



Nevada Department of Corrections (NDOC) *Interim Finance Committee – Saguario (Out of State) Report Quarterly Report – March 30, 2018*

Saguaro Correctional Center – Out of State Inmate Housing:

As of March 30, 2018 – 200 offenders have been placed in the Saguario Correctional Center facility operated by Core Civic in Eloy, Arizona. Since the last quarter reporting, NDOC has worked with the State of Nevada Parole Board to establish video conferencing for any required parole hearing. The Parole Board is utilizing the video conferencing and the same process currently established for the Interstate Compact. NDOC’s Caseworker II works daily with the Saguario to ensure compliance with Administrative Regulations, Nevada Revised Statutes and the overall supervision of inmate classification. In addition, the caseworker provides oversight and direction on the grievances, classification, movements, parole and other activities. Saguario has started programming. There have been some “inmate” transfers back to Nevada based on “compassionate” considerations for family medical and judicial court orders for an inmate to appear. The February and March Saguario Warden’s Reports are attached. These reports include the monthly comprehensive details of services, grievances, and the status of inmate programs, medical and disciplinary actions (Attachment A).

Expenditures:

The total expenditures include BA 3738 E 351; with contractor costs in 3710, CAT 62 (Attachment B).

Out of State Inmate Bed - Expenditures March 30, 2018					
	Contracted Costs	Travel	Personnel Costs	Transportation Costs	Total dollar amount, SFY 18
FY Q3	\$1,334,529	\$3,124	\$43,886	\$36,559	\$1,418,098

Capacity Analysis:

Attached is the most recent and approved Capacity Analysis #70 (*Attached Excel File*) which reflects the number of offenders in the out of state facility, local jails and community hospitals; the current changes for the overtime mitigation; and the capital improvement closures. The analysis is approved as of March 27, 2018.

The Capacity Analysis #70 has been modified to more accurately reflect the capacity levels and demonstrate the actual number of beds being utilized. You will see some minor modifications to the summary pages, to provide the actual bed numbers in lieu of percentage of those numbers. This is to ensure transparency and have information readily available for discussion. The base structure utilizes the Nevada Public Works Board bed capacity numbers, as designed, and those numbers are fixed unless

there is an approved capital improvement project. This capacity is one inmate per cell for 100% utilization. It is important to note that all dorm rooms are fixed at 100%. The only opportunity to exceed the base capacity is in cells.

Nevada's operating capacity is 150% of the base capacity, and is considered the "ideal" capacity where NDOC can operate with limited interruptions to program activities, medical, mental health, education, work programs, and other activities. NDOC has the approval of public works to operate with the 150%. The closer the capacity moves to the 168%, which is defined as the emergency capacity, the less NDOC is able to operate and manage the prison population while continuing to provide programs and services. Some of the base requirements such as access to showers, restrooms, and other facilities will exceed capacity and the design of the facilities above 150%. The program and service areas such as day rooms are utilized for additional bed space when NDOC moves beyond the 150% operating capacity, and those areas are no longer available for programming or activities. Anything over 168% and NDOC is in a critical zone and has to operate with many lock downs.

There are now two summary sheets, one for men, and one for women. It is important to keep these separate as we do not house men in the women's facilities, or visa-versa. This will support discussion on future projects and demands for two separate populations.

One of the complexities of the capacity analysis is with the minimum security camps. Not all inmates classified as minimum can be placed in a minimum security camp. There are approximately 45% of minimum custody inmates that have some level of classification or criteria that would not allow them to be placed into a minimum custody camp such as significant violence or sexual predator. NDOC is starting to see a reduction in the inmate population. However, it is important to note that the type of offender entering NDOC has a higher level of felony or violence.

Ely State Prison has closed 3A and 3B temporarily, to move vacant PCNs to southern Nevada and northern Nevada for hospital guarding and transportation to mitigate overtime challenges at other institutions and facilities. Ely did not have the staff hired that would have allowed them to maintain the current units open safely. With the higher level of inmate being processed into prison, NDOC will be working on long-term solutions.

Northern Nevada Correctional Center has closed 1A and will be rotating closures to mitigate the ADA CIP project that started in February 2018. This project is not expected to be complete for 18-months. NDOC also identified the overflow areas that were previously day rooms that over the years were included in the base. That has not been modified.

With the movement of the boot camp to utilize the parole and probation (P&P) beds at Casa Grande Transitional Center, NDOC was able to maximize the unused P&P beds as well as increase the capacity at Three Lakes. NDOC is moving forward with a CIP project that would add additional security to Three Lakes so that those inmates who fall into minimum custody, with exclusionary criteria, could then be

placed at the minimum security location, as it would have additional barriers and make it difficult for escapes.

Lovelock modified a close custody unit and changed it to general population. The close custody inmates were transferred to NNCC.

Southern Desert Correctional Center (SDCC) has closed Unit 8 based on the condition and to provide the opportunity to expedite the CIP project. It is now anticipated the CIP project would be complete in March 2019. Additionally, the overflow was moved out of SDCC so that programming could continue.

NDOC worked to consider classification of all inmates within one-point of minimum security, without exclusionary criteria, to be able to maximize the minimum security beds across the state.