VINE) portal. During Fiscal Year 2015, VSU made 20,000 contacts with individuals, such as victims of crime, threatened persons, and other interested parties; and 750 contacts with law enforcement agencies. During the same fiscal year, division personnel attended five Parole Board hearings and two Pardons Board sessions. The Unit also provided four training session for staff, five for law enforcement agencies, and three for community and advocacy organizations.

VI. Family Services Division

Family Services serves as the focal point for all inquiries received in regards to inmates from family members and acquaintances. Inquiries can be submitted to the division in various methods, such as by phone or letter and an effort is made to accommodate non-English speakers. Family Services works cooperatively with leaders in the department and with family members who provide suggestions or feedback that might improve specific matters. In addition to responding to questions from family, Family Services also refers persons seeking support or services to community organizations or support groups that assist family members or friends of persons that are in prison. NDOC procedures set restriction on the type of material that is released, to whom, and the reasons as it must adhere to ethical guidelines and regulations regarding the inmate's privacy and confidentiality of information. Thus, the division must balance the needs of prisoners, family members, and close friends by helping them interpret the sentencing process; their financial and programmatic needs; while ensuring them of their wellbeing. In Fiscal Year 2015, the NDOC replied to a total of 15,476 inquiries about inmates, of which 74.43% were made by phone, 14.70% by e-mail, and 10.98% by letter. The monthly counts for Fiscal Year 2015 are provided in the table below.

Exhibit 168

| Fiscal Year 2015 | | | | |
|------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Month | Phones | Email | Letters | Total |
| July | 1,175 | 202 | 133 | 1,510 |
| August | 414 | 15 | 17 | 446 |
| September | 836 | 176 | 195 | 1,207 |
| October | 909 | 180 | 136 | 1,225 |
| November | 939 | 209 | 89 | 1,237 |
| December | 921 | 217 | 153 | 1,291 |
| January | 1,147 | 231 | 166 | 1,544 |
| February | 1,195 | 191 | 144 | 1,530 |
| March | 1,450 | 244 | 237 | 1,931 |
| April | 1,067 | 202 | 154 | 1,423 |
| May | 639 | 169 | 51 | 859 |
| June | 827 | 239 | 207 | 1,273 |
| Total | 11,519 | 2,275 | 1,682 | 15,476 |
| % | 74.43% | 14.70% | 10.98% | 100.00% |

Prison Administration



I. Fiscal Administration

State agencies in Nevada must prepare biennial budgets for approval by the Governor's Finance Office, formerly the State of Nevada's Executive Budget Office. Each biennial cycle encompass three phases that enable agencies to assess past and future needs, derive projections, and evaluate the level of revenues available in upcoming fiscal periods. The budget preparation process is a collaborative effort of all the divisions in the NDOC that is orchestrated by the Fiscal Division and that involves planning and coordination from all decision units and cost centers in a strategic manner. The Corrections budget is mainly dependent on revenue available in the General Fund and highly dependent on the state of the local economy. Thus, managing Corrections fiscal accounts requires significant cost control measures as the department must adhere to a multitude of regulations that change over time and adapt to a changing environment. Costs projections are derived from historical actuals as well as from the incorporation of foreseen or desired items, involving programmatic and development, physical capacity planning, and forecasting. Newly introduced laws also require enhancements or expansions of existing departments. Regardless, the main driver of the correctional budget are: 1) the prison population, 2) the facilities that house them, and 3) the officers that supervise them. The size of the NDOC's biennial operating budget for Fiscal Years 2014 and 2015 was \$555,509,231, of which 90.63% was supported with accounts in the General Fund, 6.91% from other sources, and 2.45% from prison industries activities (NDOC, 2015). The general fund is the main source of support for medical services for inmates, administration, programs, and housing of offenders. The total budget is derived by calculating the rate of housing inmates at each facility and non-institutional costs over the two-year correctional population projection.

Exhibit 169

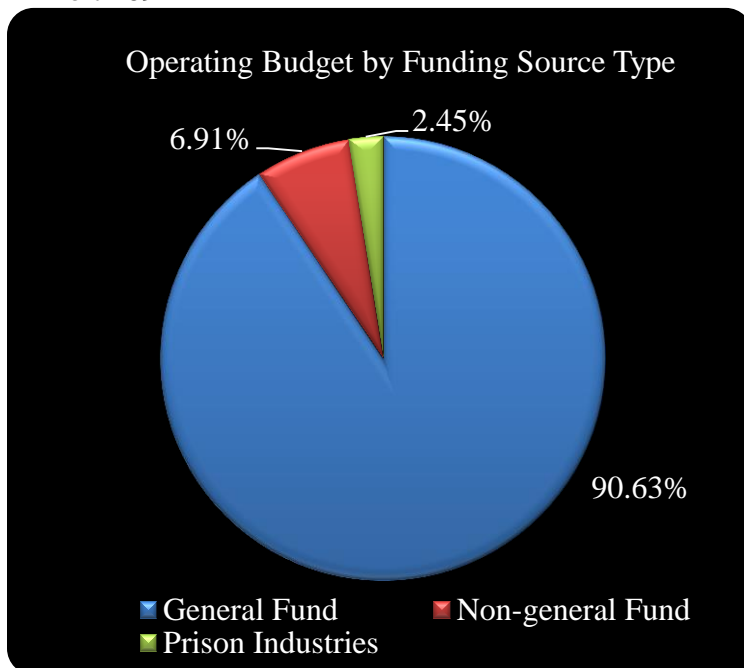


Exhibit 170

| Operating Budget | Fiscal Year 2014 | Fiscal Year 2015 | Biennial Budget |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| General Fund Accounts | | | |
| General Fund | \$244,046,102 | \$243,261,780 | \$487,307,882 |
| Other Fund | 8,119,148 | 8,043,364 | 16,167,512 |
| Total | \$252,165,250 | \$251,310,144 | \$503,457,394 |
| Non-general Fund Accounts | | | |
| Inmate Store | \$14,518,561 | \$14,496,202 | \$29,014,763 |
| Inmate Welfare | 4,657,057 | 4,727,665 | 9,384,722 |
| Total | \$19,175,618 | \$19,223,867 | \$38,399,485 |
| Prison Industries Accounts | | | |
| Prison Industries | \$4,416,489 | \$4,446,848 | \$8,863,337 |
| Prison Dairy | 2,372,576 | 2,398,453 | 4,771,015 |
| Total | \$6,789,051 | \$6,845,301 | \$13,634,352 |
| All Funds | | | |
| Total | \$278,129,919 | \$277,379,312 | \$555,509,231 |

Exhibit 171

| Fiscal Year 2014 | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------|------------|
| Cost | Aggregate Cost | Planned Population | Annual Cost | Daily Cost |
| Non-institutional Type | | | | |
| Medical | \$42,963,395 | 12,667 | \$3,391.76 | \$9.29 |
| Administration | 22,039,617 | 12,667 | 1,739.92 | 4.77 |
| Programs | 6,755,886 | 12,667 | 533.35 | 1.46 |
| Total | \$71,758,898 | 12,667 | \$5,665.03 | \$15.52 |
| Institutional Type | | | | |
| Institution | \$162,083,366 | 10,768 | \$15,052.32 | \$41.24 |
| Remote Camps | 7,616,909 | 762 | 9,995.94 | 27.39 |
| Non-remote Camps | 5,686,515 | 749 | 7,592.14 | 20.80 |
| Transitional Housing | 3,860,938 | 301 | 12,827.04 | 35.14 |
| Restitution Center | 1,158,624 | 87 | 13,317.52 | 36.49 |
| Total | \$180,406,352 | 12,667 | \$14,242.23 | \$39.02 |
| All Cost Types | | | | |
| Total Cost | \$252,165,250 | 12,667 | \$19,907.26 | \$54.54 |

Exhibit 172

| Fiscal Year 2015 | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Cost | Aggregate Cost \$ | Planned Population | Annual Cost \$ | Daily Cost \$ |
| Non-institutional Type | | | | |
| Medical | \$41,157,951 | 12,714 | \$3,237.21 | \$8.87 |
| Administration | 20,396,544 | 12,714 | 1,604.26 | 4.40 |
| Programs | 6,723,186 | 12,714 | 528.00 | 1.45 |
| Total | \$68,277,681 | 12,714 | \$5,370.28 | \$14.71 |
| Institutional Type | | | | |
| Institution | \$164,45,033 | 10,805 | \$15,219.90 | \$41.70 |
| Remote Camps | 7,670,043 | 726 | 10,065.67 | 27.58 |
| Non-remote Camps | 5,640,610 | 748 | 7,540.92 | 20.66 |
| Transitional Housing | 4,124,781 | 301 | 13,703.59 | 37.54 |
| Restitution Center | 1,145,996 | 98 | 11,693.84 | 32.04 |
| Total | \$183,032,463 | 12,714 | \$14,396.14 | \$39.44 |
| All Cost Types | | | | |
| Total Cost | \$251,310,144 | 12,714 | \$19,766.41 | \$54.15 |

The annual total cost per inmate approved by the 2013 Nevada Legislature was \$19,907 for Fiscal Year 2014 and \$19,766 for Fiscal Year 2015 inclusive of all costs. Actual costs, however, tend to deviate from approved as the cost of managing the correctional system fluctuates and unplanned expenses are incurred. In Fiscal Year 2014, actual non-institutional and institutional costs per inmate were \$317.81 and \$14.30 higher than planned respectively. In Fiscal Year 2015, actual non-institutional and institutional costs were \$30 and \$207.26 lower than budgeted respectively. Of these total costs, \$5,665 and \$5,370 allocated each fiscal year for non-facility costs. Overall, from 2006 to 2015, 10%, 28%, and 62% of non-institutional costs were spent on programs, administration, and medical care respectively.

Exhibit 173

| Fiscal Year 2014 | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Cost | Approved | Actual |
| Non-institutional | \$ 5,665.03 | \$5,982.84 |
| Institutional | 14,242.23 | 14,256.53 |
| Total | \$19,907.26 | \$20,239.38 |

Exhibit 174

| Fiscal Year 2015 | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Cost | Approved | Actual |
| Non-institutional | \$ 5,370.28 | \$5,340.28 |
| Institutional | 14,396.14 | 14,188.88 |
| Total | \$19,766.41 | \$19,529.16 |

Exhibit 175

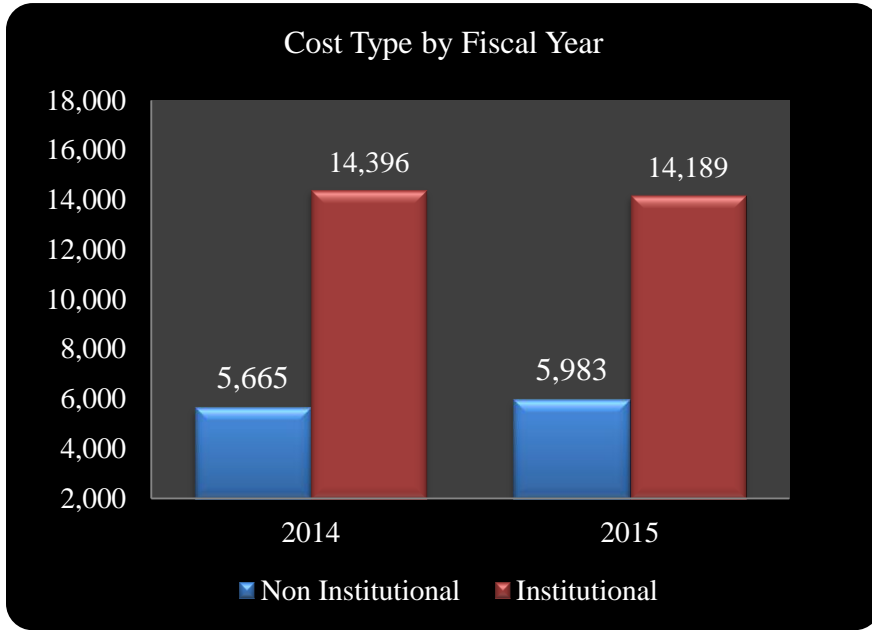


Exhibit 176

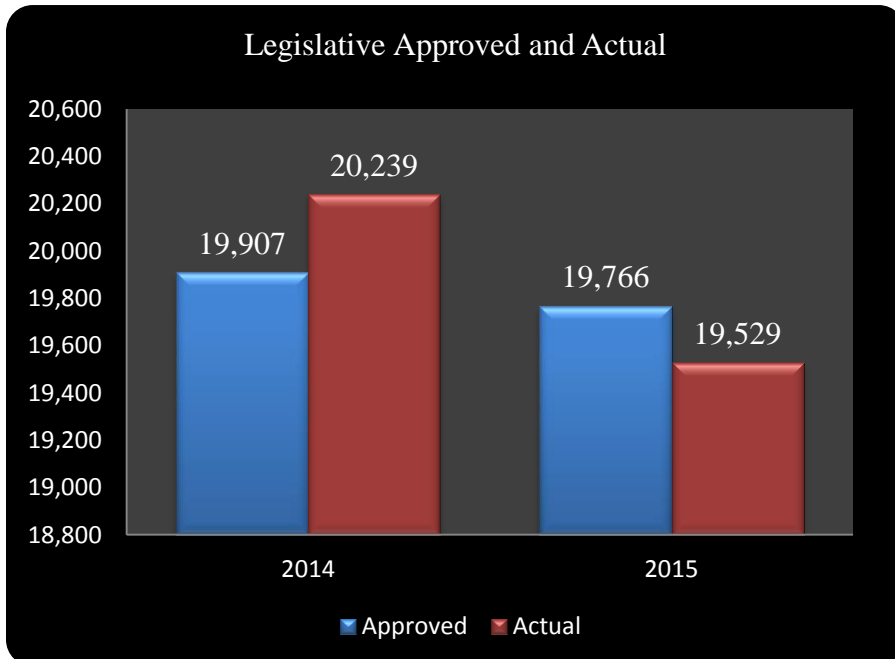


Exhibit 177

| Total Costs Analysis (Fiscal Year 2006 to 2015) | | | |
|--|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Cost Category | Ten-Year FY Average | Ten-Year FY Average % | Ten-Year % Change |
| Non Institutional | \$ 5,493.76 | 27.05% | 16.50% |
| Institutional | 14,817.34 | 72.95% | 10.34% |
| Total | \$20,311.10 | 100.00% | 8.42% |

Exhibit 178

| Distribution of Non Institutional Costs per Inmate (Fiscal Year 2006 to 2015) | | | |
|--|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Cost Category | Ten-Year FY Average | Ten-Year FY Average % | Ten-Year % Change |
| Administration | \$1,542.85 | 28.08% | 11.38% |
| Medical | 3,425.50 | 62.35% | 10.48% |
| Programs | 525.42 | 9.56% | 31.15% |
| Total | \$5,493.77 | 100.00% | 16.50% |

Exhibit 179

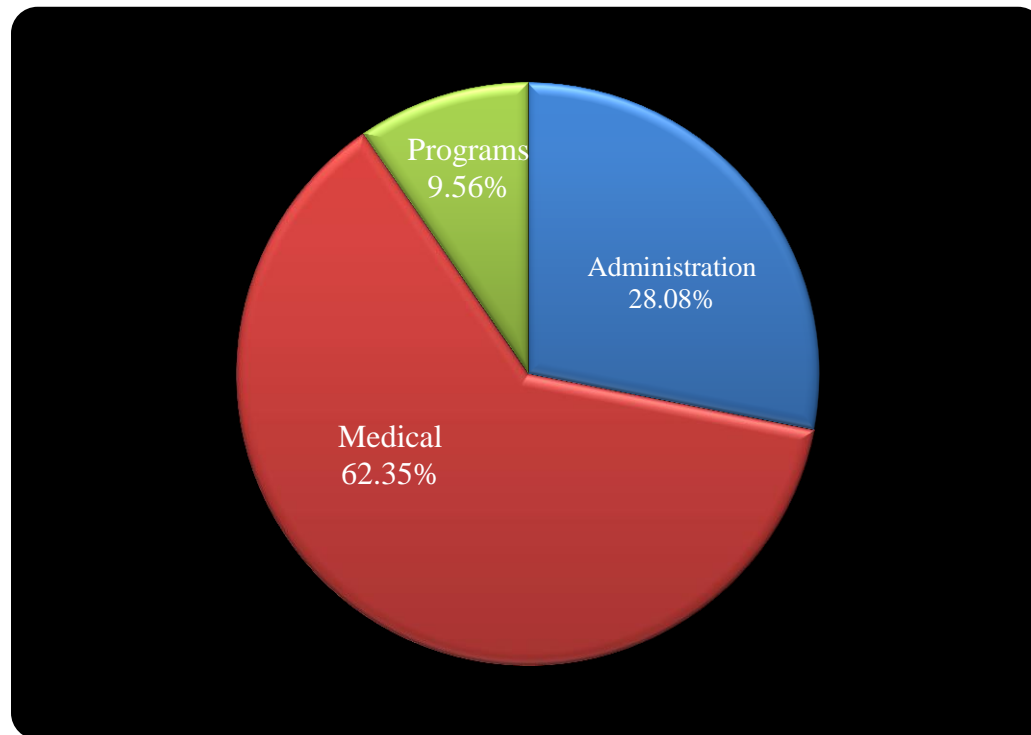
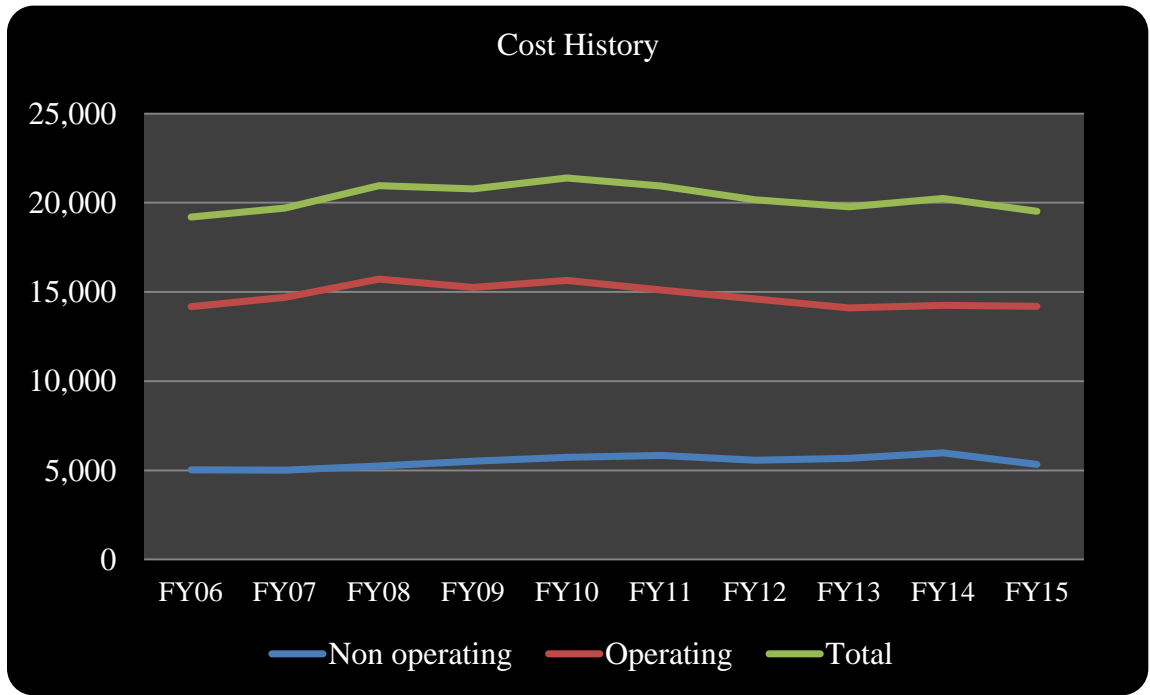




Exhibit 182

| Cost Type (\$) | FY06 | FY07 | FY08 | FY09 | FY10 | FY11 | FY12 | FY13 | FY14 | FY15 |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Non-operating | 5,035 | 5,008 | 5,244 | 5,522 | 5,735 | 5,829 | 5,571 | 5,670 | 5,983 | 5,340 |
| Operating | 14,172 | 14,701 | 15,720 | 15,259 | 15,646 | 15,112 | 14,605 | 14,112 | 14,257 | 14,189 |
| Total | 19,208 | 19,709 | 20,964 | 20,781 | 21,382 | 20,941 | 20,175 | 19,782 | 20,239 | 19,529 |

Exhibit 183

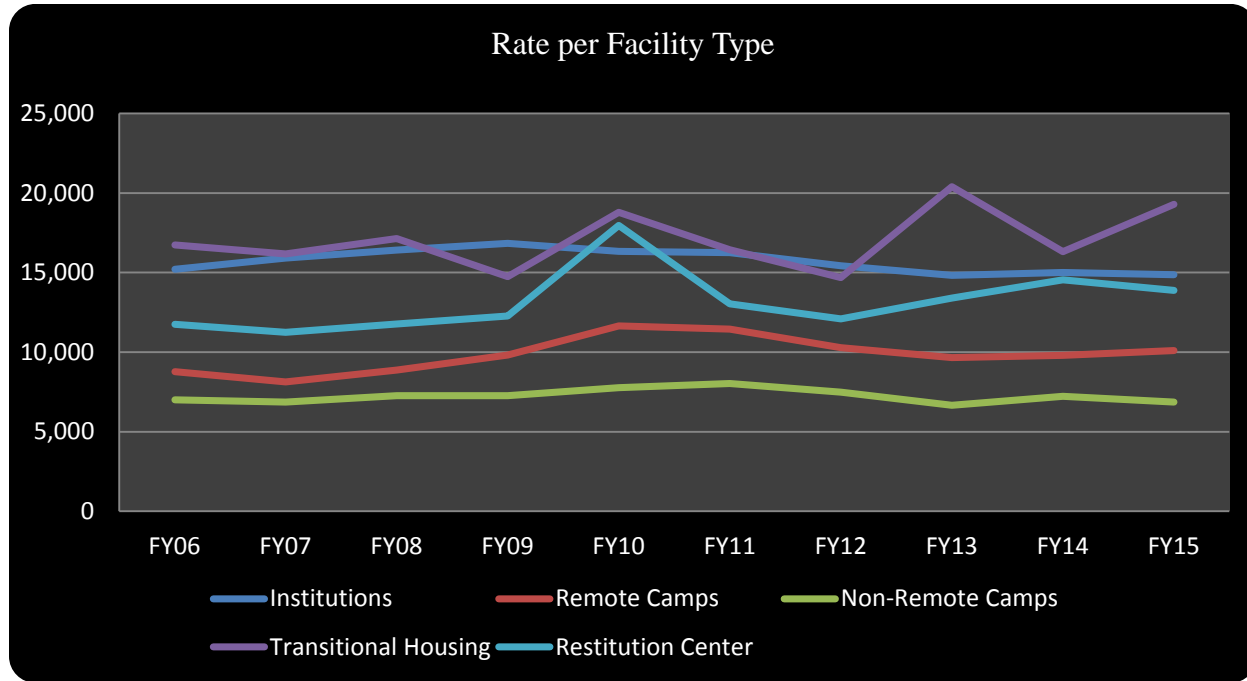


As shown in the table above, the cost of incarceration increased from \$19,208 in Fiscal Year 2006 to a peak of \$20,964 in Fiscal Year 2008, and then reached its next lowest point in Fiscal Year 2015 when it declined to \$19,529.

Exhibit 184

| Facility Type (\$) | FY06 | FY07 | FY08 | FY09 | FY10 | FY11 | FY12 | FY13 | FY14 | FY15 |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Institutions | 15,207 | 15,916 | 16,409 | 16,849 | 16,335 | 16,251 | 15,435 | 14,832 | 15,002 | 14,862 |
| Remote Camps | 8,773 | 8,140 | 8,872 | 9,828 | 11,653 | 11,450 | 10,281 | 9,663 | 9,807 | 10,107 |
| Non-Remote Camps | 7,013 | 6,867 | 7,269 | 7,258 | 7,766 | 8,040 | 7,485 | 6,655 | 7,234 | 6,867 |
| Transitional Housing | 16,730 | 16,173 | 17,150 | 14,758 | 18,783 | 16,445 | 14,694 | 20,407 | 16,309 | 19,284 |
| Restitution Center | 11,750 | 11,240 | 11,774 | 12,266 | 17,973 | 13,036 | 12,101 | 13,410 | 14,540 | 13,877 |

Exhibit 185



The cost of housing an inmate in an institution rose from \$15,207 in Fiscal Year 2006 to a peak of \$16,849 in Fiscal Year 2009; then, it gradually declined to its lowest point of \$14,862 per year in Fiscal Year 2015. The cost of housing an inmate at the transitional housing center, however, has fluctuated on an ongoing basis, starting the decade with an annual cost \$16,730 in Fiscal Year 2006 , going up to \$17,150 in Fiscal Year 2008, going down to \$14,694 in Fiscal Year 2012, and going back up to \$19,284 in Fiscal Year 2015. Restitution center cost per inmate has also fluctuated considerably with the decade beginning with a cost of \$11,750, peaking to \$17,973 in Fiscal Year 2010, and then coming down to \$13,877 in Fiscal Year 2015. Costs per inmate have declined due to strong efforts being made by the NDOC to adapt to fluctuations in economic conditions that restrict revenues and budgets and that have required state agencies to control expenses.

II. Medical Division Administration

The offender population requires on-going medical care. An initial assessment is scheduled to evaluate the offender's specific medical, mental, vision, and dental needs. The results of the initial assessment are utilized to determine if the inmate is in good condition, if he or she will require ongoing visits, prescription medications, or special housing. Inmates have access to care to meet their most immediate needs for a co-pay of \$8, with some exceptions when requiring a medical visit. However, inmates without financial resources are not denied care; instead, their co-pays are covered with moneys from the Inmate Welfare Fund financed with proceeds from canteen sales in the correctional sites. In Fiscal Year 2014, 16.96% of inmates were in stable medical condition but required follow up care and periodic examination; 1.78% had limited mobility and required ongoing examinations; and less than 1% required frequent intensive skilled medical or nursing care. In Fiscal Year 2015, 16.45% met the criteria for follow up and periodic examinations; however, the proportion with limited mobility went up to 1.98% of the in-house population. Analysis of health care data revealed that in Fiscal Year 2014, 14.41% of offenders had a mild mental impairment that required follow-up visits with this proportion increasing slightly to 14.72% in Fiscal Year 2015. Mild or moderate mental health impairments are more common among women as concluded from the results of the assessments. Mental health follow-up care or continuing treatment was required by 37.55% and 38.53% of females versus 13.37% and 13.48% in Fiscal Years 2014 and 2015 respectively. Offenders with mild mental health impairments don't impose custody restrictions. Offenders with moderate to severe mental health impairments who require ongoing mental health treatment, medications, or special housing represented only about 1% of the entire in-house populations during both fiscal years. Dental evaluations also concluded that women are in greater need of dental care relative to men reflecting that 32.15% and 36.95% required further care or comprehensive dental care versus 23.67% and 24.51% in Fiscal Years 2014 and 2015 respectively.

Exhibit 186

| Fiscal Year 2014 | | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| Medical Assessment | Females | Males | Total |
| Stable minimal or no follow up visits | 77.36% | 81.56% | 81.20% |
| Stable follow-up care and periodic examinations | 20.93% | 16.59% | 16.96% |
| Stable with limited mobility and period examinations | 1.62% | 1.80% | 1.78% |
| Not stable with intensive skilled medical or nursing care | 0.09% | 0.05% | 0.05% |
| Total | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |

Exhibit 187

| Fiscal Year 2015 | | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| Medical Assessment | Females | Males | Total |
| Stable minimal or no follow up visits | 77.18% | 81.96% | 81.54% |
| Stable follow-up care and periodic examinations | 20.73% | 16.04% | 16.45% |
| Stable with limited mobility and period examinations | 2.09% | 1.97% | 1.98% |
| Not stable with intensive skilled medical or nursing care | 0.00% | 0.03% | 0.03% |
| Total | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |

Exhibit 188

| Fiscal Year 2014 | | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| Psychological Assessment | Female | Male | Total |
| No impairment | 62.46% | 86.63% | 84.54% |
| Mild impairment requiring follow up visits | 35.04% | 12.46% | 14.41% |
| Moderate impairment requiring continuous treatment | 2.51% | 0.72% | 0.87% |
| Severe impairment requiring continuous treatment and special housing | 0.00% | 0.19% | 0.18% |
| Total | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |

Exhibit 189

| Fiscal Year 2015 | | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| Psychological Assessment | Female | Male | Total |
| No impairment | 61.47% | 86.52% | 84.32% |
| Mild impairment requiring follow up visits | 36.62% | 12.61% | 14.72% |
| Moderate impairment requiring continuous treatment | 1.90% | 0.72% | 0.82% |
| Severe impairment requiring continuous treatment and special housing | 0.00% | 0.15% | 0.14% |
| Total | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |

Exhibit 190

| Fiscal Year 2014 | | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| Dental Assessment | Female | Male | Total |
| Adequate masticatory function requiring minimal routine dental care or treatment | 67.85% | 76.33% | 75.60% |
| Adequate masticatory function requiring non-urgent follow-up care | 20.22% | 17.46% | 17.70% |
| Not adequate masticatory function requiring extensive comprehensive dental care | 11.93% | 6.22% | 6.71% |
| Total | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |

Exhibit 191

| Fiscal Year 2015 | | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| Dental Assessment | Female | Male | Total |
| Adequate masticatory function requiring minimal routine dental care or treatment | 63.05% | 75.49% | 74.39% |
| Adequate masticatory function requiring non-urgent follow-up care | 21.37% | 18.61% | 18.85% |
| Not adequate masticatory function requiring extensive comprehensive dental care | 15.59% | 5.91% | 6.76% |
| Total | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |

A large portion of health care costs for the correctional population is paid for with dollars from the State's General Fund (96.37%) and a smaller proportion is co-shared by the inmates. The general fund is also the main source for prescription drugs prescribed by the NDOC or by outside providers. The NDOC also contracts with local providers from Preferred Health Organizations networks outside the prison system for specialized medical services. Most expenses associated with hospitalizations that last more than 24 hours are covered by Medicaid, as dictated by federal law, and these expenses are not included in the NDOC's medical budget.

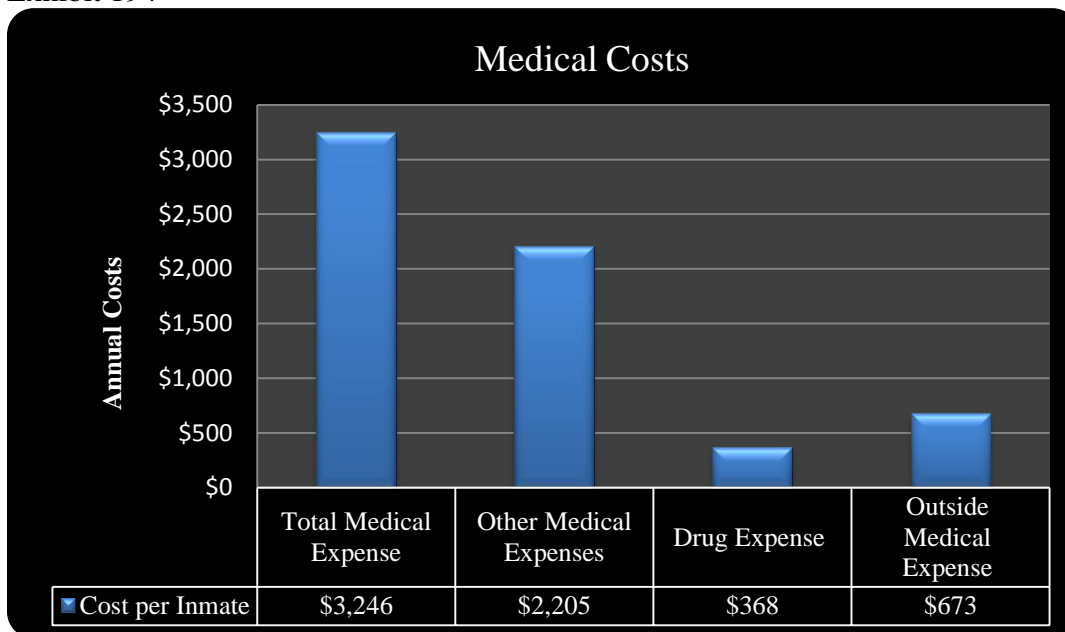
Exhibit 192

| Fiscal Year 2015 Medical Care Costs | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Medical Cost | Cost per Person | Total Cost |
| Internal medical cost | \$3,246.00 | \$41,270,369.64 |
| External medical care | 673.41 | 8,561,690.57 |
| Prescription drug cost | \$367.89 | \$4,677,325.60 |

Exhibit 193

| Health Care Funding Sources – Budgeted and Non Budgeted | | | |
|---|---------|---------------|----------|
| General Fund | Co-pays | Indigent Fund | Medicaid |
| | | | |

Exhibit 194



The per-unit cost of providing medical care increased from \$2,884.15 in Fiscal Year 2006 to \$3,212.45 in Fiscal Year 2015 resulting in an average cost of \$3,376.29 for the entire decade. In all, from the end of SFY 2005 to the end of SFY 2015, the cost of providing medical services for inmates increased by 11.38% at a compounded annual growth rate of 1.14%. Many factors have affected the cost of providing medical care for the population in general, and comparably, to the inmate population. Routine exams, preventive care, prescription drugs, the spread of diseases, and an aging population are among many of the factors that are impacting the cost and level of provision of medical services.

III. Workforce Analysis

State and local governments are required to abide by the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972 and, if they meet a given threshold in the number of employees, they are required to keep records of their full-time employees, their race and ethnicity categories, gender, salary data, and occupation. As an Equal Opportunity Employer, the NDOC's administrative regulations prohibit discrimination in employment based on race, ethnicity, age, religion, or gender. The Nevada Department of Corrections is an Equal Opportunity Employer (EEO) and tracks labor force information by category and gender. Throughout Fiscal Year 2015, 3,057 individuals were employed by the department. Eight occupational categories are followed: (1) administrator, (2) professional, (3) technician, (4) protective service worker, (5) paraprofessional, (6) administrative support, (7) skilled craft worker, and (8) service maintenance. Individuals employed in protective service, administrative support, and professional positions represent the largest proportion of NDOC's work force. At fiscal year-end 66.05% of the workforce of the NDOC was employed in custody positions, a decline of 1.06 percent points relative to Fiscal Year 2013. Professional occupations, the second largest category, employed 14.83% of the workforce, an increase of .50 percent points relative to Fiscal Year 2013.

Whenever possible, an attempt is made to recruit employees that speak foreign languages and are able to communicate with non-English speaking offenders and their families. Thus, members of minority groups are also represented in the NDOC's workforce. At fiscal year-end 13% of the workforce was comprised of African Americans, 13% Hispanics, 6% Asians or Pacific Islanders, and 1% was Native American. Caucasians represented 65% of the workforce, and for another 2% the race or ethnicity was unknown or fell in a category not defined by Equal Opportunity Standards.

Nearly three fourths of the staff of the NDOC is made of males of which 78.92% are employed in protective services occupations and only 11.41% are employed in administrative, professional, or paraprofessional occupations. In contrast, 26.73% of the workforce is made up of women with 30.78% employed in protective services occupations; and 38.93% are employed in administration, professional, or paraprofessional positions.

Exhibit 195

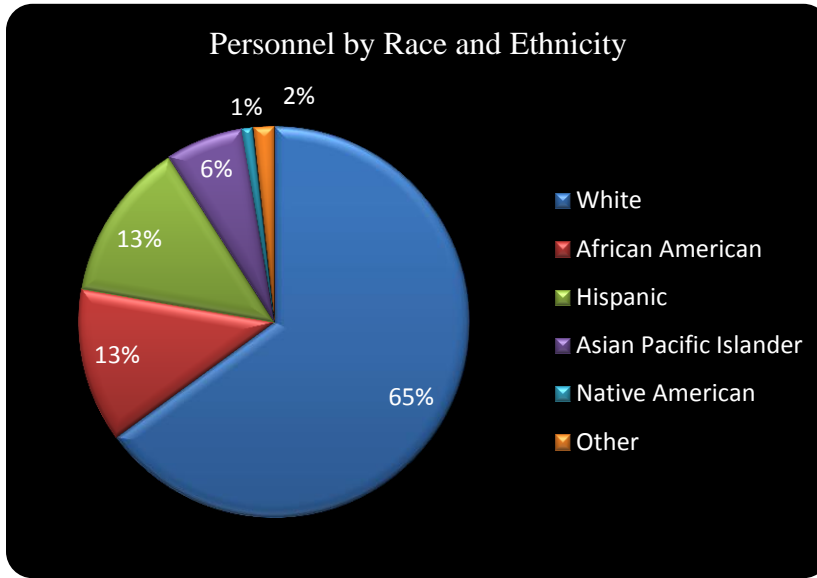


Exhibit 196

| EEO Category | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|----------------------------|--------------|----------------|------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Count | Male % | Count | Female % | Count | % |
| Administrative Support | 39 | 1.73% | 179 | 21.78% | 218 | 7.09% |
| Administrators | 43 | 1.91% | 30 | 3.65% | 73 | 2.37% |
| Paraprofessionals | 5 | 0.22% | 43 | 5.23% | 48 | 1.56% |
| Professionals | 209 | 9.28% | 247 | 30.05% | 456 | 14.83% |
| Protective Service Workers | 1,778 | 78.92% | 253 | 30.78% | 2,031 | 66.05% |
| Service Maintenance | 88 | 3.91% | 9 | 1.09% | 97 | 3.15% |
| Skilled Craft Workers | 62 | 2.7% | 5 | 0.61% | 67 | 2.18% |
| Technicians | 29 | 1.29% | 56 | 6.81% | 85 | 2.76% |
| Total EEO/Ethnicity | 2,253 | 100.00% | 822 | 100.00% | 3,075 | 100.00% |

Exhibit 197

| Female Work Force by Category and Race or Ethnicity | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------|-------|----------------|
| Category | Caucasian | African American | Hispanic | Asian Pacific Islander | Native American | Other | Total Category |
| Administrative Support | 149 | 10 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 179 |
| Administrators | 24 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| Maintenance | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Paraprofessionals | 27 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 43 |
| Professionals | 173 | 25 | 11 | 32 | 3 | 3 | 247 |
| Protective Service | 123 | 67 | 42 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 253 |
| Skilled Craft | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Technicians | 41 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 56 |
| Total | 547 | 122 | 76 | 54 | 10 | 12 | 822 |
| % | 66.55% | 14.84% | 9.25% | 6.57% | 1.22% | 1.58% | 100.00% |

Exhibit 198

| Male Work Force by Category and Race or Ethnicity | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------|-------|----------------|
| Category | Caucasian | African American | Hispanic | Asian Pacific Islander | Native American | Other | Total Category |
| Administrative Support | 28 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 39 |
| Administrators | 37 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 43 |
| Maintenance | 67 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 88 |
| Paraprofessionals | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Professionals | 141 | 17 | 15 | 33 | 1 | 2 | 209 |
| Protective Service | ,111` | 233 | 297 | 90 | 13 | 34 | 1,778 |
| Skilled Craft | 48 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 62 |
| Technicians | 14 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 29 |
| Total | 1,451 | 270 | 330 | 144 | 18 | 40 | 2,253 |
| % | 64.40% | 11.98% | 14.65% | 6.39% | 0.80% | 1.78% | 100.00% |

IV. Full Time Equivalent

The Division of Human Resources oversees all matters related to the NDOC's workforce, including recruiting and training, compensation, and payroll functions. The size of the workforce is dependent on many factors such as trends in prison population growth, federal or state regulations, and funding. Personnel positions must be approved by the State's Executive Budget and be fully justified. Full-time equivalent positions are mainly funded with moneys from the General Fund; however, a small proportion is supported by the inmate store, the Inmate Welfare Fund, and Prison Industries. In Fiscal Years 2014 and Fiscal Years 2015, 96.64% of full-time equivalent positions were funded by the General Fund and the other 3.36% by other sources. Each year, a total of 2,650 were authorized, and of these, 2,591 and 2,584.70 were filled as of Fiscal Years 2014 and 2015 respectively (NDOC, 2013-2015).

Exhibit 199

| Funding | Fiscal Year 2014 | Fiscal Year 2015 | % |
|---------------|------------------|------------------|---------|
| General Fund | 2,650.64 | 2,649.64 | 96.64% |
| Other Sources | 92.04 | 92.04 | 3.36% |
| Total | 2,742.68 | 2,741.68 | 100.00% |

Funding for positions by different sources has not fluctuated much in the past ten years and reached a 10-year average of 96.37% supported by the General Fund and 3.63% by other sources. However, there has been year-to-year fluctuation in these two categories. Year-to-year support from the General Fund increased by 13.68% in Fiscal Year 2016; however, it declined by 10.39% in Fiscal Year 2010, by 3.72% in 2012, and by 3.72% in Fiscal year 2012. In Fiscal Years 2011, 2013 to 2015 year-over-year change was almost flat. Other sources of financial support for positions had the highest increase in Fiscal Year 2008 (4.27%) but declined by as much as 8.93% in Fiscal Year 2014.

Exhibit 200

| Full-time Equivalent | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Funding Source | FY 2006 | FY 2007 | FY 2008 | FY 2009 | FY 2010 | FY 2011 | FY 2012 | FY 2013 | FY 2014 | FY 2015 |
| General Fund | 2,654.93 | 2,719.44 | 2,814.46 | 3,062.46 | 2,744.40 | 2,744.40 | 2,642.40 | 2,642.40 | 2,650.64 | 2,649.64 |
| Inmate Store | 53.51 | 55.51 | 60.06 | 60.06 | 58.06 | 58.06 | 56.06 | 56.06 | 54.04 | 54.04 |
| Inmate Welfare | 18.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 19.00 | 19.00 |
| Prison Industries | 26.00 | 26.00 | 26.00 | 26.00 | 25.00 | 22.00 | 22.00 | 22.00 | 19.00 | 19.00 |
| Prison Dairy | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| Total | 2,757.44 | 2,825.95 | 2,925.52 | 3,173.52 | 2,852.46 | 2,849.46 | 2,743.46 | 2,743.46 | 2,742.68 | 2,741.68 |

Exhibit 201

| Full-time Equivalent Positions | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Funding Source | FY 2006 | FY 2007 | FY 2008 | FY 2009 | FY 2010 | FY 2011 | FY 2012 | FY 2013 | FY 2014 | FY 2015 |
| General Fund | 2,654.93 | 2,719.44 | 2,814.46 | 3,062.46 | 2,744.4 | 2,744.4 | 2,642.4 | 2,642.4 | 2,650.64 | 2,649.64 |
| Other | 102.51 | 106.51 | 111.06 | 111.06 | 108.06 | 105.06 | 101.06 | 101.06 | 92.04 | 92.04 |
| Total | 2,757.44 | 2,825.95 | 2,925.52 | 3,173.52 | 2,852.46 | 2,849.46 | 2,743.46 | 2,743.46 | 2,742.68 | 2,741.68 |

Exhibit 202

| % Change in FTEs by Funding Source | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Funding Source | FY 2006 | FY 2007 | FY 2008 | FY 2009 | FY 2010 | FY 2011 | FY 2012 | FY 2013 | FY 2014 | FY 2015 |
| General Fund | 13.68% | 2.43% | 3.49% | 8.81% | -10.39% | 0.00% | -3.72% | 0.00% | 0.31% | -0.04% |
| Other Sources | -0.97% | 3.90% | 4.27% | 0.00% | -2.70% | -2.78% | -3.81% | 0.00% | -8.93% | 0.00% |

Exhibit 203

| Funding Source | FY 2014 | FY 2015 |
|-------------------|----------|----------|
| General Fund | 2,650.64 | 2,649.64 |
| Inmate Store | 54.04 | 54.04 |
| Inmate Welfare | 19.00 | 19.00 |
| Prison Industries | 19.00 | 19.00 |
| Prison Dairy | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| Total | 2,742.68 | 2,741.68 |

Exhibit 204

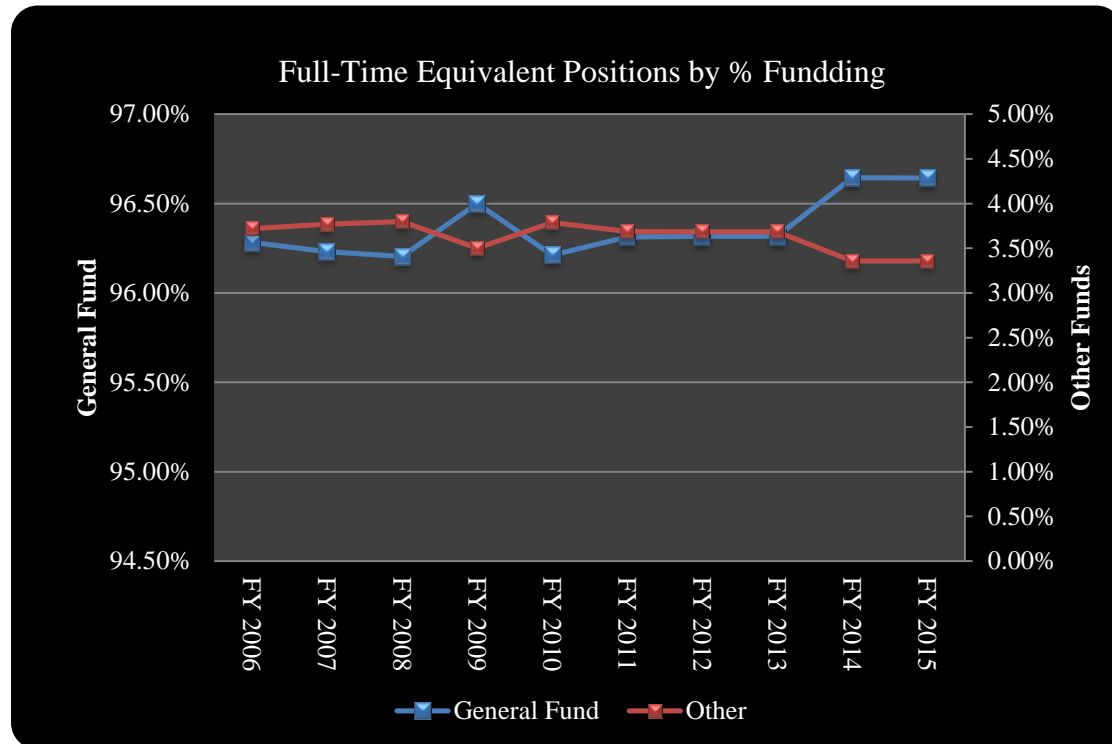
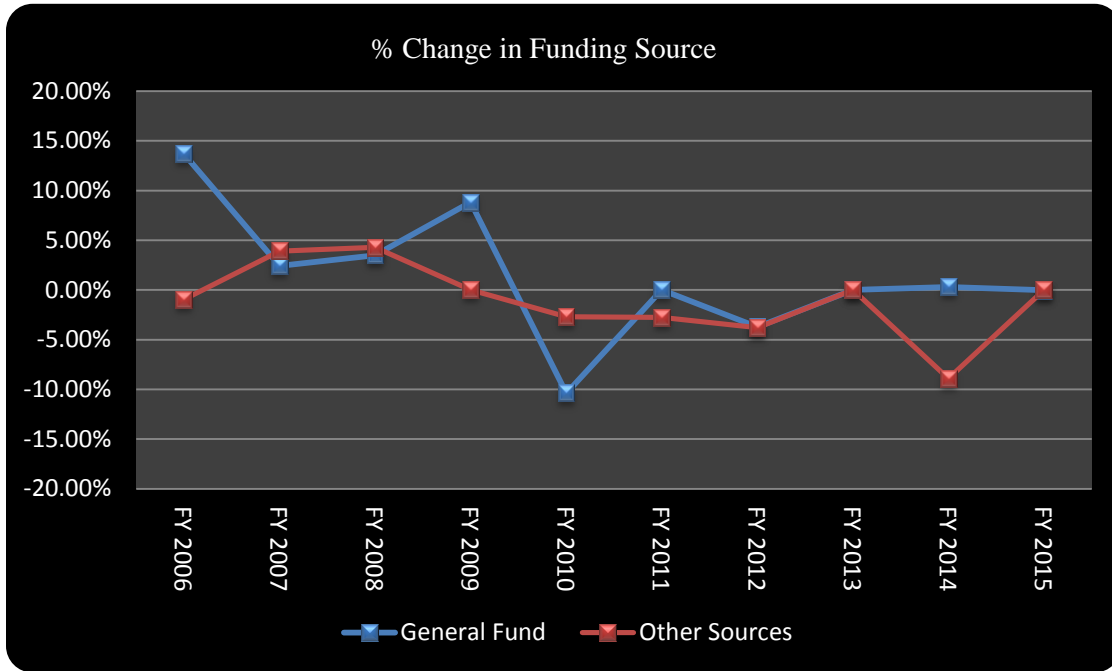


Exhibit 205



Full time equivalent positions are divided into custody and non-custody positions. Custody positions work in operations and manage offenders; other types of positions perform administrative or technical tasks.

Exhibit 206

| Authorized Full-Time Equivalent Positions (FTEs) | | |
|--|-----------------------|----------|
| All Funding Sources | | |
| FTEs | FY 2014 ¹⁹ | FY 2015 |
| Inmate Population | 12,667 | 12,714 |
| Non custody | 879.97 | 879.64 |
| Custody | 1,770.67 | 1,770.00 |
| Total | 2,650.64 | 2,649.64 |

¹⁹ Prior to Fiscal Year 2015, the Fiscal Services Division didn't disaggregate full-time equivalent positions in this fashion. Thus, figures for non-custody and custody staff represent estimates.

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