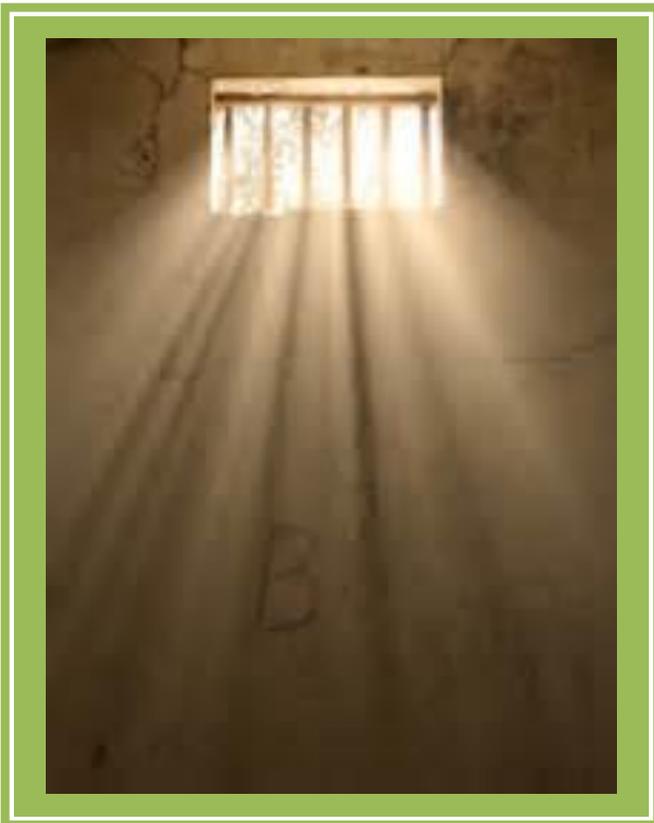


Nevada Department of
Corrections
Population Management

Fiscal Year
2012

Annual Statistical Report

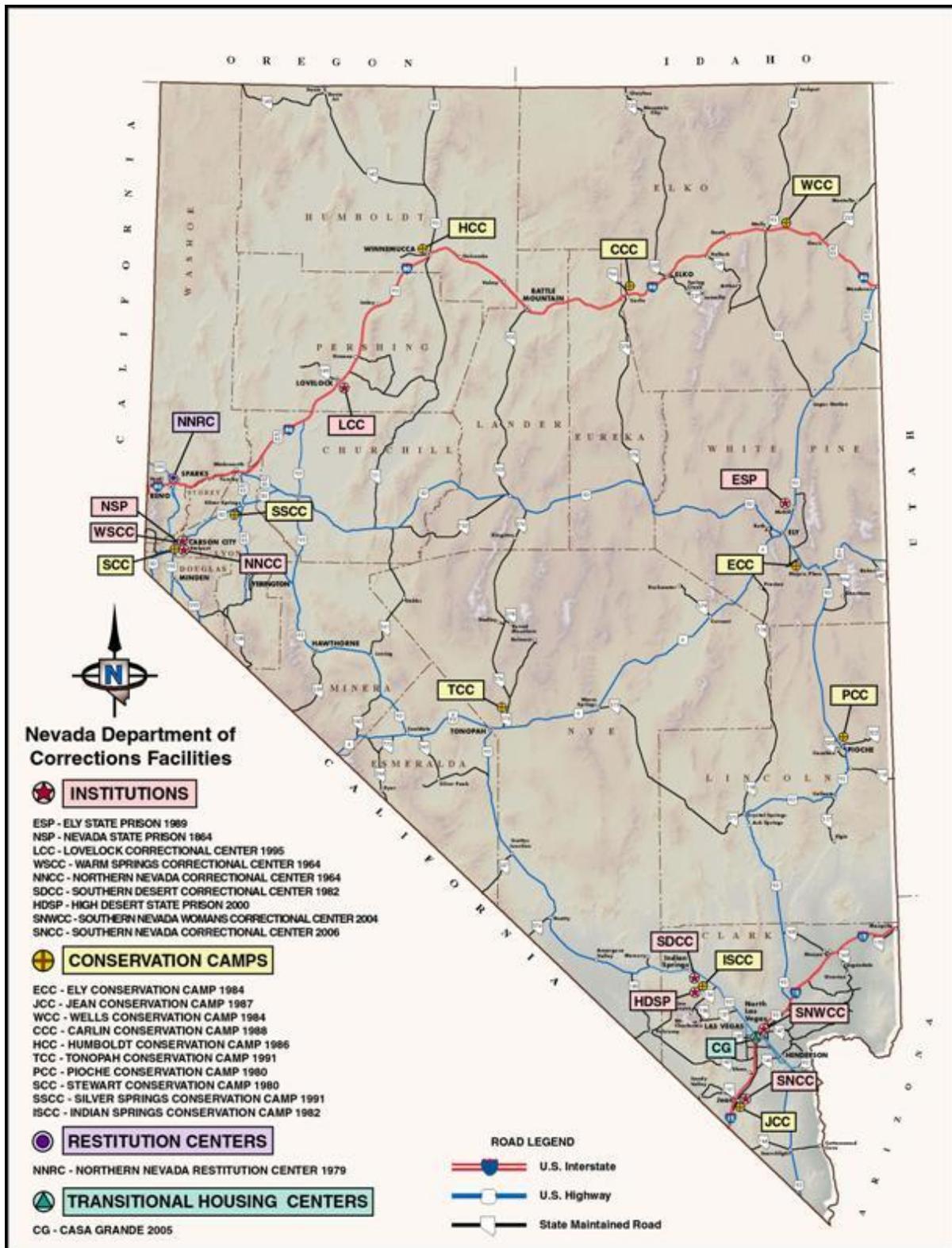


Alejandra Livingston, MS
Research and Planning
Offender Management Division

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 to exactly 100%. Current fiscal year data for the NDOC or for other agencies were not always available at time of edition; consequently, the NDOC performed its best effort to align data accordingly.

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Editor's Letter

It is the goal of the Offender Management Division to display baseline statistical information to assist correctional administrators and the research community. The Department of Corrections couldn't conduct any planning or engage in active decision making processes without its data collection activities. The accumulation and analysis of data enable decision and policy makers to effectively respond to research needs and to lead the correctional system to the right direction while adjusting to existing and future trends and emerging laws. In fact, correctional administrators are constantly in need to retrieve data to determine the possibility of program gaps, costs elimination, and funding considerations.

Correctional population growth has earned much attention over time, all which has created many mechanisms of control. While public safety is a goal, at the center is inmate management and the administration of the correctional system's operations. Fiscal and programmatic performances are evaluated on the ability of the department to meet targets while providing opportunities for rehabilitation, all which must be validated with statistical data.

The series and activities in this report are intended to provide programmatic and fiscal baseline information. This issue of the Nevada Department of Corrections Annual Statistical Report is published with the intent to continue to provide relevant and concise historical and projected information about key prison activities.

Fiscal Year 2012 was an interim year for law making purposes; thus, the department devoted much time complying with requirements instituted by the 2011 Nevada Legislature. Additional time was spent preparing for the upcoming planning and budgeting season and producing documents for the approval of the Governor.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all NDOC staff who made contributions to the publication of this annual report. Their efforts are greatly appreciated. A copy of this report is available on the department's website at <http://www.doc.nv.gov>. Readers are encouraged to submit inquiries about this document through this web site's web master.

Sincerely,

Alejandra Livingston

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Locations & Facilities



I. Correctional Centers throughout Nevada

Nevada is largely a rural state. Two out of seventeen counties are rural, and nine out of the fifteen rural counties have state correctional sites. As of June 2012, the Nevada Department of Corrections, NDOC, operated 19 correctional sites to house male and female offenders in various levels of custody. Larger complexes are referred to as “institutions” and have higher level of security, while the smaller complexes are referred to as “facilities” or “camps.”

Offenders sentenced to prison must go through an “intake center” where they are admitted through a formal process, evaluated, and then, assigned to a location within the prison system. The Nevada Department of Corrections has three reception points: (1) the High Desert State Prison (HDSP) houses males and is located in Clark County, (2) Florence McClure Women’s Correctional Center (FMWCC) houses females and is located in Clark County, and (3) the Northern Nevada Correctional Center (NNCC) houses males and receives males and females and is located in Carson City.

Exhibit #1

| Reception Points by County | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| NNCC (North) | HDSP (South) | FMWCC (South) |
| Male and Female | Male | Female |
| Carson City | Clark | Clark |
| Mineral | Esmeralda | Esmeralda |
| Lyon | Humboldt | Humboldt |
| Douglas | Nye | Nye |
| Washoe | Lincoln | Lincoln |
| Storey | White Pine | White Pine |
| Churchill | | |
| Pershing | | |
| Humboldt | | |
| Lander | | |
| Elko | | |
| Eureka | | |

Women admitted in northern Nevada are temporarily staged at NNCC and later transported to a female facility. Florence McClure Women’s Correctional Center can accept women from all counties. Correctional sites have extensive histories and have undergone several changes. Changes in the composition of the correctional population dictate the need to change as the needs of the department evolve. Thus, throughout time,

the custody level of their units and their programs undergo modifications. The foregoing exhibits highlight the main aspects of their histories and custody.

Exhibit #2

| Full Name | Abbrev | County | Opening Information | | | Close Date | Current Information | | |
|--|--------|------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|---------------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| | | | Open Date | Gender | Custody Level | | Re-open | Gender | Custody Level |
| Carlin Conservation Camp | CCC | Elko | 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 | Minimum, Close, and Maximum |
| Florence McClure Women's Correctional Center | FMWCC | Clark | 1997 | Female | Multi custody | | | | Close, Medium, and Minimum |
| 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 | Minimum, Medium, and Close |
| Nevada State Prison | NSP | Carson | 1862 | Both | Maximum | 2012 | | Male | Minimum and Medium |
| Nevada Women's Correctional Center | NWCC | Carson | 1964 | Female | | 1997 | | | |

Exhibit #2, continued

| Full Name | Abbrev | County | Opening Information | | | Close Date | Current Information | | |
|--|--------|---------|---------------------|--------|---------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | | | Open Date | Gender | Custody Level | | Re-Open | Gender | Custody Level |
| Northern Nevada Correctional Center | NNCC | Carson | 1961 | Male | Minimum | | | | Medium and Close |
| Northern Nevada Restitution Center | NNRC | Washoe | 1979 | Male | Minimum | 1993 | 1993 | Male | Minimum |
| 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 and Medium |
| Southern Nevada Correctional Center | SNCC | Clark | 1978 | Male | Medium | 2000 , 2008 | 2006 | Male and female | Medium |
| Southern Nevada Pre-release Center | SNPC | | 1976 | | | 1978 | | | |
| Southern Nevada Restitution Center | SNRC | Clark | 1980 | | | 2001 | | | |
| Stewart Conservation Camp | SCC | Carson | 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

| Locations | 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 commits from southern Nevada counties. |
| TLVCC | This facility houses the boot camp program. |
| NNCC | Converted to medium custody in late 1960s. This center is a reception point for male and female northern Nevada county commits. |
| NNRC | Originally opened in 1979 as RCF. Through 1988, it housed male inmates; in 1989, it began to house male and female inmates. In 1989, it housed all female inmates. In 1993, it closed and re-opened as NNRC housing only male inmates. It currently houses persons participating in community assignment programs. |
| NWCC | Name changed to WSCC (Warm Springs Correctional Center) in 1997. |
| NSP | Housed male and female inmates until 1965 when NWCC (currently WSCC) opened; in 1989 when ESP opened, this institution was converted to medium security. Due to the aging of the building, this facility was slated for closure between December of 2011 and January of 2012. The 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. |
| 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 a youth facility for ages 22 and under and closed again in 2008. |
| 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. |
| 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. |
| WSCC | Originally called NWCC (Nevada Women's Correctional Center) and housed female inmates until 1997. This is a fenced facility and now houses medium males only. |

II. Correctional Density

At fiscal year end, the emergency bed capacity of all correctional locations combined was 13,624 beds. Male beds totaled 12,621, and female beds totaled 1,003. At the emergency level (single and double bunked), 91.93% of all beds were occupied as of June 30, 2012. The NDOC must adhere to various laws and regulations; thus, it must optimize its physical capacity while complying with inmate management standards. Emergency beds are subject to regulatory restrictions; although not optimal, it has enabled the NDOC to work within budgetary constraints by preventing the need for construction projects or to close sites that were not cost efficient.

Exhibit #4.a

| Locations and Bed Capacity - Institutions | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|----------|-----------|-------------|------------|-------|---------|----------|--------|
| Abbreviation | County | Capacity | Male Beds | Female Beds | Population | Males | Females | Pop/Beds | Intake |
| NSP | Carson City | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| WSCC | Carson City | 585 | 585 | - | 542 | 542 | 0 | 92.6% | - |
| NNCC | Carson City | 1,510 | 1,500 | 10 | 1,466 | 1,453 | 13 | 97.1% | 1 |
| SDCC | Clark | 2,039 | 2,039 | - | 2,034 | 2,034 | 0 | 99.8% | - |
| FMWCC | Clark | 946 | - | 946 | 755 | - | 755 | 79.8% | 1 |
| HDSP | Clark | 3,415 | 3,415 | - | 3,145 | 3,145 | - | 92.1% | 1 |
| LCC | Pershing | 1,762 | 1,762 | - | 1,643 | 1,643 | - | 93.2% | - |
| ESP | White Pine | 1,062 | 1,062 | - | 1,030 | 1,030 | - | 97.0% | - |
| Institutional Total | | 11,319 | 10,363 | 956 | 10,615 | 9,847 | 768 | 93.8% | 3 |

Exhibit #4.b

| Locations and Bed Capacity - Camps | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|----------|-----------|-------------|------------|--------|---------|----------|--------|
| Abbreviation | County | Capacity | Male Beds | Female Beds | Population | Males | Females | Pop/Beds | Intake |
| CGTH | Clark | 399 | 352 | 47 | 257 | 210 | 47 | 64.41% | - |
| ECC | White Pine | 150 | 150 | - | 123 | 123 | - | 82.00% | - |
| JCC | Clark | 240 | 240 | - | 160 | - | 160 | 66.67% | - |
| WCC | Elko | 150 | 150 | - | 137 | 137 | - | 91.33% | - |
| CCC | Elko | 150 | 150 | - | 127 | 127 | - | 84.67% | - |
| HCC | Humboldt | 150 | 150 | - | 113 | 113 | - | 75.33% | - |
| TCC | Nye | 150 | 150 | - | 134 | 134 | - | 89.33% | - |
| PCC | Lincoln | 196 | 196 | - | 169 | 169 | - | 86.22% | - |
| SCC | Carson City | 360 | 360 | - | 353 | 353 | - | 98.06% | - |
| TLVC | Clark | 257 | 257 | - | 240 | 240 | - | 93.39% | - |
| NNRC | Carson City | 103 | 103 | - | 96 | 96 | - | 93.20% | - |
| Centers Total | | 2,305 | 2,258 | 47 | 1,909 | 1,702 | 207 | 82.82% | 0 |
| System Wide Total | | 13,624 | 12,621 | 1,003 | 12,524 | 11,549 | 975 | 91.93% | 3 |

Exhibit #5

| Institution | Capacity | Population | % |
|-------------|----------|------------|------|
| WSCC | 585 | 542 | 93% |
| NNCC | 1,510 | 1,466 | 97% |
| SDCC | 2,039 | 2,034 | 100% |
| FMWCC | 946 | 755 | 80% |
| HDSP | 3,415 | 3,145 | 92% |
| LCC | 1,762 | 1,643 | 93% |
| ESP | 1,062 | 1,030 | 97% |

Exhibit #6

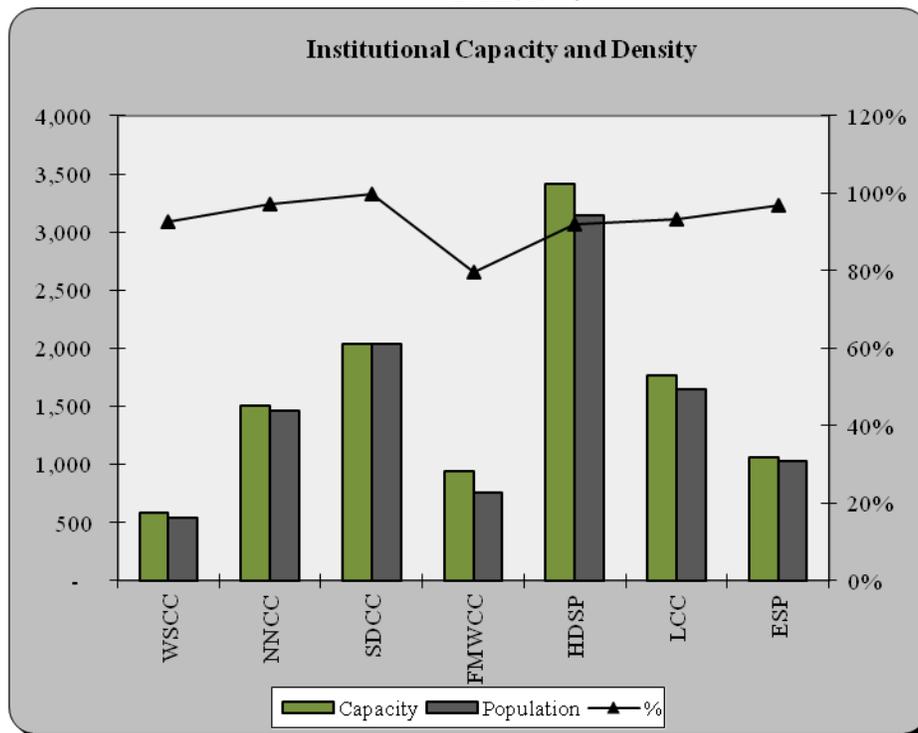


Exhibit #7

| Conservation Camp | Capacity | Population | % |
|-------------------|----------|------------|--------|
| CGTH | 399 | 257 | 64.41% |
| ECC | 150 | 123 | 82.00% |
| JCC | 240 | 160 | 66.67% |
| WCC | 150 | 137 | 91.33% |
| CCC | 150 | 127 | 84.67% |
| HCC | 150 | 113 | 75.33% |
| TCC | 150 | 134 | 89.33% |
| PCC | 196 | 169 | 86.22% |
| SCC | 360 | 353 | 98.06% |
| TLVCC | 257 | 240 | 93.39% |
| NNRC | 103 | 96 | 93.20% |

Exhibit #8

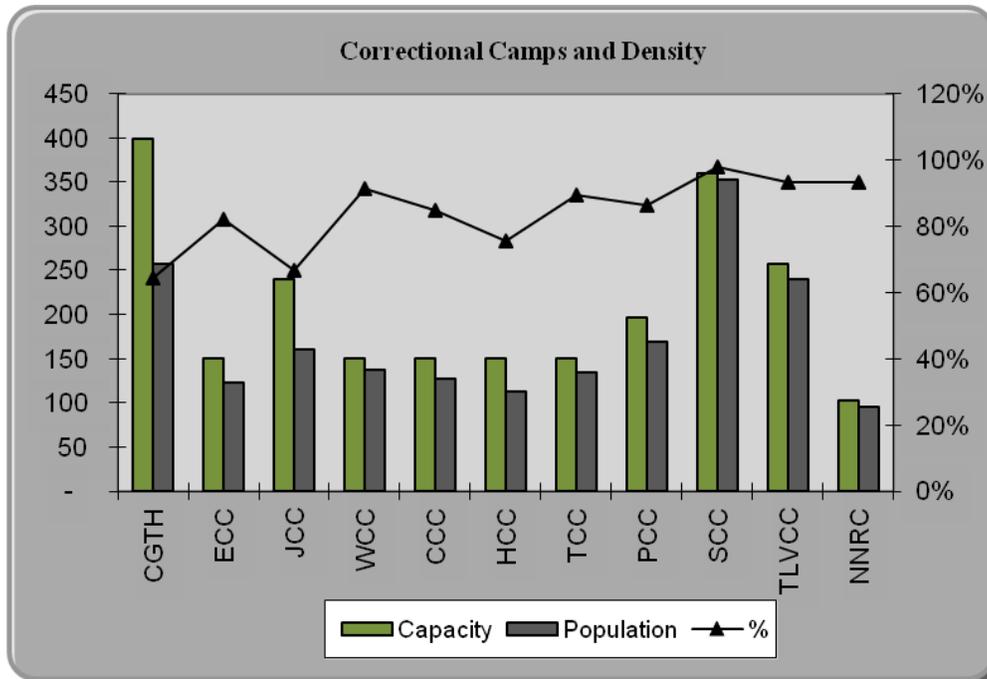


Exhibit #9

| Treatment Centers | Total | Male | Female | Co-gender |
|--|-------|------|--------|-----------|
| Correctional facilities | 19 | 16 | 3 | 0 |
| Detention centers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Diagnostic/reception intake centers ¹ | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Pre-release centers (Going Home Prepared Program at SDCC) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Work study release centers (camps) | 10 | 8 | 2 | 0 |
| Medical centers ² | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Mental health centers (NNCC, HDSP, and FMWCC) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Substance abuse treatment centers (WSCC) | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Geriatric centers (medical intermediary care unit at NNCC) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Boot camps (TLVCC) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Youthful offender program (Growing Straight and YOP at HDSP) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

III. Custody Level

The custody level of a correctional site is the central component. More than half of the NDOC's inmate population is medium custody; and to accommodate this characteristic, housing units are designated across the system accordingly. Ely State Prison has been housing the population in maximum custody with few beds set aside for minimum custody on an occasional basis. The distribution of the custody level is closely analyzed on an on-going basis and compared against beds at the facilities so they are adequately planned. Camps and restitution centers are intended for the minimum custody or community assignment populations; however, multi-custody institutions have a mixed variety of beds, but are predominantly medium custody.

¹ NNCC receives females and males in northern Nevada, FMWCC accepts intake females in southern Nevada, and HDSP accepts males in southern Nevada.

² NNCC has a regional medical facility, HDSP has an infirmary, and medical clinics are available at select correctional centers.

Exhibit #10

| Institution | Minimum | Medium | Close | Maximum | Total |
|-------------|---------|--------|-------|---------|--------|
| ESP | 30 | - | 600 | 432 | 1,062 |
| LCC | 22 | 1,422 | 318 | - | 1,762 |
| NSP | - | - | - | - | - |
| WSCC | 3 | 582 | - | - | 585 |
| NNCC | - | 1,118 | 392 | - | 1,510 |
| SDCC | - | 1,844 | 195 | - | 2,039 |
| FMWCC | 40 | 797 | 109 | - | 946 |
| HDSP | - | 2,291 | 1,124 | - | 3,415 |
| CGTH | 399 | - | - | - | 399 |
| CCC | 150 | - | - | - | 150 |
| ECC | 150 | - | - | - | 150 |
| HCC | 150 | - | - | - | 150 |
| JCC | 240 | - | - | - | 240 |
| PCC | 196 | - | - | - | 196 |
| WCC | 150 | - | - | - | 150 |
| TCC | 150 | - | - | - | 150 |
| TLVCC | 257 | - | - | - | 257 |
| SCC | 360 | - | - | - | 360 |
| NNRC | 103 | - | - | - | 103 |
| Total | 2,400 | 8,054 | 2,738 | 432 | 13,624 |

IV. Density

Trends in the correctional system affect density in prison buildings, and present a challenge when it comes to prison planning. Beds must be planned so that the buildings aren't too dense relative to their design nor are they underutilized. Factors such as maintenance or severe damage force the closure of units while rapid growth demands bed additions. For purposes of inmate management, the NDOC utilizes five custody levels: (1) community assignment, (2) minimum, (3) medium, (4) close, and (5) maximum. For purposes of capacity planning four measurements of density are utilized, and these are measured relative to a base of 100 (one inmate to one bed): (1) base structure (100 % of design), (2) operational (150% of design), (3) emergency (168% of design), and (4) above emergency (169% - 200% of design). These measures are figurative and vary across sites. Beds are budgeted at the above emergency capacity level.

When bed capacity does not meet the actual or the forecast populations, beds above emergency capacity are opened to offset the shortage of beds, and housing areas must go through a special approval process which must be addressed over the long-run by opening closed

facilities or by building new ones. The notion of density can be lost when beds above emergency capacity are compared to the actual daily demographic count, and the disparity between design and emergency levels can be forgotten.

Density can be measured as the relative size of bed capacity to population by custody level and can be a resourceful piece of information when assessing planning adequacy because not only the correctional population must be forecasted, but also its custody. Predicting the custody of the prison population is involved because of variation. For example, male minimum beds (inclusive of emergency beds) for the first quarter of Fiscal Year 2012 were in excess of the population by 10.06% to 19.30%, and medium beds were above the population by 1.40% to 8.47%; however, close custody beds were short by 2.36% to 18.62%. During the first three quarters of the fiscal year, minimum and medium beds for females were plentiful; however, close custody beds were too short by 14.77% to as much as 167.05%. These patterns in bed capacity present a challenge for administrators because inmates can be moved among units or correctional facilities, but they cannot be placed in a lower custody location. When the close custody population is dense, medium custody units must be converted to close custody to accommodate the excess.

Three ten-year prison population forecasts are derived each budget cycle. Many variables lead to fluctuation in the relative size of each custody level. Thus, beds are opened and closed and capacity is adjusted as needed. A variety of techniques can be applied to project custody in the short-run; nevertheless, long-term planning is an art. The same pattern was present in the behavior of the female offender population relative to beds. These patterns can be observed in the tables presented below.

Exhibit #11

| Male Population and Beds by Custody Level | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Month/Year | Relative Sizes | Minimum | Medium | Close | Total |
| 09/11 | Beds/Pop | 119.30% | 108.47% | 84.30% | 103.40% |
| | Pop/Beds | 83.82% | 92.19% | 118.62% | 96.71% |
| 12/11 | Beds/Pop | 110.06% | 98.62% | 88.39% | 97.63% |
| | Pop/Beds | 90.86% | 101.40% | 113.14% | 102.43% |
| 03/12 | Beds/Pop | 118.02% | 108.95% | 88.68% | 104.94% |
| | Pop/Beds | 84.73% | 91.78% | 112.77% | 95.29% |
| 06/12 | Beds/Pop | 118.44% | 108.17% | 97.69% | 106.89% |
| | Pop/Beds | 84.43% | 92.45% | 102.36% | 93.55% |

Exhibit #12

| Female Population and Beds by Custody Level | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Month/Year | Relative Sizes | Minimum | Medium | Close | Total |
| 09/11 | Beds/Pop | 135.98% | 151.51% | 64.71% | 134.94% |
| | Pop/Beds | 73.54% | 66.00% | 154.55% | 74.11% |
| 12/11 | Beds/Pop | 144.06% | 135.61% | 87.13% | 132.19% |
| | Pop/Beds | 69.42% | 73.74% | 114.77% | 75.65% |
| 03/12 | Beds/Pop | 151.71% | 167.91% | 37.45% | 132.07% |
| | Pop/Beds | 65.92% | 59.55% | 267.05% | 75.72% |
| 06/12 | Beds/Pop | 157.35% | 158.45% | 45.59% | 128.00% |
| | Pop/Beds | 63.55% | 63.11% | 219.33% | 78.13% |

Historically, the institutions have been more densely populated than camps. Ely State Prison, Lovelock Correctional Center, Warm Springs Correctional Center, Northern Nevada Correctional Center, Southern Desert Correctional Center, and High Desert State Prison have large populations. Nevada State Prison was closed in phases with its population transferring to other sites gradually. The only female prison, Florence McClure's Correctional Center added units; its units were filled at 93.8% of total capacity at fiscal yearend. The Stewart Camp added beds above emergency capacity, and it ended at 147.1% of capacity. The Northern Nevada Restitution Center operated at full capacity.

Exhibit #13.a

| Facilities | FY 10 Base Capacity | FY 10 Population | Diff | FY10 Density | FY 11 Base Capacity | FY 11 Population | Diff | FY 11 Density | FY 12 Base Capacity | FY 12 Population | Diff | FY 12 Density |
|------------|---------------------|------------------|------|--------------|---------------------|------------------|------|---------------|---------------------|------------------|------|---------------|
| CGTH | 400 | 194 | 206 | 49% | 400 | 346 | 54 | 86.5% | 400 | 257 | 143 | 64% |
| CCC | 150 | 102 | 48 | 68% | 150 | 99 | 51 | 66.0% | 150 | 127 | 23 | 84.7% |
| ECC | 150 | 96 | 54 | 64% | 150 | 101 | 49 | 67.3% | 150 | 123 | 27 | 82.0% |
| HCC | 150 | 134 | 16 | 89% | 150 | 120 | 30 | 80.0% | 150 | 113 | 37 | 75.3% |
| TLVCC | 252 | 211 | 41 | 84% | 252 | 215 | 37 | 85.3% | 353 | 240 | 113 | 68.0% |
| JCC | 240 | 136 | 104 | 57% | 240 | 158 | 82 | 65.8% | 240 | 160 | 80 | 66.7% |
| PCC | 196 | 152 | 44 | 78% | 196 | 115 | 81 | 58.7% | 196 | 169 | 27 | 86.2% |
| SCC | 240 | 341 | -101 | 142% | 240 | 349 | -109 | 145.4% | 240 | 353 | -113 | 147.1% |
| TCC | 150 | 109 | 41 | 73% | 150 | 131 | 19 | 87.3% | 150 | 134 | 16 | 89.3% |
| WCC | 150 | 103 | 47 | 69% | 150 | 95 | 55 | 63.3% | 150 | 137 | 13 | 91.3% |
| NNRC | 96 | 80 | 16 | 83% | 96 | 91 | 5 | 94.8% | 96 | 96 | 0 | 100.0% |

Exhibit #13.b

| Institution | FY 10 Base Capacity | FY 10 Population | Diff | FY10 Density | FY 11 Base Capacity | FY 11 Population | Diff | FY 11 Density | FY 12 Base Capacity | FY 12 Population | Diff | FY 12 Density |
|-------------|---------------------|------------------|------|--------------|---------------------|------------------|------|---------------|---------------------|------------------|-------|---------------|
| ESP | 814 | 1007 | -193 | 124% | 814 | 1086 | -272 | 133.42% | 814 | 1030 | -216 | 126.5% |
| LCC | 880 | 1667 | -787 | 189% | 880 | 1611 | -731 | 183.07% | 880 | 1643 | -763 | 186.7% |
| NSP | 605 | 698 | -93 | 115% | 615 | 405 | 210 | 65.85% | 615 | 0 | 615 | 0.0% |
| WSCC | 294 | 523 | -229 | 178% | 294 | 541 | -247 | 184.01% | 294 | 542 | -248 | 184.4% |
| NNCC | 1212 | 1427 | -215 | 118% | 1212 | 1489 | -277 | 122.85% | 1212 | 1466 | -254 | 121.0% |
| SDCC | 1388 | 1822 | -434 | 131% | 1392 | 1885 | -493 | 135.42% | 1393 | 2034 | -641 | 146.0% |
| FMWCC | 727 | 765 | -38 | 105% | 727 | 704 | 23 | 96.84% | 805 | 755 | 50 | 93.8% |
| HDSP | 2016 | 2983 | -967 | 148% | 2016 | 2863 | -847 | 142.01% | 2036 | 3145 | -1109 | 154.5% |

Correctional Population Trends



I. Actual and Projected Population

The NDOC closely follows the direction of its prison population. The department is required by statute to apply a ten-year prison population projection in a planning model. The ten-year projection is utilized for master planning purposes and the first two years of the projection are utilized to derive biennial budgets.

Exhibit #14

| Historical Actual Total Inmate Population | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Ten-Year Period | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gender | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | Average |
| Male | 9,520 | 9,612 | 10,099 | 10,853 | 11,075 | 12,003 | 12,245 | 12,223 | 11,911 | 11,790 | 11,811 | 11,195 |
| Female | 834 | 848 | 816 | 949 | 1,008 | 1,183 | 1,096 | 1,046 | 980 | 979 | 967 | 973 |
| Total | 10,354 | 10,460 | 10,915 | 11,802 | 12,083 | 13,186 | 13,341 | 13,269 | 12,891 | 12,769 | 12,778 | 12,168 |
| % Change | 1.79% | 1.02% | 4.35% | 8.13% | 2.38% | 9.13% | 1.18% | -0.54% | -2.85% | -0.95% | 0.07% | 2.16% |

Exhibit #15

| Projected Total Inmate Population | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Yearly Forecast | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gender | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| Male | 11,854 | 11,872 | 11,887 | 11,910 | 11,909 | 11,884 | 11,864 | 11,926 | 11,967 | 11,983 | 11,906 |
| Female | 996 | 1,012 | 1,031 | 1,068 | 1,062 | 1,065 | 1,066 | 1,069 | 1,074 | 1,079 | 1,052 |
| Total | 12,850 | 12,884 | 12,918 | 12,978 | 12,971 | 12,949 | 12,930 | 12,995 | 13,041 | 13,062 | 12,958 |
| % Change | 0.6% | -0.26% | 0.26% | 0.46% | -0.05% | -0.17% | -0.15% | 0.50% | 0.35% | 0.16% | 0.17% |

Exhibit #16

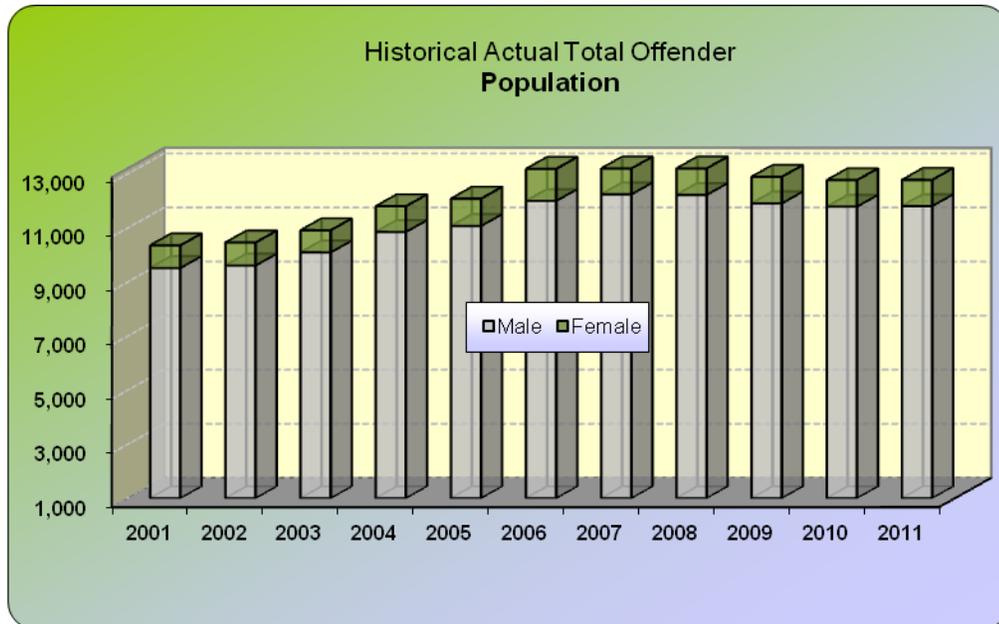


Exhibit #17



When prison population forecasts are produced three times per biennial cycle, they are derived from actual data maintained by the department. These projects are timed parallel to the State of Nevada’s budget phases: Agency Request, Governor Recommends, and Legislatively Approved. The forecast derived for the latter phase is utilized to derive biennial operating budgets for the department and used as the basis for operational planning. Internal as well as external factors affect patterns in the correctional population: national and state laws that alter

Exhibit #19

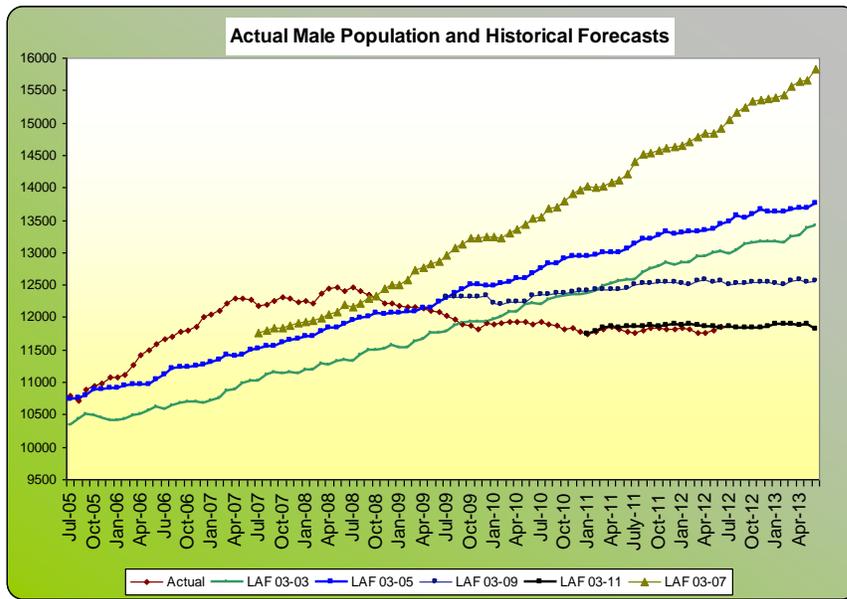


Exhibit #20

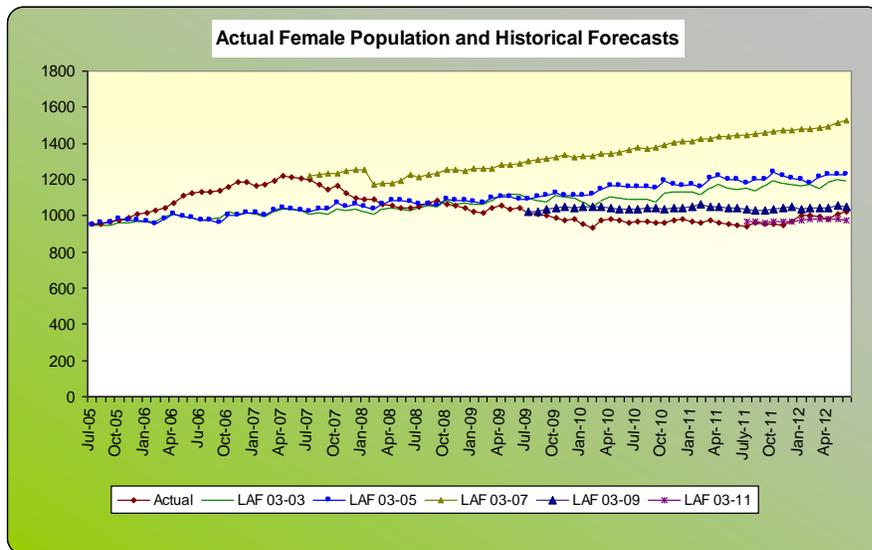


Exhibit #21

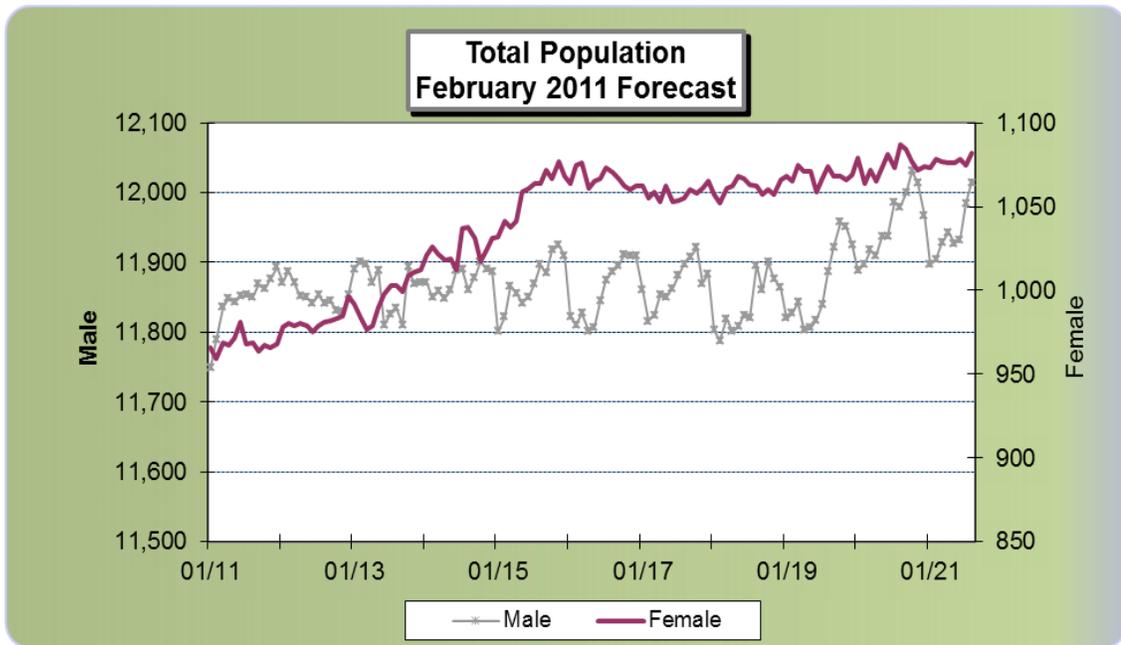


Exhibit #22

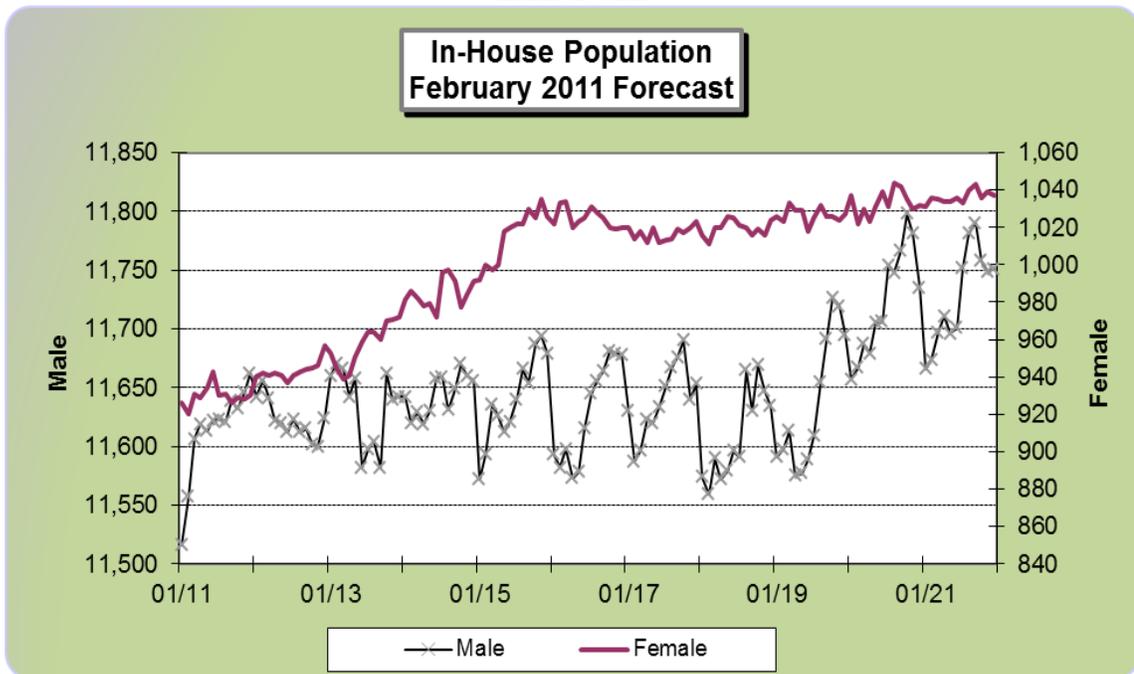
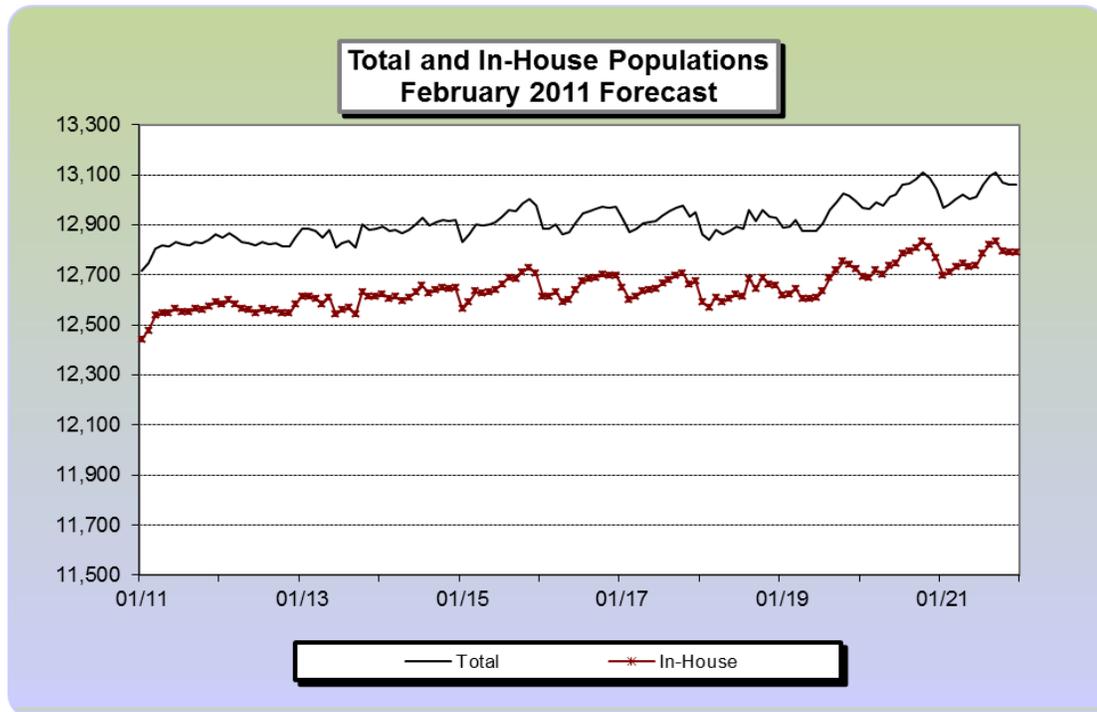


Exhibit # 23



III. Non Institutional Population

A small portion of the inmate population in custody of the Nevada Department of Corrections is not housed at a correctional site. Instead, offenders can serve their sentences in residential confinement, at an out-of-state facility, or are on escape. The NDOC refers to this small proportion as the “outcount” population and is the difference between the total and the in-house population. The outcount is a major component of the in-house prison forecast preparation.

During the 2012 Fiscal Year, the female outcount presented an average of 3.97% of the total female population, and the male outcount encompassed an average of 2.19%. The female non institutional population has exhibited just as much fluctuation as the entire population of women. In contrast, the behavior of the male outcount data is smooth and much more linear; hence, it can be predicted with more precision.

Exhibit #24.a

| FY 2012 | Female Population % | |
|---------|---------------------|----------|
| | Actual | Forecast |
| 07/11 | 4.24 | 3.88 |
| 08/11 | 3.86 | 4.34 |
| 09/11 | 3.89 | 3.89 |
| 10/11 | 3.26 | 3.64 |
| 11/11 | 3.47 | 3.06 |
| 12/11 | 3.72 | 3.13 |
| 01/12 | 3.60 | 3.95 |
| 02/12 | 3.98 | 3.73 |
| 03/12 | 3.91 | 4.03 |
| 04/12 | 4.38 | 4.14 |
| 05/12 | 4.76 | 4.49 |
| 06/12 | 4.59 | 5.20 |
| Average | 3.97 | 3.96 |

Exhibit #24.b

| FY 2012 | Male Population % | |
|---------|-------------------|----------|
| | Actual | Forecast |
| 07/11 | 2.06 | 2.05 |
| 08/11 | 2.10 | 2.03 |
| 09/11 | 2.10 | 2.13 |
| 10/11 | 2.17 | 2.13 |
| 11/11 | 2.18 | 2.19 |
| 12/11 | 2.24 | 2.23 |
| 01/12 | 2.27 | 2.16 |
| 02/12 | 2.17 | 2.2 |
| 03/12 | 2.16 | 2.17 |
| 04/12 | 2.24 | 2.24 |
| 05/12 | 2.29 | 2.29 |
| 06/12 | 2.24 | 2.24 |
| Average | 2.19 | 2.17 |

IV. Agency Request Forecasts

In the spring of 2012, a prison population forecast was produced for submission to the State of Nevada's Executive Budget Office. This forecast is preliminary and is the first of the three forecasts prepared during the budget cycle. The unadjusted projections include all inmates in custody while the adjusted projection includes the institutional population only.

Exhibit #25

| Ten-Year Population Forecast Series-Unadjusted | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|
| Males and Females | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year | Jan | Feb | Mar | April | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sept | O ct | Nov | Dec | % Change |
| 2012 | 12,804 | 12,810 | 12,821 | 12,834 | 12,836 | 12,852 | 12,862 | 12,870 | 12,874 | 12,882 | 12,889 | 12,888 | - |
| 2013 | 12,896 | 12,902 | 12,906 | 12,904 | 12,909 | 12,918 | 12,922 | 12,925 | 12,941 | 12,949 | 12,956 | 12,962 | 0.57% |
| 2014 | 12,964 | 12,967 | 12,965 | 12,973 | 12,999 | 12,996 | 13,003 | 12,984 | 12,973 | 12,977 | 12,981 | 12,992 | 0.23% |
| 2015 | 13,008 | 13,007 | 13,014 | 13,031 | 13,051 | 13,065 | 13,067 | 13,068 | 13,073 | 13,063 | 13,065 | 13,063 | 0.55% |
| 2016 | 13,053 | 13,040 | 13,047 | 13,034 | 13,048 | 13,046 | 13,058 | 13,061 | 13,064 | 13,067 | 13,089 | 13,092 | 0.22% |
| 2017 | 13,092 | 13,095 | 13,093 | 13,111 | 13,119 | 13,096 | 13,103 | 13,113 | 13,116 | 13,119 | 13,122 | 13,122 | 0.23% |
| 2018 | 13,124 | 13,119 | 13,127 | 13,128 | 13,138 | 13,143 | 13,149 | 13,154 | 13,154 | 13,164 | 13,154 | 13,158 | 0.27% |
| 2019 | 13,149 | 13,159 | 13,155 | 13,172 | 13,180 | 13,183 | 13,186 | 13,187 | 13,191 | 13,204 | 13,202 | 13,209 | 0.39% |
| 2020 | 13,214 | 13,214 | 13,212 | 13,198 | 13,484 | 13,212 | 13,215 | 13,223 | 13,226 | 13,226 | 13,224 | 13,231 | 0.17% |
| 2021 | 13,231 | 13,235 | 13,783 | 13,247 | 13,249 | 13,254 | 13,263 | 13,273 | 13,293 | 13,289 | 13,295 | 13,295 | 0.48% |
| 2022 | 13,299 | 13,299 | 13,308 | 13,305 | 13,311 | 13,302 | 13,319 | 13,312 | 13,311 | 13,308 | 13,326 | 13,341 | 0.35% |
| 2023 | 13,348 | 13,359 | 13,364 | 13,373 | 13,370 | 13,383 | 13,397 | 13,406 | 13,404 | 13,416 | 13,424 | 13,431 | 0.67% |

Exhibit #26

Ten-Year Population Forecast Series-Unadjusted

Males

| Year | Jan | Feb | Mar | April | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sept | O ct | Nov | Dec | % Change |
|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|
| 2012 | 11,807 | 11,811 | 11,820 | 11,829 | 11,834 | 11,848 | 11,855 | 11,861 | 11,868 | 11,873 | 11,878 | 11,883 | |
| 2013 | 11,891 | 11,891 | 11,893 | 11,890 | 11,897 | 11,904 | 11,909 | 11,914 | 11,921 | 11,937 | 11,937 | 11,943 | 0.50% |
| 2014 | 11,942 | 11,951 | 11,953 | 11,960 | 11,967 | 11,964 | 11,959 | 11,961 | 11,958 | 11,963 | 11,965 | 11,971 | 0.23% |
| 2015 | 11,972 | 11,971 | 11,982 | 11,990 | 11,997 | 12,003 | 12,014 | 12,013 | 12,021 | 12,017 | 12,029 | 12,033 | 0.52% |
| 2016 | 12,017 | 12,015 | 12,018 | 12,014 | 12,023 | 12,024 | 12,032 | 12,041 | 12,048 | 12,046 | 12,055 | 12,053 | 0.17% |
| 2017 | 12,056 | 12,056 | 12,052 | 12,068 | 12,063 | 12,053 | 12,058 | 12,064 | 12,075 | 12,077 | 12,082 | 12,078 | 0.21% |
| 2018 | 12,080 | 12,073 | 12,082 | 12,082 | 12,090 | 12,093 | 12,098 | 12,102 | 12,106 | 12,112 | 12,107 | 12,111 | 0.27% |
| 2019 | 12,113 | 12,117 | 12,114 | 12,127 | 12,130 | 12,129 | 12,130 | 12,133 | 12,139 | 12,150 | 12,151 | 12,156 | 0.37% |
| 2020 | 12,158 | 12,159 | 12,158 | 12,146 | 12,429 | 12,152 | 12,161 | 12,164 | 12,163 | 12,170 | 12,164 | 12,170 | 0.12% |
| 2021 | 12,168 | 12,170 | 12,716 | 12,183 | 12,188 | 12,194 | 12,202 | 12,210 | 12,229 | 12,225 | 12,234 | 12,231 | 0.50% |
| 2022 | 12,238 | 12,237 | 12,239 | 12,238 | 12,240 | 12,243 | 12,248 | 12,244 | 12,253 | 12,254 | 12,258 | 12,268 | 0.30% |
| 2023 | 12,275 | 12,289 | 12,293 | 12,305 | 12,301 | 12,318 | 12,326 | 12,333 | 12,335 | 12,344 | 12,352 | 12,356 | 0.72% |

Exhibit #27

Ten-Year Population Forecast Series-Unadjusted

Females

| Year | Jan | Feb | Mar | April | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sept | O ct | Nov | Dec | % Change |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| 2012 | 997 | 999 | 1,001 | 1,005 | 1,002 | 1,004 | 1,007 | 1,009 | 1,006 | 1,009 | 1,011 | 1,005 | |
| 2013 | 1,005 | 1,011 | 1,013 | 1,014 | 1,012 | 1,014 | 1,013 | 1,011 | 1,020 | 1,012 | 1,019 | 1,019 | 1.39% |
| 2014 | 1,022 | 1,016 | 1,012 | 1,013 | 1,032 | 1,032 | 1,044 | 1,023 | 1,015 | 1,014 | 1,016 | 1,021 | 0.20% |
| 2015 | 1,036 | 1,036 | 1,032 | 1,041 | 1,054 | 1,062 | 1,053 | 1,055 | 1,052 | 1,046 | 1,036 | 1,030 | 0.88% |
| 2016 | 1,036 | 1,025 | 1,029 | 1,020 | 1,025 | 1,022 | 1,026 | 1,020 | 1,016 | 1,021 | 1,034 | 1,039 | 0.87% |
| 2017 | 1,036 | 1,039 | 1,041 | 1,043 | 1,056 | 1,043 | 1,045 | 1,049 | 1,041 | 1,042 | 1,040 | 1,044 | 0.48% |
| 2018 | 1,044 | 1,046 | 1,045 | 1,046 | 1,048 | 1,050 | 1,051 | 1,052 | 1,048 | 1,052 | 1,047 | 1,047 | 0.29% |
| 2019 | 1,036 | 1,042 | 1,041 | 1,045 | 1,050 | 1,054 | 1,056 | 1,054 | 1,052 | 1,054 | 1,051 | 1,053 | 0.57% |
| 2020 | 1,056 | 1,055 | 1,054 | 1,052 | 1,055 | 1,060 | 1,054 | 1,059 | 1,063 | 1,056 | 1,060 | 1,061 | 0.76% |
| 2021 | 1,063 | 1,065 | 1,067 | 1,064 | 1,061 | 1,060 | 1,061 | 1,063 | 1,064 | 1,064 | 1,061 | 1,064 | 0.28% |
| 2022 | 1,061 | 1,062 | 1,069 | 1,067 | 1,071 | 1,059 | 1,071 | 1,068 | 1,058 | 1,054 | 1,068 | 1,073 | 0.85% |
| 2023 | 1,073 | 1,070 | 1,071 | 1,068 | 1,069 | 1,065 | 1,071 | 1,073 | 1,069 | 1,072 | 1,072 | 1,075 | 0.19% |

Exhibit #28

| Ten-Year Population Forecast Series-Adjusted | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|
| Males and Females | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year | Jan | Feb | Mar | April | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sept | O ct | Nov | Dec | % Change |
| 2012 | 12,512 | 12,517 | 12,528 | 12,541 | 12,543 | 12,558 | 12,578 | 12,585 | 12,589 | 12,597 | 12,604 | 12,603 | - |
| 2013 | 12,611 | 12,617 | 12,620 | 12,618 | 12,623 | 12,632 | 12,632 | 12,635 | 12,649 | 12,658 | 12,664 | 12,670 | 0.53% |
| 2014 | 12,672 | 12,676 | 12,674 | 12,682 | 12,707 | 12,704 | 12,713 | 12,695 | 12,684 | 12,688 | 12,691 | 12,702 | 0.25% |
| 2015 | 12,717 | 12,716 | 12,723 | 12,740 | 12,759 | 12,773 | 12,774 | 12,775 | 12,779 | 12,770 | 12,772 | 12,770 | 0.54% |
| 2016 | 12,760 | 12,748 | 12,754 | 12,743 | 12,755 | 12,753 | 12,766 | 12,769 | 12,772 | 12,775 | 12,796 | 12,799 | 0.23% |
| 2017 | 12,799 | 12,802 | 12,800 | 12,818 | 12,825 | 12,803 | 12,810 | 12,819 | 12,823 | 12,825 | 12,828 | 12,828 | 0.23% |
| 2018 | 12,830 | 12,826 | 12,833 | 12,834 | 12,843 | 12,848 | 12,854 | 12,859 | 12,860 | 12,869 | 12,860 | 12,864 | 0.28% |
| 2019 | 12,855 | 12,865 | 12,861 | 12,878 | 12,884 | 12,888 | 12,890 | 12,891 | 12,895 | 12,908 | 12,906 | 12,913 | 0.38% |
| 2020 | 12,918 | 12,918 | 12,916 | 12,902 | 12,908 | 12,916 | 12,919 | 12,927 | 12,930 | 12,930 | 12,928 | 12,935 | 0.17% |
| 2021 | 12,935 | 12,939 | 12,946 | 12,950 | 12,952 | 12,957 | 12,966 | 12,976 | 12,995 | 12,991 | 12,997 | 12,997 | 0.48% |
| 2022 | 13,001 | 13,001 | 13,010 | 13,007 | 13,013 | 13,004 | 13,021 | 13,014 | 13,013 | 13,010 | 13,028 | 13,041 | 0.34% |
| 2023 | 13,056 | 13,068 | 13,073 | 13,082 | 13,079 | 13,091 | 13,105 | 13,113 | 13,112 | 13,124 | 13,132 | 13,138 | 0.74% |

Exhibit #29

| Ten-Year Population Forecast Series-Adjusted (In-House) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year | Jan | Feb | Mar | April | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sept | O ct | Nov | Dec | % Change |
| 2012 | 11,556 | 11,560 | 11,569 | 11,578 | 11,583 | 11,596 | 11,611 | 11,616 | 11,623 | 11,628 | 11,633 | 11,638 | n/a |
| 2013 | 11,646 | 11,646 | 11,648 | 11,645 | 11,652 | 11,659 | 11,660 | 11,665 | 11,671 | 11,687 | 11,687 | 11,693 | 0.47% |
| 2014 | 11,692 | 11,701 | 11,703 | 11,710 | 11,717 | 11,714 | 11,711 | 11,713 | 11,710 | 11,715 | 11,716 | 11,722 | 0.25% |
| 2015 | 11,723 | 11,722 | 11,733 | 11,741 | 11,748 | 11,754 | 11,764 | 11,763 | 11,770 | 11,766 | 11,778 | 11,782 | 0.51% |
| 2016 | 11,766 | 11,765 | 11,767 | 11,764 | 11,772 | 11,773 | 11,782 | 11,790 | 11,797 | 11,795 | 11,804 | 11,802 | 0.17% |
| 2017 | 11,805 | 11,805 | 11,801 | 11,817 | 11,812 | 11,802 | 11,807 | 11,813 | 11,824 | 11,825 | 11,830 | 11,826 | 0.20% |
| 2018 | 11,828 | 11,822 | 11,830 | 11,830 | 11,838 | 11,841 | 11,846 | 11,850 | 11,854 | 11,860 | 11,855 | 11,859 | 0.28% |
| 2019 | 11,861 | 11,865 | 11,862 | 11,875 | 11,877 | 11,877 | 11,877 | 11,880 | 11,886 | 11,897 | 11,898 | 11,903 | 0.37% |
| 2020 | 11,905 | 11,906 | 11,905 | 11,893 | 11,896 | 11,899 | 11,908 | 11,911 | 11,910 | 11,917 | 11,911 | 11,917 | 0.12% |
| 2021 | 11,915 | 11,917 | 11,922 | 11,929 | 11,934 | 11,940 | 11,948 | 11,956 | 11,974 | 11,970 | 11,979 | 11,976 | 0.50% |
| 2022 | 11,983 | 11,982 | 11,984 | 11,983 | 11,985 | 11,988 | 11,993 | 11,989 | 11,998 | 11,999 | 12,003 | 12,012 | 0.30% |
| 2023 | 12,027 | 12,041 | 12,045 | 12,057 | 12,053 | 12,069 | 12,077 | 12,084 | 12,086 | 12,095 | 12,103 | 12,107 | 0.79% |

Exhibit #30

| Ten-Year Population Forecast Series-Adjusted (In-House) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year | Jan | Feb | Mar | April | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sept | O ct | Nov | Dec | % Change |
| 2012 | 956 | 957 | 959 | 963 | 960 | 962 | 967 | 969 | 966 | 969 | 971 | 965 | - |
| 2013 | 965 | 971 | 972 | 973 | 971 | 973 | 972 | 970 | 978 | 971 | 977 | 977 | 1.24% |
| 2014 | 980 | 975 | 971 | 972 | 990 | 990 | 1,002 | 982 | 974 | 973 | 975 | 980 | 0.31% |
| 2015 | 994 | 994 | 990 | 999 | 1,011 | 1,019 | 1,010 | 1,012 | 1,009 | 1,004 | 994 | 988 | 0.82% |
| 2016 | 994 | 983 | 987 | 979 | 983 | 980 | 984 | 979 | 975 | 980 | 992 | 997 | 0.91% |
| 2017 | 994 | 997 | 999 | 1,001 | 1,013 | 1,001 | 1,003 | 1,006 | 999 | 1,000 | 998 | 1,002 | 0.50% |
| 2018 | 1,002 | 1,004 | 1,003 | 1,004 | 1,005 | 1,007 | 1,008 | 1,009 | 1,006 | 1,009 | 1,005 | 1,005 | 0.30% |
| 2019 | 994 | 1,000 | 999 | 1,003 | 1,007 | 1,011 | 1,013 | 1,011 | 1,009 | 1,011 | 1,008 | 1,010 | 0.50% |
| 2020 | 1,013 | 1,012 | 1,011 | 1,009 | 1,012 | 1,017 | 1,011 | 1,016 | 1,020 | 1,013 | 1,017 | 1,018 | 0.79% |
| 2021 | 1,020 | 1,022 | 1,024 | 1,021 | 1,018 | 1,017 | 1,018 | 1,020 | 1,021 | 1,021 | 1,018 | 1,021 | 0.29% |
| 2022 | 1,018 | 1,019 | 1,026 | 1,024 | 1,028 | 1,016 | 1,028 | 1,025 | 1,015 | 1,011 | 1,025 | 1,029 | 0.78% |
| 2023 | 1,029 | 1,027 | 1,028 | 1,025 | 1,026 | 1,022 | 1,028 | 1,029 | 1,026 | 1,029 | 1,029 | 1,031 | 0.19% |

V. Nevada and the U.S.

Nevada's correctional population has gone through various growth cycles. In order to comprehend shifts in direction, one may ask if Nevada is keeping up with national trends. For example, a slowdown in population growth or crime may be due to an overall decline in crime or part of a national move to amend sentencing laws. National correctional population counts are reported on a calendar year basis, and, when comparing Nevada to the U.S., one concludes that patterns at the national level have not always been paralleled by Nevada. For example, when analyzing the period between 1997 and 2011, it can be noted that Nevada has experienced some abrupt increases; specifically, 1997, 1998, 2004, and 2006 were marked by yearly growth of more than 5%. National aggregate growth has been much smaller ranging from as little as .10% in 2011 to as high as 4.77% in 1997. During the same period, Nevada's population had four years of negative growth while the U.S. had only three. From year-end 2001 to year-end 2011 Nevada's correctional population increased by 23.4% while the U.S. population grew by 10.9%.

Exhibit #31

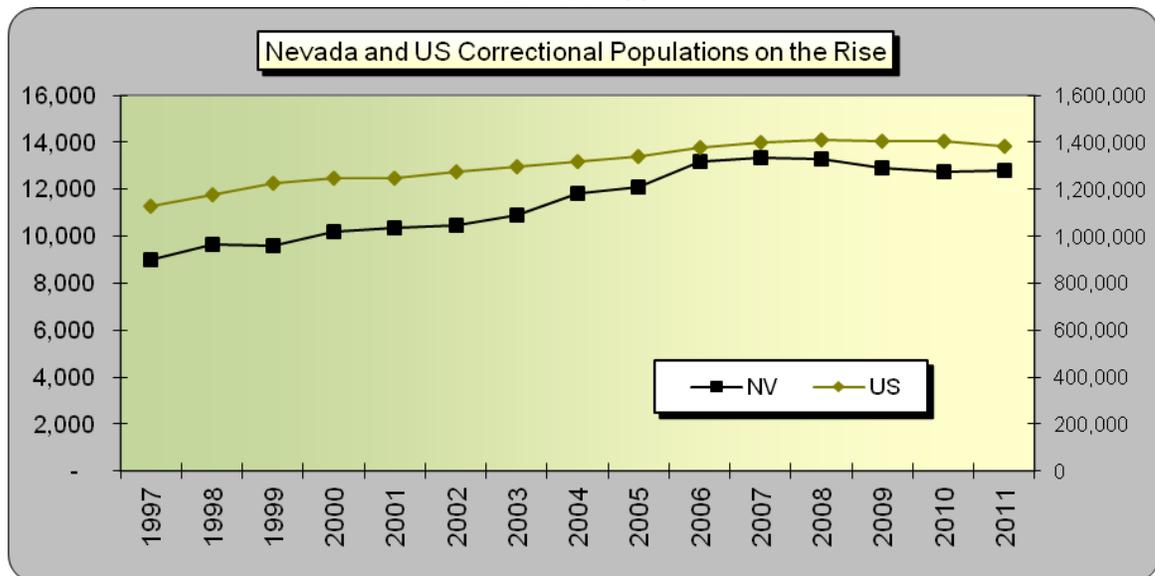
| Correctional Population | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Nevada and the U.S. | | | | |
| Year | NV | % Change | US | % Change |
| 1997 | 9,024 | - | 1,127,989 | - |
| 1998 | 9,651 | 6.95% | 1,176,055 | 4.26% |
| 1999 | 9,605 | -0.48% | 1,228,455 | 4.46% |
| 2000 | 10,172 | 5.90% | 1,245,845 | 1.42% |
| 2001 | 10,354 | 1.79% | 1,247,039 | 0.10% |
| 2002 | 10,460 | 1.02% | 1,276,616 | 2.37% |
| 2003 | 10,915 | 4.35% | 1,295,542 | 1.48% |
| 2004 | 11,802 | 8.13% | 1,316,772 | 1.64% |
| 2005 | 12,083 | 2.38% | 1,340,311 | 1.79% |
| 2006 | 13,186 | 9.13% | 1,376,899 | 2.73% |
| 2007 | 13,341 | 1.18% | 1,398,627 | 1.58% |
| 2008 | 13,269 | -0.54% | 1,408,479 | 0.70% |
| 2009 | 12,891 | -2.85% | 1,406,237 | -0.16% |
| 2010 | 12,769 | -0.95% | 1,395,356 | -0.77% |
| 2011 | 12,778 | 0.07% | 1,382,418 | -0.93% |

(Sources: Nevada Department of Corrections and Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1997- 2012)

Exhibit #32

| Ten-year Percent Change | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| NV | US |
| 23.4% | 10.7% |

Exhibit #33



VI. Semi-Annual Change

It is not unusual for correctional systems to gain a large portion of their yearly increases during the first half of the year. When mid-year and year-end counts are analyzed, it is found that the net effect is impacted by the overall level of releases during the year. These counts reveal that the rate of growth for the first half of the year is often higher than for the second half. Throughout the United States, during the first half of 2006, the inmate population increased by 30,306 offenders relative to the end of 2005 – an increase that represented 72.1% of the total for year 2006. The first six months of 2007 were even more pronounced with 87.16% of the increase in the total population, followed by much higher six-month increases during 2008 (106.80%) and 2009 (198.08%). In Nevada, the first six months of 2006 represented 57.9% of the total increase for the year, in 2007, 190.32% and in 2008, 150% - a trend that was reversed in 2009, with the first half reflecting a change of 36.63% of the total change for the year in negative direction. Year 2010 was different for Nevada as a state and for the U.S. as a whole. Both of these entities experienced losses in the size of their populations representing approximately a fourth of the total losses. During 2011, Nevada's prison population lost 128 inmates relative to year-end 2010; however, the net change at year-end 2011 resulted in a gain of 9 inmates.

Exhibit #34

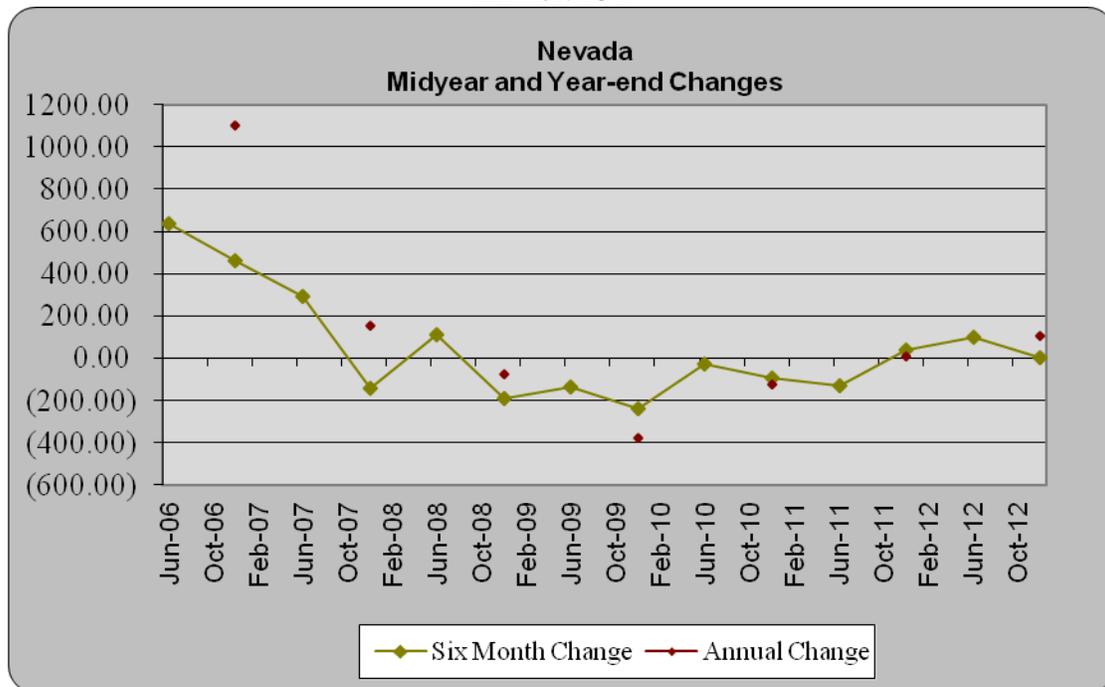


Exhibit #35

| Date | Nevada | | | U.S. | | |
|------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| | Six Month Change | Annual Change | Absolute % Change Six-Month | Six-Month Change | Annual Change | Absolute % Change Six-Month |
| 2006 | 639 | 1,103 | 57.93% | 30,306 | 42,016 | 72.13% |
| 2007 | 295 | 155 | 190.32% | 24,666 | 28,300 | 87.16% |
| 2008 | 114 | (76) | 150.00% | 12,297 | 11,514 | 106.80% |
| 2009 | (137) | (374) | 36.63% | 7,719 | 3,897 | 198.08% |
| 2010 | (26) | (122) | 21.31% | (1,716) | (7,228) | 23.74% |
| 2011 | (128) | 9 | 1422.22% | n/a | (20,206) | n/a |

(Source: U.S. Department of Justice, 2011, Nevada Department of Corrections, 2012)

VII. Incarceration Rates per 100,000 Inhabitants

Incarceration rates provide a sense of the prison population's size relative to the size of the jurisdiction's population. It is also utilized as a standardized measure of comparison across states in the U.S., their incarceration practices and laws. Overall, Nevada has a higher incarceration rate than the nation as a whole. In 2004, Nevada incarcerated 472 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants, while the U.S. incarcerated 422. In 2011, Nevada incarcerated 464 inmates per 100,000 inhabitants while the U.S. incarcerated 444. Incarceration rates in Nevada were in an upward trend between 2004 and 2007, went downward in 2008, then up in 2009 and 2010, and back down in 2011. In the United States, rates were up between 2004 and 2008, and began to gradually decline from 2009 through 2011.

Exhibit #36

| Incarceration Rates | | | |
|---------------------|-----|------|------------|
| Year | NV | U.S. | Difference |
| 2004 | 472 | 422 | 50 |
| 2005 | 467 | 433 | 34 |
| 2006 | 488 | 440 | 48 |
| 2007 | 496 | 463 | 33 |
| 2008 | 458 | 464 | -6 |
| 2009 | 470 | 460 | 10 |
| 2010 | 477 | 454 | 23 |
| 2011 | 464 | 444 | 20 |

Exhibit #37



(Nevada Department of Corrections, U.S. Census Bureau, Nevada State Demographer, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2004-2011)

Except for year 2008, Nevada has incarcerated more inmates than the U.S. On average, Nevada has incarcerated an additional 26 offenders more per 100,000 inhabitants. The incarceration rate in Nevada peaked in 2007 when it reached 496 offenders per 100,000, and the U.S. rate peaked in 2008. Since the 2008 rise, the U.S. has exhibited a gradual decline of its prison rates from 464 in 2008 to 444 in 2011. In Nevada, there has been fluctuation; however, the 2011 rate of 464 was close to the 2005 rate of 467 inmates per 100,000 persons.

During the past few years, the State of Nevada enacted laws intended to accelerate the rate at which offenders serve time and eliminated life sentences for youth offenders provided that certain conditions are present. Specifically, the 2007 Nevada Legislature, through Assembly Bill 510, enacted a policy that was partially intended to reduce prison crowding. A slowdown in absolute growth in the prison population has allowed the State of Nevada to keep pace with its budget constraints and work within its physical capacity.

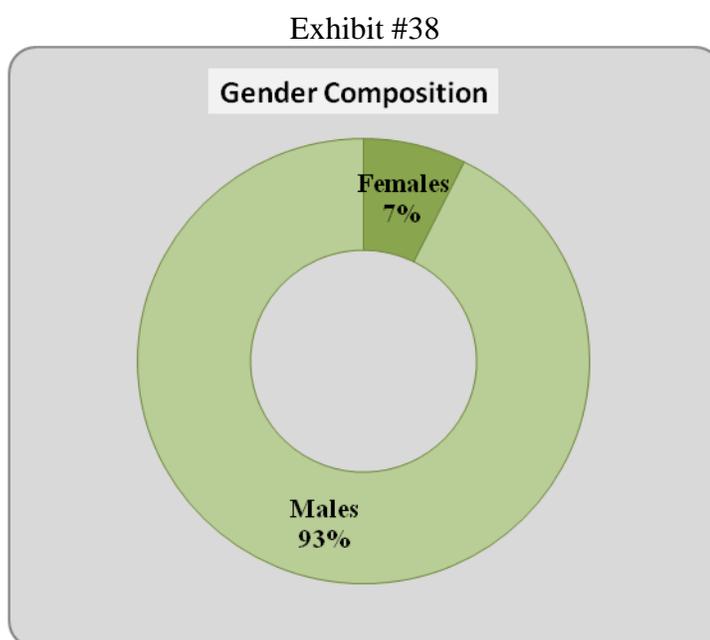
Offender Demographics



I. Gender Composition

Understanding offender characteristics is essential for proper correctional planning. The composition of the correctional population must be analyzed on a regular basis to conduct adequate planning of prison facilities, designing programs, providing appropriate medical nutrition care, and allowing adequate levels of goods and services needed to manage the population.

Historically, the correctional population has been largely comprised by males. The female population has represented less than ten percent of the total population. As of June 30, 2012, 7.96% of all offenders were women. Two out of eighteen correctional sites are solely for women, two others have men and women on a temporary basis and the remaining fourteen are for men only.



II. Race and Ethnicity

Prison residents belong to various racial ethnic segments, have different customs and habits, speak different languages, or require differentiated diets. Prison administrators make an effort to accommodate inmates whenever feasible. This is done by accommodating diets, space to practice religious rituals, and by being sensitive to intercultural and inter racial differences. Housing is planned around inmates' characteristics so the populations are adequately combined in various types of housing. The Nevada Department of Corrections categorizes its population into seven categories: White (non-Hispanic), African American (non-Hispanic), Hispanic, Asian, Native American, Cuban, and Other. The "Other" category is composed of persons for whom the racial or cultural origin is unknown or is a combination of categories. Cuban nationals have been accounted for separately for many years, ever since correctional systems received aid from the federal government for housing these offenders. The distribution of the racial and ethnic categories is demonstrated in this section's exhibits.

Exhibit #39

| Ethnic and Racial Distribution of the Prison Population | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|----------|---------|-------------|
| Gender | Indian | Asian | Black | White | Cuban | Hispanic | Unknown | Grand Total |
| Female | 28 | 33 | 225 | 637 | - | 93 | 4 | 1,020 |
| | 2.75% | 3.24% | 22.06% | 62.45% | 0.00% | 9.12% | 0.39% | 100.00% |
| Male | 207 | 259 | 3,420 | 5,245 | 90 | 2,414 | 168 | 11,803 |
| | 1.75% | 2.19% | 28.98% | 44.44% | 0.76% | 20.45% | 1.42% | 100.00% |
| Grand Total | 1.83% | 2.28% | 28.43% | 45.87% | 0.70% | 19.55% | 1.34% | 100.00% |

Exhibit #40

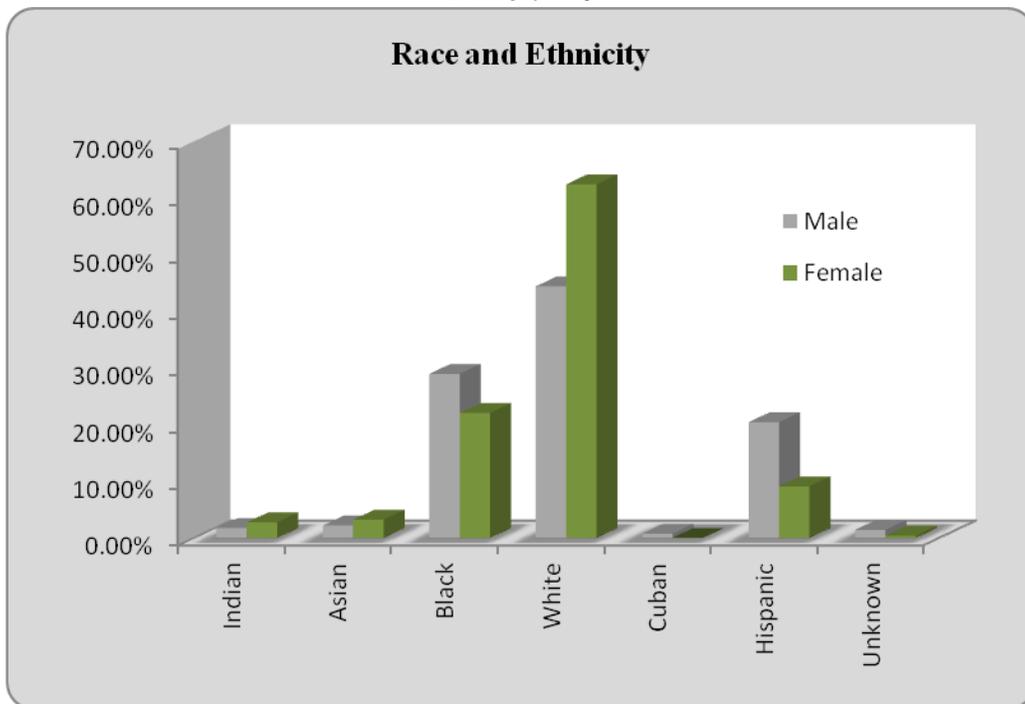
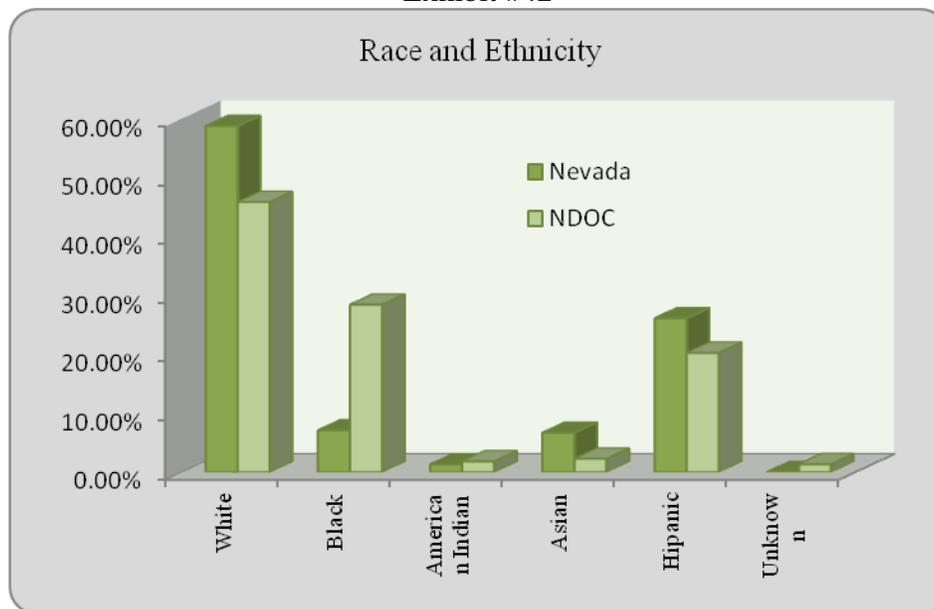


Exhibit #41

| Race & Ethnicity | Nevada | NDOC | Nevada | NDOC |
|------------------|-----------|--------|---------|---------|
| White | 1,616,388 | 5882 | 58.77% | 45.87% |
| Black | 195,405 | 3645 | 7.10% | 28.43% |
| American Indian | 36,192 | 235 | 1.32% | 1.83% |
| Asian | 183,873 | 292 | 6.69% | 2.28% |
| Hispanic | 718,449 | 2597 | 26.12% | 20.25% |
| Unknown | - | 172 | 0.00% | 1.34% |
| Total | 2,750,307 | 12,823 | 100.00% | 100.00% |

Exhibit #42



(Sources: Nevada Demographer's Office and Nevada Department of Corrections, 2012)

III. Composition by Age

The age threshold for state prison incarceration is 13 years of age and is dictated by law. Age brackets are carefully analyzed by correctional systems when making operating decisions. Select age groups require different housing, medical care, and programming; and special consideration must be placed on those who will spend a life time behind bars, those who may still have a chance to re-enter society, and the impact of prison incarceration on quality of life and life expectancy. Age is a key demographic characteristic being tracked by law enforcement agencies, public safety systems, and policy makers.

For analytical or research purposes, the Nevada Department of Corrections uses eight brackets with a range of ten. The upper category includes offenders 75-85 years of age. As demonstrated in the exhibits below, very few offenders are in the upper age category while the bulk of offenders are in the 25 to 54 years of age category with a mean age of 37.54 for the male population and 36.49 for the female population, both being a reflection of mean ages for the U.S. population.

Exhibit #43

| Age Group | Male |
|-------------|---------|
| <25 | 12.08% |
| 25-34 | 30.10% |
| 35-44 | 24.71% |
| 45-54 | 20.99% |
| 55-64 | 9.01% |
| 65-74 | 2.66% |
| 75-84 | 0.43% |
| 85-94 | 0.02% |
| Grand Total | 100.00% |

Exhibit # 44

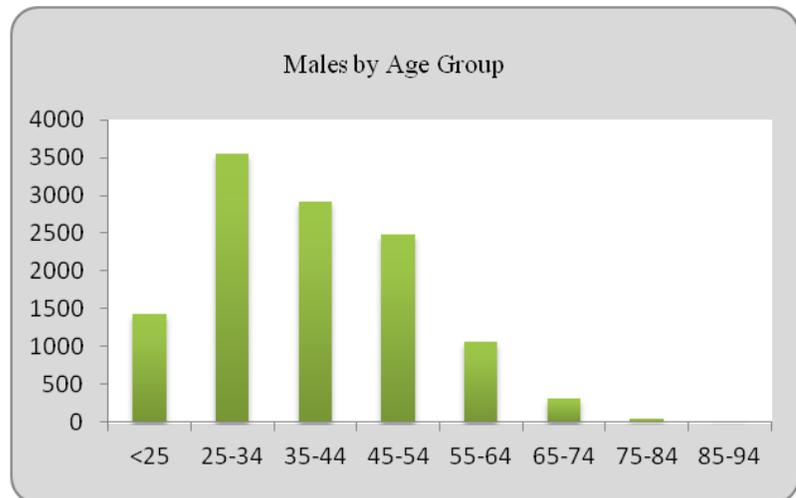


Exhibit #45

| Age Group | Female |
|-------------|---------|
| <25 | 9.71% |
| 25-34 | 5.59% |
| 35-44 | 27.16% |
| 45-54 | 19.41% |
| 55-64 | 6.571% |
| 65-74 | 1.37% |
| 75-84 | .20% |
| 85-94 | .00% |
| Grand Total | 100.00% |

Exhibit #46

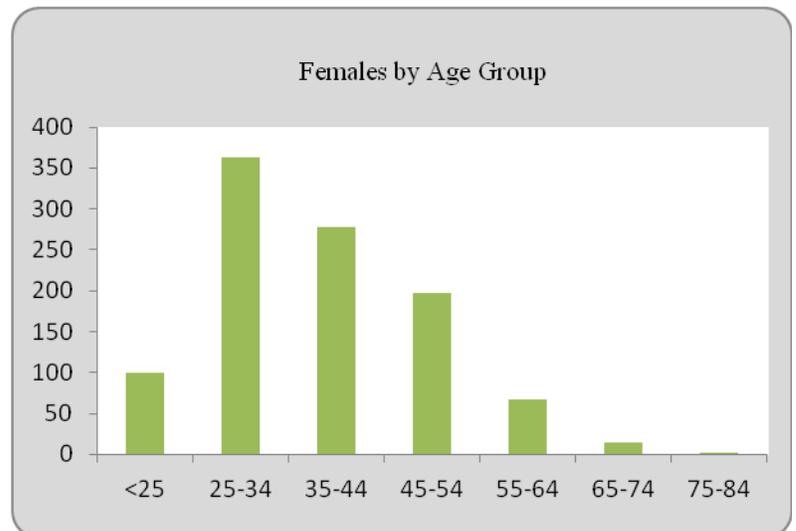


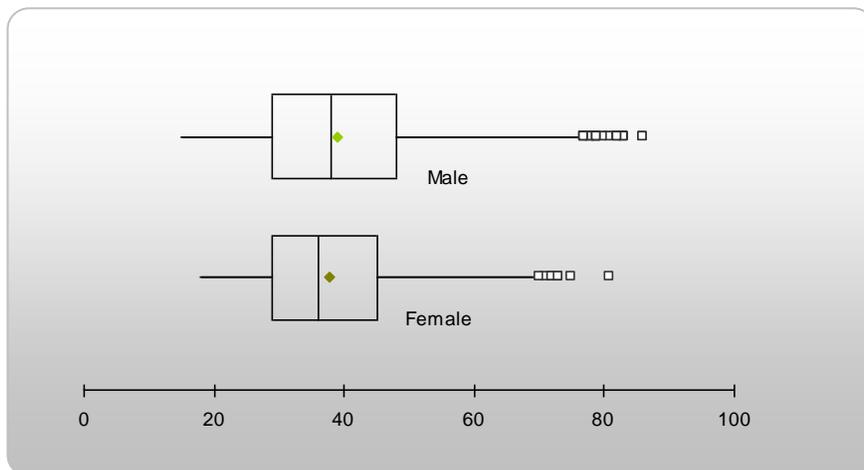
Exhibit #47

| Male Count | Age |
|--------------------|-------|
| Mean | 39.05 |
| Median | 38.00 |
| Standard deviation | 12.47 |
| Minimum | 15.00 |
| Maximum | 86.00 |
| Range | 71.00 |

Exhibit #48

| Female Count | Age |
|--------------------|-------|
| Mean | 37.78 |
| Median | 36.00 |
| Standard deviation | 11.03 |
| Minimum | 18.00 |
| Maximum | 81.00 |
| Range | 63.00 |

Exhibit #49



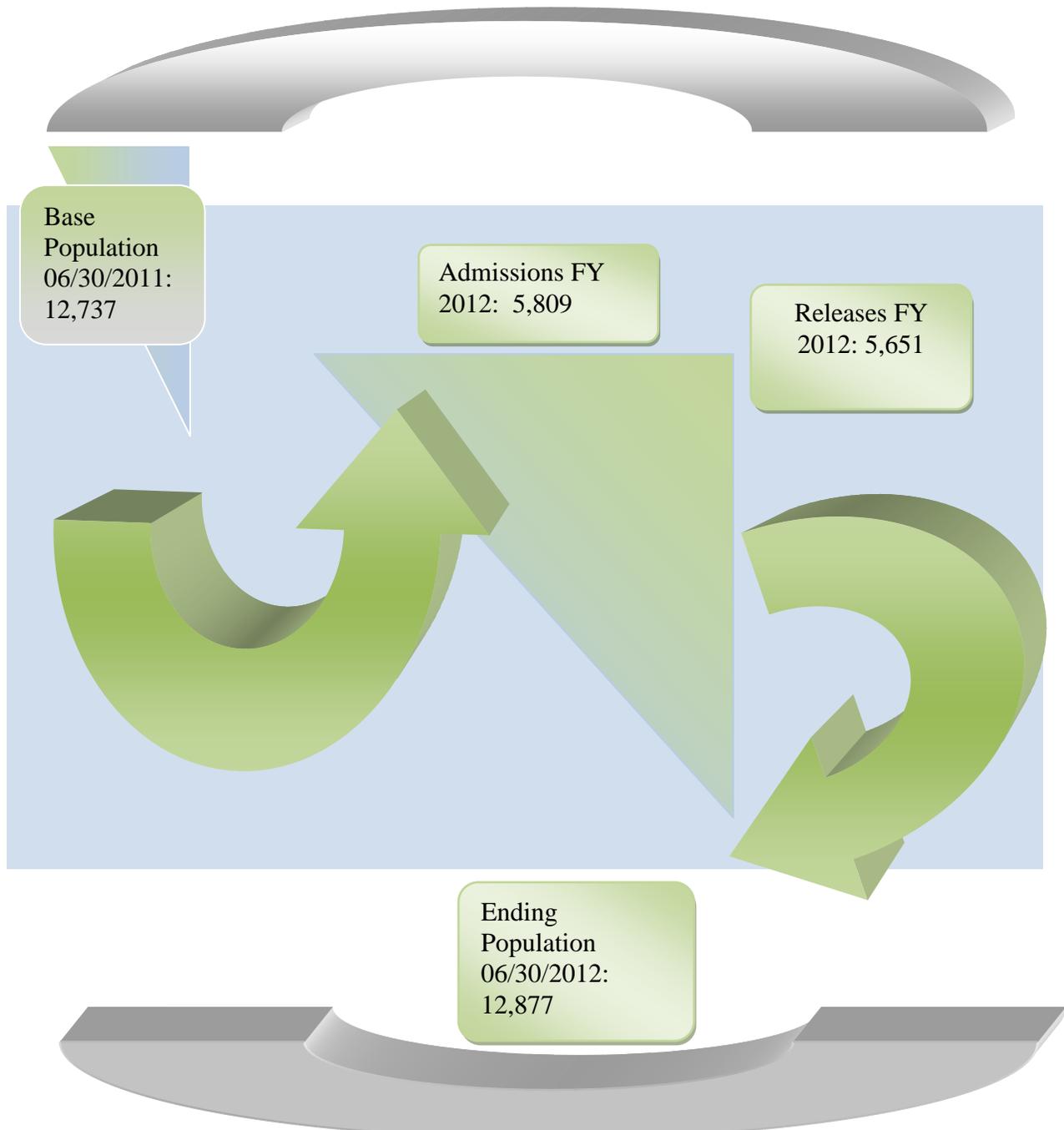
Admissions & Releases



I. The Population Model

The prison population count at year end is the result of the addition and subtraction from the population count at the end of the previous year. Thus, the entry and exit within the system is the key to being prepared to deal with trends. These moves must be reconciled on a regular basis along with all their attributes, such as gender, admission or release type, offense group, prior felony convictions, and the sentencing law under which they were imprisoned. Defining the characteristics of the population entering and exiting the system enables the State of Nevada to make more educated planning decisions.

Exhibit #50



II. Admissions during Fiscal Year 2012

During Fiscal Year 2012, the NDOC admitted 5,050 male offenders and 759 female offenders. Eight main categories have been traditionally used by the NDOC for its admissions. Categories can be broken down into finer subcategories, all which allow the understanding of the characteristics of the population in more detail. New commits represented 54.91% of all admissions, probation violators represented 21.33%, and parole violators represented 14.86%.

Exhibit #51

| Commit Status | Female | Male | Grand Total |
|---------------------------|--------|-------|-------------|
| Intermediate Sanction | 0 | 18 | 18 |
| Mandatory Parole Violator | 7 | 140 | 147 |
| Never Physically Received | 1 | 72 | 73 |
| New Commit | 361 | 2,829 | 3,190 |
| Parole Violator | 123 | 740 | 863 |
| Physically Received | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Probation Violator | 266 | 973 | 1,239 |
| Safekeeper | | 278 | 278 |
| Grand Total | 759 | 5,050 | 5,809 |

Exhibit #52

| Status | Female | Male | Grand Total |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|-------------|
| Intermediate Sanction | 0.00% | 0.36% | 0.31% |
| Mandatory Parole Violator | 0.92% | 2.77% | 2.53% |
| Never Physically Received | 0.13% | 1.43% | 1.26% |
| New Commit | 47.56% | 56.02% | 54.91% |
| Parole Violator | 16.21% | 14.65% | 14.86% |
| Physically Received | 0.13% | 0.00% | 0.02% |
| Probation Violator | 35.05% | 19.27% | 21.33% |
| Safekeeper | 0.00% | 5.50% | 4.79% |
| Grand Total | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |

Of further interest is an offender's age at time of admission and type of crime. Age is a qualifying factor for programming, housing, and nutrition. Crime type will dictate the severity of the offense and the custody level. The relationship between age at time of admission and

offense group is also of special interest. Violent offender's ages 25 to 34 years old represented the largest group of males admitted during the fiscal year. Property offenders' ages 25 to 34 years old represented the largest offense group of females admitted during the fiscal year.

Exhibit #53

| Male Admissions | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|-----|-------|----------|-----|----------|-------------|
| Age | Drug | DUI | Other | Property | Sex | Violence | Grand Total |
| <25 | 236 | 16 | 83 | 436 | 47 | 452 | 1,270 |
| 25-34 | 449 | 56 | 93 | 413 | 94 | 570 | 1,675 |
| 35-44 | 288 | 42 | 74 | 225 | 109 | 367 | 1,105 |
| 45-54 | 201 | 39 | 39 | 130 | 77 | 277 | 763 |
| 55-64 | 39 | 12 | 7 | 22 | 41 | 77 | 198 |
| 65-74 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 9 | 34 |
| 75-84 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Total | 1,215 | 167 | 299 | 1,229 | 385 | 1,753 | 5,049 |

Exhibit #54

| Male Admissions | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------|-------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------------|
| Age | Drug | DUI | Other | Property | Sex | Violence | Grand Total |
| <25 | 4.67% | 0.32% | 1.64% | 8.64% | 0.93% | 8.95% | 25.16% |
| 25-34 | 8.89% | 1.11% | 1.84% | 8.18% | 1.86% | 11.29% | 33.17% |
| 35-44 | 5.70% | 0.83% | 1.47% | 4.46% | 2.16% | 7.27% | 21.91% |
| 45-54 | 3.98% | 0.77% | 0.77% | 2.57% | 1.53% | 5.49% | 15.11% |
| 55-64 | 0.77% | 0.24% | 0.14% | 0.44% | 0.81% | 1.53% | 3.92% |
| 65-74 | 0.04% | 0.04% | 0.06% | 0.06% | 0.30% | 0.18% | 0.67% |
| 75-84 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.04% | 0.02% | 0.06% |
| Total | 24.06% | 3.31% | 5.92% | 24.34% | 7.63% | 34.72% | 100.00% |

Exhibit #55

| Female Admissions | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------|-----|-------|----------|-----|----------|-------------|
| Age | Drug | DUI | Other | Property | Sex | Violence | Grand Total |
| <25 | 25 | 2 | 6 | 50 | 2 | 45 | 130 |
| 25-34 | 96 | 8 | 8 | 145 | 3 | 52 | 312 |
| 35-44 | 84 | 8 | 2 | 54 | 1 | 34 | 183 |
| 45-54 | 34 | 12 | 3 | 31 | 2 | 25 | 107 |
| 55-64 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 25 |
| 65-74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 249 | 32 | 19 | 292 | 8 | 159 | 759 |

Exhibit #56

| Female Admissions | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|-------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------------|
| Age | Drug | DUI | Other | Property | Sex | Violence | Grand Total |
| <25 | 3.29% | 0.26% | 0.79% | 6.59% | 0.26% | 5.93% | 17.13% |
| 25-34 | 12.65% | 1.05% | 1.05% | 19.10% | 0.40% | 6.85% | 41.11% |
| 35-44 | 11.07% | 1.05% | 0.26% | 7.11% | 0.13% | 4.48% | 24.11% |
| 45-54 | 4.48% | 1.58% | 0.40% | 4.08% | 0.26% | 3.29% | 14.10% |
| 55-64 | 1.32% | 0.26% | 0.00% | 1.32% | 0.00% | 0.40% | 3.29% |
| 65-74 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.26% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.26% |
| Total | 32.81% | 4.22% | 2.50% | 38.47% | 1.05% | 20.95% | 100.00% |

The two largest age groups among male intakes are the 25-34 years old and the 24 and under years old. Female offenders received during the fiscal year are largely in the 25 to 34 year-old range with property or drug offenses.

The Nevada Department of Corrections houses offenders from all 17 counties in the state as well as offenders who are housed in a safekeeping basis (boarders) or who are concurrently serving sentences out of state. Boarders and out of state offenders represented less than one percent each of all admissions. Clark and Washoe counties are the only two urban counties and have the largest populations. The proportions from each county in the state are of importance for purposes of planning and forecasting. During Fiscal Year 2012, 67.88% of intakes were from Clark County and 18.85% were from Washoe County.

Exhibit #57

| County | Female | Male | Grand Total |
|-------------|--------|-------|-------------|
| Boarder | | 5 | 5 |
| Carson | 14 | 123 | 137 |
| Churchill | 7 | 66 | 73 |
| Clark | 477 | 3,466 | 3,943 |
| Douglas | 14 | 52 | 66 |
| Elko | 8 | 91 | 99 |
| Esmeralda | | 1 | 1 |
| Eureka | | 1 | 1 |
| Humboldt | 4 | 31 | 35 |
| Lander | | 2 | 2 |
| Lincoln | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Lyon | 30 | 95 | 125 |
| Mineral | 6 | 22 | 28 |
| Nye | 15 | 133 | 148 |
| OSC | | 1 | 1 |
| Pershing | | 10 | 10 |
| Storey | | 5 | 5 |
| Washoe | 178 | 917 | 1,095 |
| White Pine | 4 | 23 | 27 |
| Grand Total | 759 | 5,050 | 5,809 |

Exhibit #58

| County | Female | Male | Grand Total |
|-------------|--------|--------|-------------|
| Boader | 0.00% | 0.09% | 0.09% |
| Carson | 0.24% | 2.12% | 2.36% |
| Churchill | 0.12% | 1.14% | 1.26% |
| Clark | 8.21% | 59.67% | 67.88% |
| Douglas | 0.24% | 0.90% | 1.14% |
| Elko | 0.14% | 1.57% | 1.70% |
| Esmeralda | 0.00% | 0.02% | 0.02% |
| Eureka | 0.00% | 0.02% | 0.02% |
| Humboldt | 0.07% | 0.53% | 0.60% |
| Lander | 0.00% | 0.03% | 0.03% |
| Lincoln | 0.03% | 0.10% | 0.14% |
| Lyon | 0.52% | 1.64% | 2.15% |
| Mineral | 0.10% | 0.38% | 0.48% |
| Nye | 0.26% | 2.29% | 2.55% |
| OSC | 0.00% | 0.02% | 0.02% |
| Pershing | 0.00% | 0.17% | 0.17% |
| Storey | 0.00% | 0.09% | 0.09% |
| Washoe | 3.06% | 15.79% | 18.85% |
| White Pine | 0.07% | 0.40% | 0.46% |
| Grand Total | 13.07% | 86.93% | 100.00% |

III. Releases throughout the Year

During the reporting year, 5,651 offenders were released from the NDOC; 12.08% were females and 87.92% were males. For simplicity, six release categories are utilized in the exhibit. The largest proportion of releases was made up of paroled offenders and the second largest was made up of discharged offenders. Among male releases, violent offenders in the 25-34 age categories represented the largest proportion, and drug offenders in the same age category represented the second largest group. The largest proportion of released women was made up of property offenders 25-34 years of age and the second largest was made up of drug offender's ages 25-34 years old.

The release process requires planning and coordinating by staff, with family, and other agencies. Of interest to the communities and its organizations is the type of ex-felon that is released; this is why the NDOC closely tracks the core characteristics of its offenders. These characteristics need to be understood to create sufficient physical and programmatic capacity for released offenders. Tailoring programs according to inmates' ages and offenses helps to effectively achieve reductions in recidivism.

Exhibit #59

| Male Releases by Age and Offense Group | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-----|-------|----------|-----|----------|-------------|
| Age | Drug | DUI | Other | Property | Sex | Violence | Grand Total |
| <25 | 210 | 10 | 48 | 405 | 19 | 370 | 1,062 |
| 25-34 | 489 | 62 | 36 | 375 | 104 | 643 | 1,709 |
| 35-44 | 332 | 50 | 21 | 189 | 98 | 767 | 1,104 |
| 45-54 | 197 | 41 | 8 | 121 | 104 | 296 | 767 |
| 55-64 | 47 | 18 | 1 | 32 | 58 | 103 | 259 |
| 65-74 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 26 | 16 | 55 |
| 75-84 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 11 |
| 85-94 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Grand Total | 1,279 | 188 | 117 | 1,124 | 418 | 1,843 | 4,968 |

Exhibit #60

| Male Releases by Age and Offense Group | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|-------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------------|
| Age | Drug | DUI | Other | Property | Sex | Violence | Grand Total |
| <25 | 4.23% | 0.20% | 0.99% | 8.15% | 0.38% | 7.45% | 21.41% |
| 25-34 | 9.84% | 1.25% | 0.72% | 7.55% | 2.09% | 12.94% | 34.39% |
| 35-44 | 6.68% | 1.01% | 0.42% | 3.80% | 1.97% | 8.33% | 22.21% |
| 45-54 | 3.96% | 0.83% | 0.16% | 2.44% | 2.09% | 5.96% | 15.44% |
| 55-64 | 0.95% | 0.36% | 0.02% | 0.64% | 1.17% | 2.07% | 5.21% |
| 65-74 | 0.08% | 0.10% | 0.04% | 0.04% | 0.52% | 0.32% | 1.11% |
| 75-84 | 0.00% | 0.04% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.16% | 0.02% | 0.22% |
| 85-94 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.02% | 0.00% | 0.02% |
| Grand Total | 25.74% | 3.78% | 2.35% | 22.62% | 8.41% | 37.08% | 100.00% |

Exhibit #61

| Female Releases by Age and Offense Group | | | | | | | |
|--|------|-----|-------|----------|-----|----------|-------|
| Age Group | Drug | DUI | Other | Property | Sex | Violence | Total |
| <25 | 22 | 3 | 3 | 41 | - | 24 | 93 |
| 25-34 | 92 | 9 | 6 | 116 | 2 | 48 | 273 |
| 35-44 | 75 | 6 | 1 | 69 | 5 | 34 | 190 |
| 45-54 | 38 | 10 | 1 | 34 | 3 | 20 | 106 |
| 55-64 | 5 | 3 | - | 2 | 2 | 7 | 19 |
| 65-74 | | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 |
| Grand Total | 232 | 32 | 11 | 262 | 12 | 134 | 683 |

Exhibit #62

| Female Releases by Age and Offense Group | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|-------|-------|----------|-------|----------|---------|
| Age Group | Drug | DUI | Other | Property | Sex | Violence | Total |
| <25 | 3.22% | 0.44% | 0.44% | 6.00% | 0.00% | 3.51% | 13.62% |
| 25-34 | 13.47% | 1.32% | 0.88% | 16.98% | 0.29% | 7.03% | 39.97% |
| 35-44 | 10.98% | 0.88% | 0.15% | 10.10% | 0.73% | 4.98% | 27.82% |
| 45-54 | 5.56% | 1.46% | 0.15% | 4.98% | 0.44% | 2.93% | 15.52% |
| 55-64 | 0.73% | 0.44% | 0.00% | 0.29% | 0.29% | 1.02% | 2.78% |
| 65-74 | 0.00% | 0.15% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.15% | 0.29% |
| Grand Total | 33.97% | 4.69% | 1.61% | 38.36% | 1.76% | 19.62% | 100.00% |

County authorities must also be informed when offenders are returned to their communities, and unless other arrangements are made, the offender population is returned to the county of commit. The three counties with the largest proportion of admissions had the largest releases. The largest proportion of offenders (67.25%) was released to Clark County and the second largest (18.67%) was released to Washoe County.

Exhibit #63

| County | Female | Male | Grand Total |
|---------------|--------|-------|-------------|
| Carson | 14 | 124 | 138 |
| Churchill | 17 | 64 | 81 |
| Clark | 430 | 3,400 | 3,830 |
| Douglas | 11 | 56 | 67 |
| Elko | 18 | 87 | 105 |
| Esmeralda | | 4 | 4 |
| Eureka | | 2 | 2 |
| Humboldt | 2 | 32 | 34 |
| Lander | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Lincoln | 3 | 19 | 22 |
| Lyon | 17 | 98 | 115 |
| Mineral | 3 | 19 | 22 |
| Not Available | | 1 | 1 |
| Nye | 14 | 103 | 117 |
| Pershing | | 10 | 10 |
| Storey | | 3 | 3 |
| Washoe | 149 | 908 | 1,057 |
| White Pine | 4 | 24 | 28 |
| Clark | | 5 | 5 |
| OSC | | 8 | 8 |
| Grand Total | 683 | 4,968 | 5,651 |

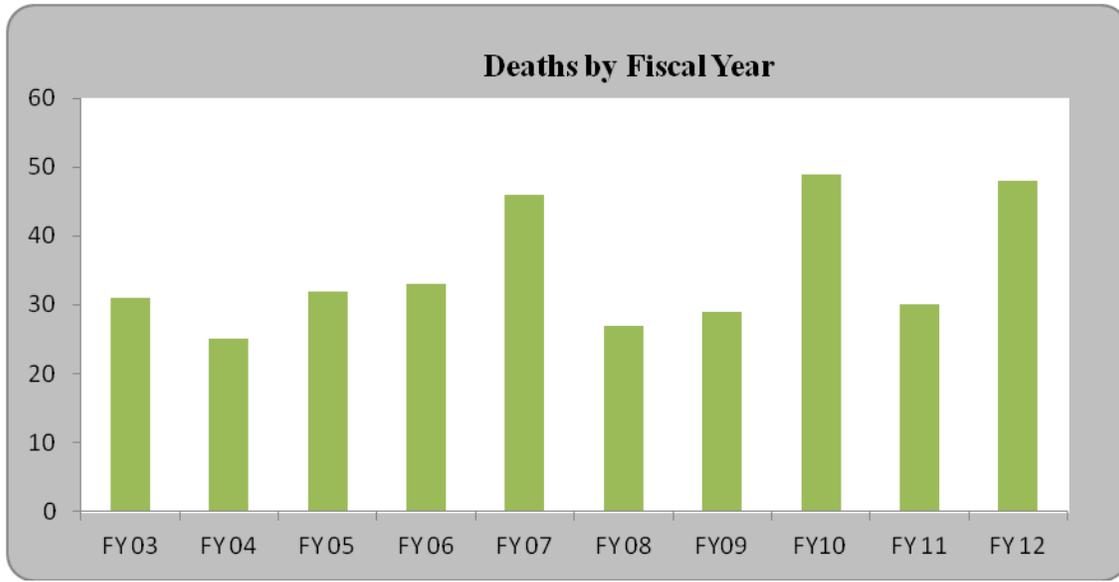
IV. Inmate Deaths

The correctional administration system has to deal with all aspects of incarcerated offenders one of which is death. Deceased offenders are treated as prison exists and accounted for with released offenders. On the average, 35 offenders passed in prison each fiscal year with an average age of 56 years old. Deaths in prison are reported to the appropriate public agencies that must issue certificates and that maintain information regarding the cause of death.

Exhibit #64

| Fiscal Year | Deaths | Median Dying Age |
|-------------|--------|------------------|
| FY 03 | 31 | 55 |
| FY 04 | 25 | 55 |
| FY 05 | 32 | 56 |
| FY 06 | 33 | 52 |
| FY 07 | 46 | 52 |
| FY 08 | 27 | 56 |
| FY09 | 29 | 58 |
| FY10 | 49 | 56 |
| FY 11 | 30 | 57 |
| FY 12 | 48 | 59 |
| Average | 35 | 56 |

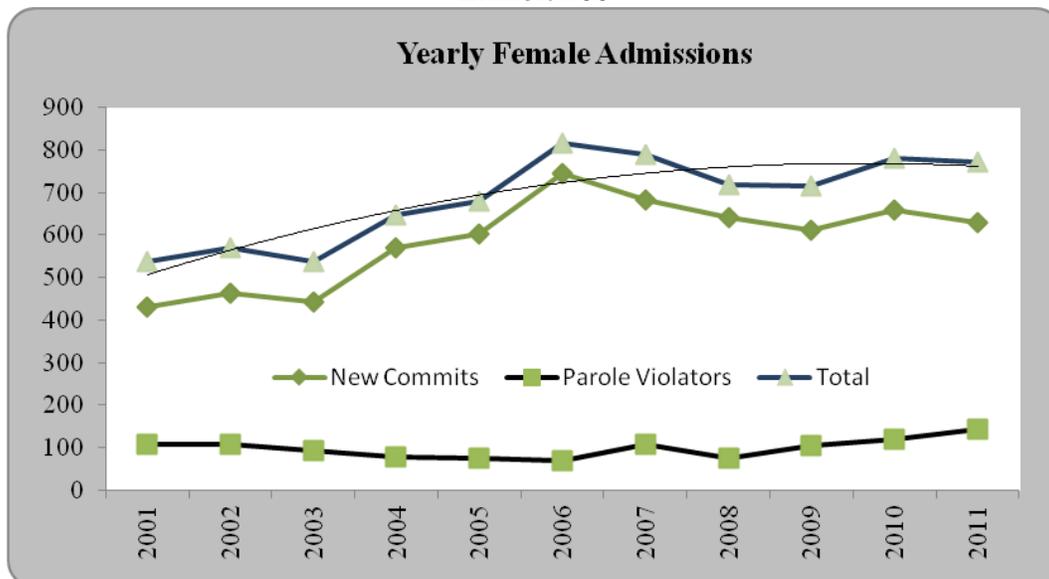
Exhibit #65



V. Admissions Yearly Series

Yearly admissions are maintained on a calendar year basis and divided into two main categories: new commits and parole violators. New commitments comprise offenders admitted on new crimes who are serving sentences in Nevada or another state, and probation violators. Parole violators include offenders who returned back to the prison system after being release on mandatory parole or on parole for technical violations or commission of new crimes. The exhibits in this section depict these yearly series.

Exhibit #66



The growth rates of the admissions yearly series are subject to much fluctuation with rates as high as 20.7% and as low as -9.2% for women admissions and 12.40% and -4.22% for men.

Exhibit #67

| Yearly Female Admissions | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|------------------|-------|--------|
| CY | New Commits | Parole Violators | Total | % |
| 2001 | 430 | 107 | 537 | -11.7% |
| 2002 | 463 | 107 | 570 | 6.1% |
| 2003 | 443 | 94 | 537 | -5.8% |
| 2004 | 570 | 78 | 648 | 20.7% |
| 2005 | 604 | 75 | 679 | 4.8% |
| 2006 | 746 | 69 | 815 | 20.0% |
| 2007 | 684 | 106 | 790 | -3.1% |
| 2008 | 642 | 75 | 717 | -9.2% |
| 2009 | 612 | 104 | 716 | -0.1% |
| 2010 | 660 | 120 | 780 | 8.9% |
| 2011 | 629 | 144 | 773 | -0.9% |

Exhibit #68

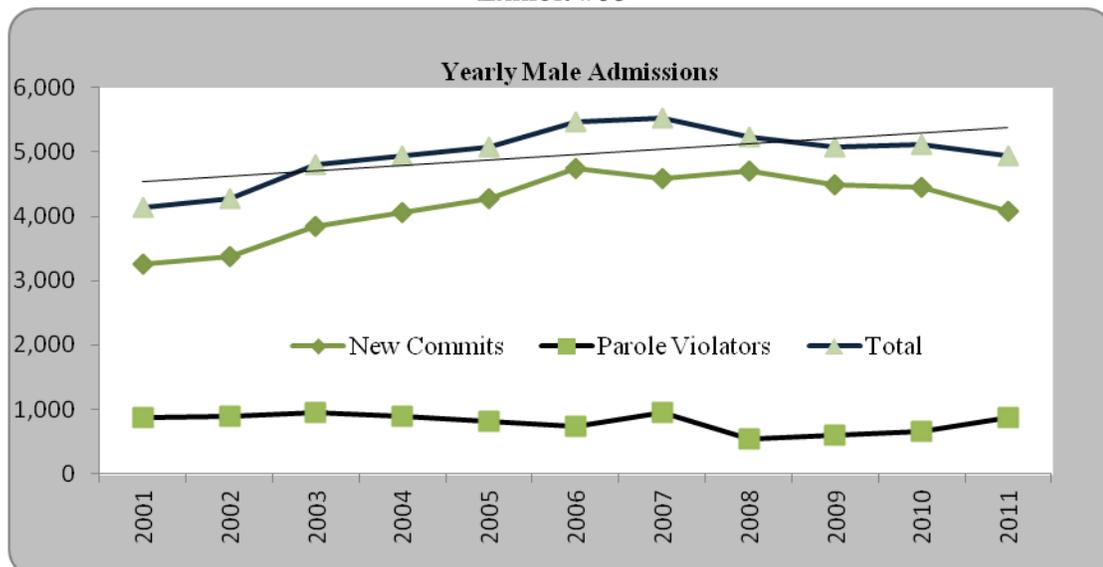


Exhibit #69

| Yearly Male Admissions | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|------------------|-------|--------|
| CY | New Commits | Parole Violators | Total | % |
| 2001 | 3,265 | 865 | 4,130 | -4.22% |
| 2002 | 3,377 | 896 | 4,273 | 3.46% |
| 2003 | 3,847 | 956 | 4,803 | 12.40% |
| 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 | 4,081 | 863 | 4,944 | -3.25% |

Women admissions are prone to more pronounced fluctuation than male admissions. The average annual percentage change for women admissions for the period 2001 to 2011 was 46.28% for new commits and 34.58% for parole violators, and for males they were 24.99% and -.23%, respectively.

Exhibit # 70

| Ten-Year Statistics | | | |
|---------------------|--------|----------|---------|
| Admissions | Change | % Change | Average |
| New Commits | 199 | 46.28% | 605.25 |
| Parole Violators | 37 | 34.58% | 97.25 |

Exhibit #71

| Ten-Year Statistics | | | |
|---------------------|--------|----------|----------|
| Admissions | Change | % Change | Average |
| New Commits | 816 | 24.99% | 4,259.10 |
| Parole Violators | -2 | -0.23% | 787.10 |

VI. Admissions National Comparison

The correctional population of the Nevada Department of Corrections doesn't always trend with the national population. During select years, year-to-year fluctuations have gone in opposite directions. For example, during 2001, Nevada admitted 5.14% persons less than in 2000 while the U.S. gained 2.1% in admissions. Yearly increases in Nevada tend to be more pronounced in Nevada than they tend to be in the U.S., overall. During 2003, Nevada's intakes grew 10.26% relative to 2002 while the entire nation went up by 3.6% in intakes. From year-end 2001 to year-end 2011, Nevada's yearly admissions increased by 26.96% and national prison admissions increased by 2.41%. Annually, Nevada's prison intakes increased by 1.83% while at the national level they increased by .46%.

Exhibit #72

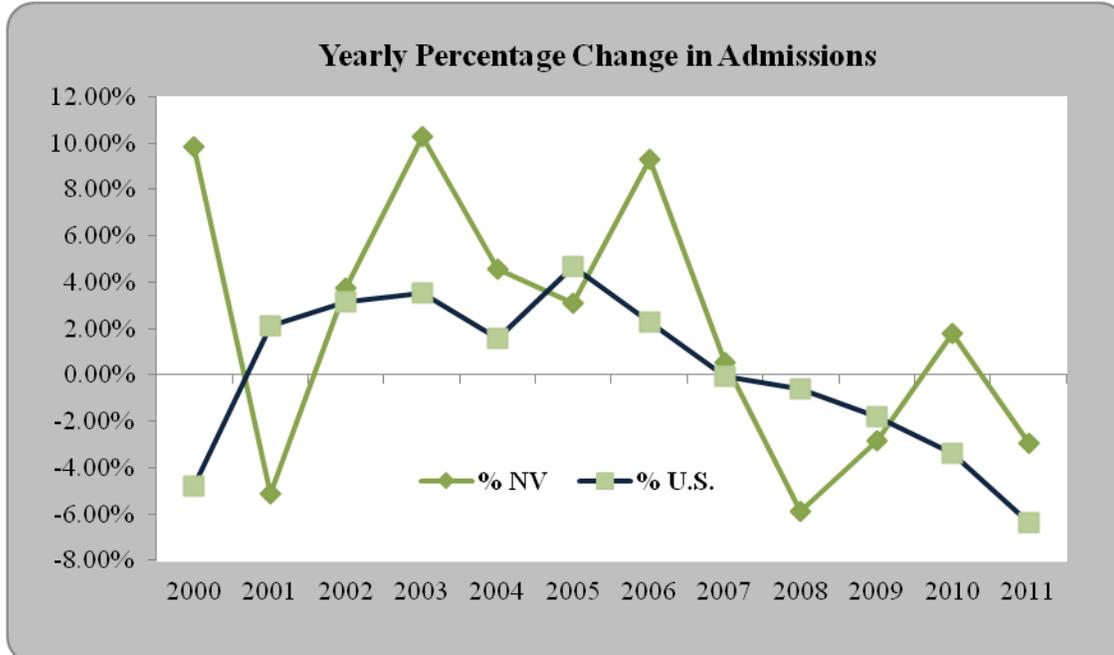
| Year | Nevada | | US | |
|------|------------|--------|------------|-------|
| | Admissions | % | Admissions | % |
| 2001 | 4,667 | -5.14% | 593,838 | 2.1% |
| 2002 | 4,843 | 3.77% | 612,432 | 3.1% |
| 2003 | 5,340 | 10.26% | 634,183 | 3.6% |
| 2004 | 5,585 | 4.59% | 644,084 | 1.6% |
| 2005 | 5,757 | 3.08% | 674,084 | 4.7% |
| 2006 | 6,292 | 9.29% | 689,536 | 2.3% |
| 2007 | 6,325 | 0.52% | 689,257 | 0.0% |
| 2008 | 5,953 | -5.88% | 684,987 | -0.6% |
| 2009 | 5,785 | -2.82% | 672,533 | -1.8% |
| 2010 | 5,890 | 1.82% | 649,677 | -3.4% |
| 2011 | 5,925 | 0.59% | 608,166 | -6.4% |

(Source: Nevada Department of Corrections and Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2001 – 2011)

Exhibit #73

| Geographic Location | Ten-Year | Annual |
|---------------------|----------|--------|
| Nevada | 26.96% | 1.83% |
| U.S. | 2.41% | 0.46% |

Exhibit #74



VII. Releases National Comparison

Prison exits contribute considerably to the size of the population at year end. Significant increases throughout the year can be offset by large decreases. The series below reflect releases during the 2000 decade. Nevada's prison exits often follow their own pattern and don't mirror patterns in the nation. Releases declined by as much as 5% during 2006 and increased as much as 15.4% during 2005. During 2008, releases increased by 12.01% in Nevada and declined in growth ever since. During 2010, 2.08% less offenders were released than in 2009, and, in 2011, releases were 2.11% lower than in 2010. When all state prison systems in the nation are combined, it can be noted that 2004 was a high year in terms of releases; levels fluctuated through 2009, and declined by 3.4% in 2010 and by 3.5% in 2011.

Exhibit #75

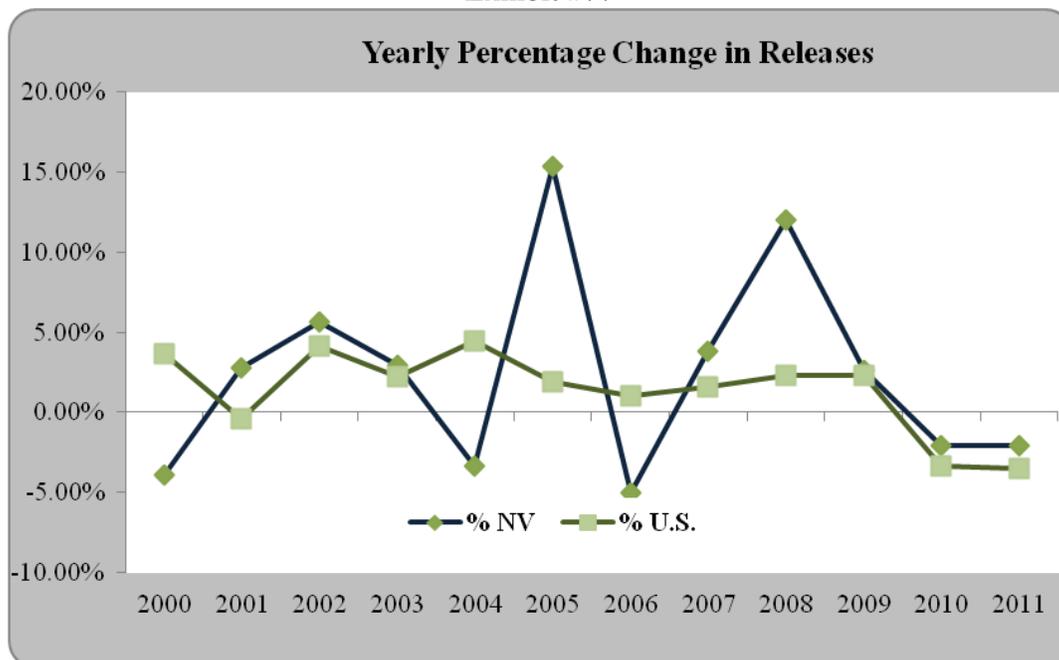
| Geographic Location | Ten-Year | Annual |
|---------------------|----------|--------|
| Nevada | 35.46% | 2.40% |
| U.S. | 5.55% | 1.35% |

Exhibit #76

| Releases Year | Nevada | | US | |
|---------------|--------|--------|------------------|--------|
| | Total | % NV | US State Prisons | % U.S. |
| 2000 | 4,360 | -3.88% | 599,835 | 3.6% |
| 2001 | 4,480 | 2.75% | 590,256 | -0.4% |
| 2002 | 4,734 | 5.67% | 591,608 | 4.1% |
| 2003 | 4,873 | 2.94% | 612,439 | 2.2% |
| 2004 | 4,709 | -3.37% | 625,578 | 4.4% |
| 2005 | 5,434 | 15.40% | 653,309 | 1.9% |
| 2006 | 5,162 | -5.01% | 661,954 | 1.0% |
| 2007 | 5,361 | 3.86% | 672,397 | 1.6% |
| 2008 | 6,005 | 12.01% | 681,796 | 2.3% |
| 2009 | 6,161 | 2.60% | 679,029 | 2.3% |
| 2010 | 6,033 | -2.08% | 656,190 | -3.4% |
| 2011 | 5,906 | -2.11% | 633,145 | -3.5% |

(Source: Nevada Department of Corrections and Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2001 – 2011)

Exhibit #77



Correctional Programs



I. Access to Education

Inmates need certain skills to make a successful transition back into society once they are released from prison. Educational programs are vital to the Nevada Department of Corrections rehabilitative success. Part of our mission is "...to provide opportunities for offenders to successfully re-enter the community through education, training, treatment, work, and spiritual development." Participation by inmates in academic and vocational programs is in the best interest of everyone. The NDOC highly encourages its offender population to complete their secondary education (high school or general education development) before returning to the community. When combined with other rehabilitative programs, education is a powerful factor in reducing recidivism. Studies have found that inmates who improve their educational level during confinement are less likely to re-offend than are inmates who do not. Educational programs have been formalized for more than 30 years, and they have been the longest running and most successful types of programs in the NDOC's prison history. Nevada law provides incentives for offenders to earn an education while incarcerated; among these incentives is the application of educational credits toward the reduction of sentences. An offender who earns an educational or vocational certificate while behind bars may qualify to expedite his or her release date.

NDOC statistics underscore the need for educational and vocational training. In January 2012, 53% of the inmates enrolled in educational programs were taking courses at the secondary level, while 29 % were enrolled in basic skills courses below the ninth grade level. The educational programs offered at Nevada correctional locations provide a start at learning basic skills that most people take for granted, such as being responsible for one's own actions, being reliable, and completing tasks. For many inmates, this is the first time they have been encouraged to pursue and complete a series of goals.

Vocational programs provide inmates with the types of current skills and training that employers are looking for and recognize. These skills open work opportunities when they are released and return to the community.

To date, limited funding has resulted in the prioritization of students based on sentence length, literacy levels, and age. Statistical information from the Offender Management Division (OMD) is a crucial part of the process to ensure appropriate enrollments.

II. Education Program Strategies

Education Program Goals

- Provide staff training to include evidenced based practices, effective assessment measures, interpretation of assessment scores, centralized electronic data base management, effective correctional teaching strategies, community partnership building, and nationwide best practice models designed to assist in establishing a strong education program infrastructure both inside and outside the correctional facility.

- Produce measurable data, such as staff training completions, inmate course completions, general education diplomas, vocational certificates, High School diplomas, post-secondary certificates or degrees, and job placements.
- Collect and analyze recidivism rates to determine program effectiveness.
- Conduct continual program re-evaluation.
- Develop a continuum for education and employment post release.

Achieve Cost Savings

- The Correctional Education Association identified correctional education programs as being among the top adult criminal justice programs with the greatest rate of return on investment when “Monetary Benefits minus Costs” per participant are calculated.
- If you add in savings for victims, law enforcement, courts, and correctional supervision, the Federal Bureau of Prisons estimated that every \$1 spent on basic adult correctional education yields a benefit of \$6.
- Investments in vocational and college programming have been shown to yield even higher returns.



Education Continuum

- Assist ex-offenders to continue their education and secure good jobs.
- Coordinate efforts with school districts, community colleges, community partners, state and local agencies, and local business.
- Encourage offenders to seek gainful job opportunities through education.
- Promote an educational system that focuses on the reentry process and societal reintegration.
- Utilize an individualized and interactive case plan backed by evidence based practices and principles.

- Form interagency agreements with community partners to centralize inmates' educational data and identifiable information pre-and post-release.
- Connect offenders with community-based education programs and job agencies during the pre-release stage.

III. Adult Education and Funding for Incarcerated Persons

Prison inmates are entitled to earn a high school education while incarcerated. Access to education is dependent upon many variables, such as motivation, ESL skills, risk factors, and the geographical location of the prison. Inmates desiring to earn a high school diploma or a general education diploma must be housed at an institution and not at a conservation camp. Four school districts are located in jurisdictions where prisons are located: Carson City, Clark County, Pershing County, and White Pine. As of the end of Fiscal Year 2012, 5,584 inmates were eligible or 44.44% of all inmates living at an NDOC location, and 3,854 or 30.70% received services. Funding across the four districts amounted to \$5,954,185 or \$1,416 per student. A total of 3,706 enrolled in a program sponsored by one of these four districts by the end of Fiscal Year 2012. A total 524 inmates completed a high school diploma or a GED (general education development) during Fiscal Year 2012.

Exhibit #78

| Adult High School | Eligible Students | Students Served | % Served | Students Enrolled | Funding | Cost per Student |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------|-------------------|-------------|------------------|
| Carson City | 1,199 | 719 | 59.97% | 598 | \$1,327,739 | \$1,846 |
| Clark County | 2,505 | 1,756 | 70.10% | 1,714 | \$3,266,834 | \$1,860 |
| Pershing County | 997 | 672 | 67.40% | 672 | \$552,291 | \$821 |
| White Pine | 883 | 710 | 80.41% | 722 | \$807,321 | \$1,137 |
| Total | 5,584 | 3,857 | 69.07% | 3,706 | \$5,954,185 | \$1,416 |

Exhibit #79

| Adult High School | Students Served | High School Diplomas | % Diplomas | GED | % Earned | HSD/ GED | % County |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------|-----|----------|----------|----------|
| Carson City | 719 | 52 | 7.23% | 88 | 12.24% | 140 | 26.72% |
| Clark County | 1,756 | 77 | 4.38% | 188 | 10.71% | 265 | 50.57% |
| Pershing County | 672 | 25 | 3.72% | 25 | 3.72% | 50 | 9.54% |
| White Pine | 710 | 29 | 4.08% | 40 | 5.63% | 69 | 13.17% |
| Total | 3,857 | 183 | 19.42% | 341 | 32.30% | 524 | 100.00% |

IV. Academic Educational Attainment

As the correctional population moves through the intake process, department staff collects information on educational attainment. This information is needed, as noted earlier, to identify gaps in meeting state mandated standards for select age groups, to determine literacy levels, language barriers, or to create, promote, or assign offenders to programs. Educational attainment data are self-reported and are part of the offender's overall assessment.

As of June 30, 2012, 31.59% of all offenders had completed 12th grade when admitted to the NDOC, an additional 18.43% had earned a GED, 5.37% had attended college, 2.11% possessed undergraduate degrees, less than 1% had Master's Degrees or terminal degrees, and less than .1% was illiterate in English. When admitted to prison, males have higher proportions of educational attainment than females. However, among inmates who have completed some level of higher education, females are more likely to have completed some college. When data for higher education are isolated from all other educational attainment data, it is learned that more women have earned Associate's, Bachelor's, and graduate degrees than men before they were admitted to prison.

Exhibit #80

| Years of Higher Education at Intake (Counts) | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Gender | AA | BA | GED | Graduate Degree | Some College | Terminal Degree | Grand Total |
| Female | 9 | 8 | 98 | 2 | 37 | 1 | 155 |
| Male | 146 | 107 | 2,265 | 26 | 651 | 7 | 3,202 |
| Grand Total | 155 | 115 | 2,363 | 28 | 688 | 8 | 3,357 |

Exhibit #81

| Years of Higher Education at Intake (%) | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|--------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Gender | AA | BA | GED | Graduate Degree | Some College | Terminal Degree | Grand Total |
| Female | 5.81% | 5.16% | 63.23% | 1.29% | 23.87% | 0.65% | 100.00% |
| Male | 4.56% | 3.34% | 70.74% | 0.81% | 20.33% | 0.22% | 100.00% |
| Grand Total | 4.62% | 3.43% | 70.39% | 0.83% | 20.49% | 0.24% | 100.00% |

Exhibit #82

| Years of Education at Intake | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|
| Gender | 1 Year | 2 Years | 3 Years | 4 Years | 5 Years | 6 Years | 7 Years | 8 Years | 9 Years | 10 Years | 11 Years | 12 Years | Grand Total |
| Female | 1 | - | - | 2 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 43 | 81 | 118 | 211 | 385 | 862 |
| Male | 20 | 28 | 47 | 31 | 55 | 200 | 102 | 292 | 734 | 1,030 | 2,261 | 3,666 | 8,466 |
| Grand Total | 21 | 28 | 47 | 33 | 57 | 209 | 112 | 335 | 815 | 1,148 | 2,472 | 4,051 | 9,328 |

Exhibit #83

| Years of Education at Intake (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|
| Gender | 1 Year | 2 Years | 3 Years | 4 Years | 5 Years | 6 Years | 7 Years | 8 Years | 9 Years | 10 Years | 11 Years | 12 Years | Grand Total |
| Female | 0.12% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.23% | 0.23% | 1.04% | 1.16% | 4.99% | 9.40% | 13.69% | 24.48% | 44.66% | 100.00% |
| Male | 0.24% | 0.33% | 0.56% | 0.37% | 0.65% | 2.36% | 1.20% | 3.45% | 8.67% | 12.17% | 26.71% | 43.30% | 100.00% |
| Grand Total | 0.23% | 0.30% | 0.50% | 0.35% | 0.61% | 2.24% | 1.20% | 3.59% | 8.74% | 12.31% | 26.50% | 43.43% | 100.00% |

Exhibit #84

| Years of Education at Intake (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|
| Gender | 1 Year | 2 Years | 3 Years | 4 Years | 5 Years | 6 Years | 7 Years | 8 Years | 9 Years | 10 Years | 11 Years | 12 Years | Grand Total |
| Female | 0.01% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.02% | 0.02% | 0.10% | 0.11% | 0.46% | 0.87% | 1.27% | 2.26% | 4.13% | 9.24% |
| Male | 0.21% | 0.30% | 0.50% | 0.33% | 0.59% | 2.14% | 1.09% | 3.13% | 7.87% | 11.04% | 24.24% | 39.30% | 90.76% |
| Grand Total | 0.23% | 0.30% | 0.50% | 0.35% | 0.61% | 2.24% | 1.20% | 3.59% | 8.74% | 12.31% | 26.50% | 43.43% | 100.00% |

Exhibit #85

| Years of Higher Education at Intake Relative to Total Counts | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Gender | Twelve Grade | GED | Some College | Under Graduate Degree | Graduate Degree | All Levels |
| Female | 385 | 98 | 37 | 17 | 3 | 1,020 |
| | 3.00% | 0.76% | 0.29% | 0.13% | 0.02% | 7.95% |
| Male | 3,666 | 2,265 | 651 | 253 | 33 | 11,803 |
| | 28.59% | 17.66% | 5.08% | 1.97% | 0.26% | 92.05% |
| Totals | 4,051 | 2,363 | 688 | 270 | 36 | 12,823 |
| | 31.59% | 18.43% | 5.37% | 2.11% | 0.28% | 100.00% |

Statistical information on the educational attainment of inmates during incarceration is collected on a regular basis. Inmates have access to educational services while incarcerated; thus, the highest level of education reached can change for offenders who take advantage of these services. At fiscal year end, the proportion of offenders who completed 12th grade was 29.43%, who completed the GED was 20.74%, and the percentage that completed some college was 10.29% versus 5.37% who claimed to have attended some college before admission. The proportion of offenders with a graduate degree is slightly higher, .39% versus .22%. The proportion of offenders for whom the educational attainment is unknown is the same at intake as later on. When elementary and high school educational attainment data are isolated from all other educational data, it is noted that approximately 43% of the incarcerated offenders complete up to the twelfth grade. More males had earned an Associate's Degree than women (6.44% versus 4.63%), more males completed a GED (59.26% versus 54.77%), and 33.24% of women completed some college course work relative to 28.86% of men in the higher education category.

Exhibit #86

| Years of Higher Education Completed | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-------|----------|--------------|----------|-------------|
| Population Counts | | | | | | | |
| Gender | AA | BA | GED | Graduate | Some College | Terminal | Grand Total |
| Female | 17 | 22 | 201 | 4 | 122 | 1 | 367 |
| Male | 267 | 171 | 2,458 | 46 | 1,197 | 9 | 4,148 |
| Grand Total | 284 | 193 | 2,659 | 50 | 1,319 | 10 | 4,515 |

Exhibit #87

| Years of Higher Education Completed | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|----------|--------------|----------|-------------|
| (%) Total | | | | | | | |
| Gender | AA | BA | GED | Graduate | Some College | Terminal | Grand Total |
| Female | 0.38% | 0.49% | 4.45% | 0.09% | 2.70% | 0.02% | 8.13% |
| Male | 5.91% | 3.79% | 54.44% | 1.02% | 26.51% | 0.20% | 91.87% |
| Grand Total | 6.29% | 4.27% | 58.89% | 1.11% | 29.21% | 0.22% | 100.00% |

Exhibit #88

| Years of Higher Education Completed | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|----------|--------------|----------|-------------|
| (%) by Gender | | | | | | | |
| Gender | AA | BA | GED | Graduate | Some College | Terminal | Grand Total |
| Female | 4.63% | 5.99% | 54.77% | 1.09% | 33.24% | 0.27% | 100.00% |
| Male | 6.44% | 4.12% | 59.26% | 1.11% | 28.86% | 0.22% | 100.00% |
| Grand Total | 6.29% | 4.27% | 58.89% | 1.11% | 29.21% | 0.22% | 100.00% |

Exhibit #89

| Years of Higher Education During Incarceration Relative to Total Counts | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Gender | Twelfth Grade | GED | Some College | Under Graduate Degree | Graduate Degree | All Levels |
| Female | 298 | 201 | 122 | 39 | 5 | 1,020 |
| | 2.32% | 1.57% | 0.95% | 0.30% | 0.04% | 7.95% |
| Male | 3,476 | 2,458 | 1,197 | 438 | 46 | 11,803 |
| | 27.11% | 19.17% | 9.33% | 3.42% | 0.36% | 92.05% |
| Totals | 3,774 | 2,659 | 1,319 | 477 | 51 | 12,823 |
| | 29.43% | 20.74% | 10.29% | 3.72% | 0.40% | 100.00% |

Exhibit #90

| Years of Higher Education During Incarceration Relative to Total Counts | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Gender | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | Total |
| | Year | Years | |
| Female | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 36 | 57 | 86 | 151 | 298 | 650 |
| Male | 20 | 28 | 46 | 31 | 50 | 195 | 93 | 259 | 627 | 844 | 1,850 | 3,476 | 7,519 |
| Grand Total | 21 | 28 | 46 | 33 | 52 | 203 | 102 | 295 | 684 | 930 | 2,001 | 3,774 | 8,169 |

Exhibit #91

| Years of Higher Education During Incarceration Relative to Total Counts (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Gender | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | Total |
| | Year | Years | Years | Years | |
| Female | 0.01% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.02% | 0.02% | 0.10% | 0.11% | 0.44% | 0.70% | 1.05% | 1.85% | 3.65% | 7.96% |
| Male | 0.24% | 0.34% | 0.56% | 0.38% | 0.61% | 2.39% | 1.14% | 3.17% | 7.68% | 10.33% | 22.65% | 42.55% | 92.04% |
| Grand Total | 0.26% | 0.34% | 0.56% | 0.40% | 0.64% | 2.49% | 1.25% | 3.61% | 8.37% | 11.38% | 24.50% | 46.20% | 100.00% |

Exhibit #92

| Years of Higher Education During Incarceration Relative to Total Counts (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Gender | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | Total |
| | Year | Years | Years | Years | |
| Female | 0.15% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.31% | 0.31% | 1.23% | 1.38% | 5.54% | 8.77% | 13.23% | 23.23% | 45.85% | 100.00% |
| Male | 0.27% | 0.37% | 0.61% | 0.41% | 0.66% | 2.59% | 1.24% | 3.44% | 8.34% | 11.22% | 24.60% | 46.23% | 100.00% |
| Grand Total | 0.26% | 0.34% | 0.56% | 0.40% | 0.64% | 2.49% | 1.25% | 3.61% | 8.37% | 11.38% | 24.50% | 46.20% | 100.00% |

V. Other Programming Opportunities.

The NDOC offers a variety of programs for inmates. Programs have multi-intentional purpose for all engaged in the incarceration process. While learning new social, rehabilitative, and educational skills, inmates can earn time toward their sentences; and thus, serve less time in the end. Skills earned behind bars enhance their survival skills within and without, leading to better relationships, habits, and economic self-sufficiency. Residents find purpose in spending their time in prison, and engagement in structured activities reduces the number of disruptive events in housing units. Program statistical information is maintained on a calendar-year basis. Educational services programs are divided into educational, vocational, job skills, forestry, and substance abuse. During Calendar Year 2012, 11,670 program completions were recorded. Skills earned by the offender population behind bars enhance their survival skills within and without, all leading to better relationships, habits, and economic self-sufficiency. Residents find purpose spending their time in prison, and engagement in structured activities is conducive to smoother prison operations. Educational programs include school credit classes. Many of the classes offered by the Programs Division can be utilized by inmates to earn time toward their sentences once the course is completed. A variety of them are also intended to provide marketable skills or to assist inmates to better cope with the incarceration process.

Exhibit #93

| Educational Programs | Jan | Feb | Mar | April | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| AA First or Second | | | | | | | | | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| BA/BS | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| College Certificate | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| GED | 13 | 17 | 53 | 22 | 55 | 26 | 14 | 2 | 26 | 21 | 49 | 26 | 324 |
| High School Diploma | 20 | 7 | 27 | 55 | 68 | 10 | 15 | 9 | 19 | 6 | 20 | 19 | 275 |
| MA/MS /PhD | | | | | | | | | | | | - | - |
| Educational Total | 33 | 24 | 80 | 77 | 124 | 37 | 29 | 12 | 45 | 27 | 71 | 45 | 604 |

Exhibit #94

| Vocational Programs | Jan | Feb | Mar | April | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Advanced Computers | 1 | 3 | 1 | | 3 | 2 | | | 1 | | | 2 | 13 |
| Air Conditioning and Heating | | | 4 | | 3 | | | | | | | | 7 |
| Auto CAD | | | | | 10 | | | | | | | | 10 |
| Auto Mechanics/Auto Shop | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Automotive Technology | | | | 2 | 6 | | | 6 | 6 | | | 6 | 26 |
| Business | | | 1 | | 6 | | | | | | 1 | | 8 |
| Computers | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 6 | | | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 30 |
| Construction | | | 9 | | | | | | | 2 | | | 11 |
| Culinary | 4 | 10 | 1 | 6 | | 4 | 2 | | | | 4 | 2 | 33 |
| Drafting | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | 4 |
| Dry Cleaning | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| English as a Second Language | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Entrepreneurship | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Green Technology | | | | | | | | | 6 | | | | 6 |
| Plant Science Horticulture | 2 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 5 |
| Vocational Total | 8 | 14 | 23 | 12 | 36 | 13 | 2 | 6 | 17 | 4 | 11 | 14 | 160 |

Exhibit #95

| Job Skills Programs | Jan | Feb | Mar | April | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Braille I | | | | 2 | 7 | 3 | | | 1 | - | - | - | 13 |
| Braille II | | | | | | | | | - | - | - | - | - |
| Braille III | | | | | | | | | - | 2 | - | | 2 |
| Financial Literacy | | 1 | | | 2 | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Forklift Operating Training | | | | | 15 | | 15 | 15 | | | 15 | 15 | 75 |
| Job Readiness Skills | 54 | 57 | 51 | 47 | 24 | 22 | 40 | 62 | 59 | 51 | 76 | 43 | 586 |
| Job Survival Skills | | | | | | | | | | - | - | - | - |
| OSHA 10 | | 42 | 6 | | 40 | | 40 | 40 | - | 3 | - | | 171 |
| Photovoltaic | | | | 19 | 9 | 19 | 103 | 111 | 9 | 30 | 20 | 24 | 344 |
| ServeSafe | 7 | 11 | 14 | - | 19 | 13 | | 4 | 13 | - | 1 | 12 | 94 |
| Job Skills Total | 61 | 111 | 71 | 68 | 116 | 57 | 198 | 232 | 82 | 86 | 112 | 94 | 1,288 |

Exhibit #96

| Nevada Department of Forestry (NDF) | Jan | Feb | Mar | April | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Firefighting, Basic | 150 | 200 | 198 | 75 | 73 | 104 | 76 | 105 | 108 | 49 | 85 | 26 | 1,249 |
| NDF Total | 150 | 200 | 198 | 75 | 73 | 104 | 76 | 105 | 108 | 49 | 85 | 26 | 1,249 |

Exhibit #97

| Substance Abuse Programs | Jan | Feb | Mar | April | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Addiction Prevention Education Core Program | 120 | 52 | 88 | 38 | 10 | 137 | | 21 | 131 | 69 | | 48 | 714 |
| Aftercare from Therapeutic Community I | | 2 | 1 | | 16 | | | | 11 | 2 | | | 32 |
| Aftercare from Therapeutic Community II | | | | | | | | | | | | | - |
| ARCH Therapeutic Community I | 19 | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | 33 |
| ARCH Therapeutic Community II | | | | | | | | 11 | 11 | | 4 | 31 | 57 |
| ARCH Therapeutic Community III | | | | | | | 4 | 7 | | 2 | 9 | 9 | 31 |
| OASIS I | 20 | | | | | | | 8 | | | 2 | 44 | 74 |
| OASIS II | | | | | 1 | | | | | 3 | 2 | 8 | 14 |
| OASIS III | | | | | | | 5 | 4 | 25 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 43 |
| Substance Abuse Total | 159 | 54 | 89 | 38 | 27 | 137 | 9 | 51 | 178 | 77 | 18 | 161 | 998 |

Exhibit # 98

| Correctional Programs | Jan | Feb | Mar | April | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| ABCs of Parenting | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | 18 |
| Anger Management | 101 | 87 | 1 | 48 | 40 | 82 | 79 | 56 | 69 | 95 | 98 | 138 | 894 |
| Cage Your Rage | 25 | 89 | 14 | 59 | 11 | 42 | 138 | 95 | 148 | | 44 | 62 | 727 |
| Commitment to Change Core Program I | 43 | 112 | 96 | 83 | 99 | 145 | 155 | 89 | 120 | 214 | 77 | 68 | 1,301 |
| Commitment to Change Core Program II | 14 | | 15 | | 4 | 7 | | 90 | 109 | 69 | 141 | 53 | 502 |
| Commitment to Change Core Program III | | | 16 | | 7 | | | 69 | 47 | 135 | 94 | 19 | 387 |
| Communications | | | | 15 | 15 | | | 11 | 13 | 10 | | - | 64 |
| Conflict Resolution | 13 | | | | | | | 22 | 8 | | | | 43 |
| Domestic Violence | | 16 | 5 | 1 | | 10 | | 48 | 33 | 15 | 62 | 8 | 198 |
| Emotions Management | | 56 | 37 | 14 | | 1 | 85 | 73 | 26 | 2 | 45 | 19 | 358 |
| Family | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 |
| Family Reunification (Re- Entry) | | | | | | | | | | | 15 | | 15 |
| Gang Aftercare | | | | | | | | | | | | | - |
| Gang Awareness | | | | | | | | 14 | | | | - | 14 |
| Health-Related Recovery | | | | 19 | | | | | | | | | 19 |
| Houses of Healing (Re-Entry) | 87 | 6 | | | | 4 | | 27 | 7 | 4 | 15 | 21 | 171 |
| Inside/Outside Dads | 12 | | | | 12 | | | | 19 | 22 | 9 | 9 | 83 |
| New Beginnings | 50 | 49 | 13 | 24 | 60 | 58 | 62 | 56 | 5 | - | 46 | 24 | 447 |
| One World | | 36 | | | | | | | | 78 | 71 | 29 | 214 |

Exhibit #98, contd.

| Correctional Programs | Jan | Feb | Mar | April | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|------|------|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-------|
| Parenting | 16 | | 1 | 15 | 1 | | | 6 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 57 |
| Peaceful Solutions | 11 | 11 | | | | | | | | | 4 | | 26 |
| Relationship Skills | 12 | 12 | 8 | 8 | | 20 | | 22 | | 42 | | 18 | 142 |
| S.M.A.R.T. Choices (Re-Entry) | | 6 | | | | | | 6 | | | 6 | | 18 |
| Seeking Safety I | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 6 |
| Seeking Safety II | | 15 | | | | 9 | | 9 | | | | | 33 |
| Senior Structured Living "True Grit" Program | 122 | | | | | | | | | | | - | 122 |
| STOP Sex Offender Core Program I | | | 16 | | | | | | | | 20 | 41 | 77 |
| STOP Sex Offender Core Program II | | 8 | 1 | | | 7 | 12 | | 12 | | | | 40 |
| STOP Sex Offender Core Program III | | | 62 | | | | | | 3 | | | | 65 |
| STOP Sex Offender Core Program IV | | | | | | | | | | | | 23 | 23 |
| Stress/Anxiety Management | 17 | | | | 29 | | | | 41 | 17 | | | 104 |
| Structured Living: Basic Training | | 1 | | 2 | | | 4 | 23 | 1 | 17 | 15 | | 63 |
| The Path to Success (Re-Entry) | | | | | | | | | 3 | 2 | 13 | 15 | 33 |
| Thinking for a Change | | | | | | | | 35 | | | 16 | | 51 |
| Unbearable Stress | 29 | | | | | 22 | 13 | 22 | | | - | | 86 |
| Victim Awareness/ Empathy | 48 | | 27 | 11 | 74 | 51 | 24 | 41 | 27 | 304 | 166 | 66 | 839 |
| Women's Health | 12 | 12 | 5 | | | | | 26 | 18 | 11 | 18 | 14 | 116 |
| Correctional Programs Total | 629 | 519 | 318 | 303 | 354 | 460 | 573 | 841 | 721 | 1040 | 979 | 643 | 7,371 |

| All Programs Totals | Jan | Feb | Mar | April | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total |
|---------------------|-------|-----|-----|-------|-----|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|--------|
| Programs Total | 1,040 | 922 | 779 | 573 | 730 | 808 | 887 | 1,247 | 1,142 | 1,283 | 1,276 | 983 | 11,760 |

VI. Programs for the Aging Population

The age of Nevada's correctional population ranged from 15 to 86 years old at the end of Fiscal Year 2012. This wide age dictates the need to craft program models specifically targeted toward age groups that have specific needs. Longer sentences and longer life expectancy rates have resulted in the expansion of programs for the aging population to address concerns associated with the aging process during incarceration. Sentencing practices such as truth in sentencing, three and two strikes, abolition of parole for certain offenders, and reductions in compassionate early release programs, have resulted in larger groups of aging persons living in state prisons and ease the transition into this later phase of life. Typically, these programs admit persons ages fifty and over depending on the criteria and program objectives, including: 1) rehabilitation, 2) cognitive behavior, 3) physical agility, 4) emotional condition, 5) nutrition, 6) community re-entry, 7) prescription management, 8) social interaction, 9) grooming, and 10) diseases of the elderly.

VII. True Grit Senior Structure Living Program

By 2003 the Nevada Department of Corrections recognized that the number of geriatric prisoners in the state's prisons was increasing rapidly. This was not unique to Nevada, but was a reflection of the rapidly growing older adult population in the United States, as well as significant changes in sentencing guidelines. A pilot program, involving fifteen older men, was begun at High Desert State Prison. It was soon recognized that this program was effective, and that it needed to be expanded. Because older adults have significant medical conditions, the program was moved to be co-located with the Regional Medical Facility at the Northern Nevada Correctional Center in Carson City in 2004.

Over the past ten years the program, known as the Senior Structured Living Program, aka "True Grit", has expanded to now include more than 200 geriatric male prisoners. A similar program is also in place at Florence McClure's Correctional Center. More than 350 men have participated in True Grit in total. Some have died in prison, but many more have been paroled because of the Program's emphasis on rehabilitation, reintegration and re-entry. The program's motto is "No More Victims".

True Grit has many facets, including emphasis on correction programs targeting criminogenic behaviors; music, art and creative writing therapy; geriatric physical fitness activities such as wheelchair softball and basketball; pet therapy, with visiting therapy dogs; and other cognitive enrichment activities. As a form of restitution, the men create craftwork such as blankets, caps, gloves and other items that are then donated to various outside organizations. The current project is "Operation Snuggles", which provides small cat-sized blankets for cages in shelters and humane society adoption programs. Research has shown that a cat on a colorful blanket is more likely to be adopted than one in a bare cage. In this photo, Sheena is shown with a blanket crocheted by the True Grit men.



Sheena's blanket crocheted by True Grit

In addition, there is an active program for the World War II, Korean and Vietnam War veterans, modeled after the Veteran's Administration Vet2Vet program.

One of the most significant aspects of True Grit is that it costs the State of Nevada almost nothing. The administrator's salary is paid out of a different program. Most True Grit activities are facilitated by volunteers, including the Intermountain Animal Therapy dogs, the art, music and creative writing activities, and the veteran's programs. All supplies for diversion therapy and the music programs are donated. True Grit has been recognized as a Best Practices model for other correctional facilities by Fordham University and the National Association of Forensic Social Workers.

Program admission is open to offenders who are at least sixty years of age and who are disciplinary free for a minimum of one year. SSLP is a credit earning program; thus, members receive work, time, and meritorious credit for active participation subject to a contract with a probation period. While in the program, members do not qualify to hold jobs outside SSLP or attend full time education programs. Inmates who are in transit or temporarily assigned to the institution for a variety of reasons are not eligible for the SSLP. Diversion therapy activities as well in group therapy programs that target offense history, and they are expected to complete daily life assignments. Through the use of board games, SSLP participants are able to improve cognitive skills and self-esteem. Sometimes, winning can be everything, with or without the lure of incentive points. It is wonderful to see the expression of delight on the face of an 80-year old man who has achieved the "bragging rights" of winning a game. More than 200 jigsaw puzzles are assembled individually or in groups. Jigsaw puzzles are a highly effective way of keeping inmates mentally stimulated. When completed, the puzzles are glued and interesting works of art are displayed in the activity rooms or donated to outside organizations.

A lending library is also available for the members of True Grit and the Medical Intermediary Care Unit. Participants are encouraged to read from among the 15 genres including adventure, military history and fiction, fantasy and horror, science-fiction, mystery and suspense, autobiography, biography, self-help, and Westerns.

VIII. Prison Industries Enterprises (PIEs)

The NDOC provides offenders with opportunities to engage in agricultural work as well as in the manufacturing of prison made goods for public and private entities, as allowed by the U.S. Department of Justice. The Prison Industries Division allows offenders to develop skills that may result in gainful employment while contributing toward the cost of food and board. Inmates can earn time toward their sentences and increase their chances for parole because participation is perceived as a way of making an effort to acquire or enhance their work experience which would lead to a more successful experience when returning to society.



The Prison Industry Division at Nevada Corrections is divided into Silver State Industries and three other operations. These production shops are located throughout the state at various prison facilities, and they differ in their line of work.

IX. Silver State Industries

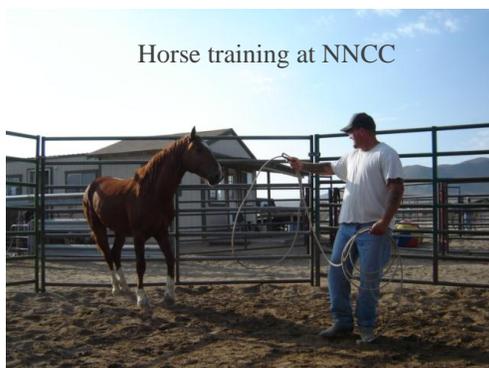
Silver Industries is a self-funded industrial program under the Nevada Department of Corrections that manufactures products and provides services within correctional settings with the use of offender labor. The Silver Industries Division produces and sells various products and services to governmental and private organizations as well as individuals. Industrial programs serve various purposes, such as learning job skills, instilling good work ethics, reducing isolation, lowering incarceration costs, and producing quality products and services at competitive prices. Offenders who gain marketable skills and engage in purpose-driven programs have a higher chance of successfully re-entering society than those who exit the system without marketable skills. Work programs also enhance an offender's sense of self-worth by providing them with an opportunity for goal setting. Prison industry work is a privilege and an excellent incentive for inmates. Silver State Industries administrative offices are located at the central offices at the Casa Grande Transitional Center in Las Vegas and the Stewart Facility in Carson City. However, all contracts in place are for activities taking place in other correctional facilities.



Bindery shop at NNCC

Products and services generated from Silver State Industries activities help reduce operational costs for any governmental units and private sector entities. Offenders working through Silver State Industries earn wages comparable to other correctional systems in the nation, and much of the earnings are allocated toward programs and operating costs. Thus, a significant portion of the gains are retained within the system and apportioned for the future development of Prison Industries' programs and a victim's funds.

More specifically, earnings generated by inmate workers from these activities are applied toward room and board payments, as well as inmate restitutions, inmate savings, and the Silver State Industries' Capital Improvement Fund. Services and products vary over time and are dependent upon each industrial sector's outlook. Prison industries programs are not only beneficial to the prison system but also beneficial to the overall economy by inducing additional economic activity through multiplier effects. The NDOC makes a continued effort to secure contracts with private producers and to market its prison-made products for sale to the general public.



Horse training at NNCC

The core industrial programs managed by Silver State Industries are a garment factory, a furniture production, a metal fabrication shop, a mattress factory, a print shop, automotive restoration and upholstery, a drapery factory, a custom-made motorcycle shop, a steel trusses manufacturing operation, and a license plates plant.

The inventory of these main nine operations and the dairy ranch was worth \$871,129 as of June 30, 2012.

The NDOC acts as a dealer of motorcycle and motorcycle trailers. Licenses to manufacture the choppers are obtained from the Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles. The Division also operates a dairy and livestock ranch. The size of the herd at year end was 380 at a value of \$242,030. All programs are organized exclusively for public purposes and are exempt from federal income taxes.

The cash of Silver State Industries is under the direct control of the Controller of the State of Nevada. The cash balance is accounted for with other state funds and is classified as an enterprise fund on the state's balance sheet. Non restricted cash is made up of cash received by Prison Industries and Prison Ranch and may be expended, within budgetary constraints, to support the day-to-day activities of the division. Restricted cash is made up of revenue received by Prison Industries Capital Projects and may only be used to construct facilities and/or purchase equipment and supplies to start up a new or expand an existing Prison Industry program. It is funded by five percent of each inmate's gross wages who works for Silver State Industries either directly or through a private company under contract with Silver State Industries.

The major objective of the prison industry program is to provide jobs for inmates and, as such, inmates are the major source of labor used in Silver State Industries' operations. Silver State Industries uses two methods of working inmates. The first is through its own operations. No income or social security taxes are withheld from the inmates' wages. The second method is through private industries operating within an institution. The employer withholds income and social security taxes from the inmate wages. Gross wages earned by inmates are distributed to support various program costs. Twenty-four percent of gross earnings are assessed to defray some of room and board costs (R & B) incurred by the State to house inmates. Five percent of wages are distributed to the Prison Industries Capital Improvement Fund (PICI) for its programs. An additional five percent of gross earnings are assessed for the Victims of Crimes Fund (VCF). During Fiscal Year 2012, contributions toward these program funds totaled \$550,329, a decrease of 4% from the previous fiscal year.

Exhibit #99

| Inmate Wages Revenue Allocation | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| INSTITUTION | R & B | PICI | VCF | TOTAL |
| Northern Nevada C.C. | \$62,828 | \$12,822 | \$12,822 | \$88,472 |
| Stewart Conservation C. | 41,106 | 8,389 | 8,389 | 57,884 |
| Lovelock Correctional C. | 37,308 | 7,614 | 7,614 | 52,536 |
| Florence McClure Women's C.C. | 131,319 | 26,800 | 26,800 | 184,919 |
| Southern Desert C.C. | 30,103 | 6,143 | 6,143 | 42,389 |
| Warm Springs C.C. | 5,142 | 1,049 | 1,049 | 7,240 |
| Indian Springs Conservation Camp | 4,599 | 939 | 939 | 6,477 |
| High Desert State Prison | 71,138 | 14,518 | 14,518 | 100,174 |
| Ely State Prison | 7,270 | 1,484 | 1,484 | 10,238 |
| Total | \$390,813 | \$79,758 | \$79,758 | \$550,329 |

X. Victims Services

Since the inception of the Victim Services Unit (VSU) in 2003, notifications to victims, threatened persons, and interested parties have increased each year. By having a designated unit to assist victims, the DOC was able to not only expand the notifications provided by letter, but it was also able to provide additional services to victims that were not provided previously. Those services include attending parole board, pardons board, psychological review panel hearings and executions with victims; assistance with service of protection orders; and registration with the Confidential Address Program managed through the Nevada Secretary of State's Office.

The VSU provides training to staff as to the necessity of involving the victim in the criminal justice process. The Unit also works with other law enforcement agencies, the general public, the community, non-profit organizations, and educates them as to the efforts of the VSU within the correctional system to ensure that victims continue to have a voice even after the offender is incarcerated.

The office provides notifications to victims regarding:

1. Sentence structure and location.
2. Discharge of inmate.
3. Escape and recapture of inmate.
4. Psychological panel review hearing information.
5. Death of inmate.
6. Parole of inmate.
7. Residential confinement application of inmate.
8. International transfer of inmate.
9. Interstate compact transfer of inmate.

During the course of FY 2012, the VSU assisted approximately 25,000 victims, threatened parties, interested parties, and paraprofessionals through phone calls, e-mails, letters, and attendance at hearings. Approximately 200 new staff members were trained with regard to victims' issues.

In 2009, the VSU partnered with the Attorney General's Office on a grant to implement the statewide Victim Information and Notification Everyday victim notification system (VINE). This program would include their agencies, all city and county jails, the Division of Parole & Probation, and the Parole Board. That grant was approved in July of 2009 for \$819,000. The NDOC went live with VINE on February 16, 2012, and became the 46th department of corrections nationwide to utilize the VINE service to increase notifications and resources to victims.

Since June of 2012, 2,060 individuals have registered to receive notifications regarding inmates incarcerated within the NDOC. There have been a total of 167,958 searches conducted on inmates, including county jail inmates, 35,759 were done by phone, 119,491 via VINELink, and 12,708 via VINEWatch. VINELink is the public website and VINEWatch is the private website for administrators currently utilizing the service. There have been 1,630 phone notifications and 1,787 e-mail notifications made since June, 2012.

The VSU continues to work internally & externally to sustain the VINE project and works with the Nevada VINE Governance Committee to ensure all agencies involved in the project are being informed of the progress as well as providing resources and information for any concerns or issues that may arise.

VSU staff are always looking to the future and collaborating with local, state, and federal agencies and organizations to make the services provided better, as well as increase those services offered to victims, their families, and its own staff.

Exhibit #100

| Telephone, E-mail & Letter Contacts | |
|--|--------|
| Victims, Threatened Parties & Interested Parties | 24,500 |
| Law Enforcement Agencies | 1,200 |
| Total | 25,700 |

Exhibit #101

| Hearings | |
|----------------------------|----|
| Psychological Review Panel | 25 |
| Pardons Board | 2 |
| Total | 27 |

Exhibit #102

| Training Sessions | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| Staff | 3 |
| Other Law Enforcement Agencies | 10 |
| Community Organizations & Advocate | 8 |
| Total | 21 |

XI. Services for Families

The Nevada Department of Corrections has strived to create a new, open environment for the public, while also providing more effective services. The Family Services Division within the Director's Office was created to respond to concerns of inmates and their families. The office works cooperatively with all other divisions and wardens at the correctional sites at the NDOC. Staff make referrals arising from inquiries by loved ones who have questions about inmate wellbeing, incarceration status, financial institution, or justice issues, among other issues. Staff is trained to provide inmate acquaintances and family with a sense of comfort and support about the incarceration process. The Division works closely with Wardens, Associate Wardens, and other NDOC employees throughout the Department. They are trained to answer questions pertaining to virtually all aspects of the incarceration process. They forward ideas and suggestions for improvement to the Director for consideration. All correspondence received by the Division is forwarded to the department's director or his designee for investigation and response. During SFY 2012, the Family Services Division administered 16,912 inquiries through various media.

Exhibit #103

| Month | E-mails | Phones | Letters | Documents | Total |
|-----------|---------|--------|---------|-----------|--------|
| July | 467 | 880 | 262 | 122 | 1,731 |
| August | 258 | 969 | 229 | 129 | 1,585 |
| September | 247 | 917 | 136 | 95 | 1,395 |
| October | 249 | 850 | 235 | 54 | 1,388 |
| November | 217 | 816 | 130 | 65 | 1,228 |
| December | 192 | 625 | 139 | 79 | 1,035 |
| January | 772 | 307 | 215 | 87 | 1,381 |
| February | 801 | 250 | 102 | 51 | 1,204 |
| March | 1,023 | 222 | 263 | 97 | 1,605 |
| April | 865 | 226 | 116 | 61 | 1,268 |
| May | 944 | 265 | 176 | 74 | 1,459 |
| June | 1,123 | 223 | 193 | 94 | 1,633 |
| Total | 7,158 | 6,550 | 2,196 | 1,008 | 16,912 |

c

Correctional Administration



I. Fiscal Administration

Nevada law mandates government agencies to prepare biennial budgets for approval by the legislature every odd number year. The Fiscal Services Division at the Nevada Department of Corrections is responsible for preparing and monitoring budgets for all correctional locations and for all centralized administrative services functions. The preparation of budgets entails significant coordination with all divisions in the department, beginning with the preparation of a ten-year prison population. Many factors are taken into consideration when budget projects are produced. The level of revenues available, trends in inmate costs, the number of open correctional sites, regulatory requirements, the size of the inmate population and the size of the work force.

Budgets must be prepared for the Governor's recommendation in the fall of each even numbered year for approval by the Legislature. During Fiscal Year 2012 the population housed at correctional facilities averaged 12,428 offenders.

Correctional systems are costly and are mandated by law to admit inmates sentenced to prison. Although controversial, expenditures in the correctional system generate significant long-term economic activity and employment opportunities in rural and urban counties. The demand for goods and services to support prison operations promotes employment opportunities and stimulates business activity.

The State General Fund is the NDOC's largest source of revenue with a relatively small proportion of funds being available from supplemental sources. The NDOC's budget is heavily dependent on the performance of the local economy and its tax base. Costs are broken down into five main categories: (1) operating, (2) administrative, (3) medical, (4) programmatic, and (5) one-time. It cost \$55.28 per day to support the cost of incarceration or \$20,175 for the year. Of this \$20,175, \$3,348 was spent on medical care for the correctional population. Incarceration at an institution is more costly than at a camp or restitution center. This section provides costs data for Fiscal Years 2002 through Fiscal Year 2012.

Exhibit #104

| Historical Operating Costs (\$) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Overhead Costs | Actual FY02 | Actual FY03 | Actual FY04 | Actual FY05 | Actual FY06 | Actual FY07 | Actual FY08 | Actual FY09 | Actual FY10 | Actual FY11 | Actual FY12 |
| Medical | 3,348 | 3,394 | 2,702 | 2,884 | 3,048 | 3,145 | 3,276 | 3,576 | 3,796 | 3,734 | 3,348 |
| One-Shot Programs | 60 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Administration | 1,144 | 1,125 | 1,204 | 1,210 | 1,478 | 1,391 | 1,479 | 1,458 | 1,414 | 1,575 | 1,638 |
| SNCC | - | - | - | - | - | 28,214 | 22,290 | - | - | - | - |
| WSCC | 13,976 | 14,040 | 12,810 | 11,879 | 12,695 | 12,567 | 14,500 | 17,613 | 17,484 | 17,373 | 18,057 |
| NNCC | 13,074 | 13,268 | 14,815 | 15,474 | 17,062 | 17,487 | 18,828 | 19,169 | 17,347 | 16,924 | 17,538 |
| NSP | 19,204 | 21,927 | 19,443 | 20,147 | 19,758 | 18,568 | 19,240 | 22,397 | 23,615 | 23,565 | 23,564 |
| SCC | 5,578 | 5,819 | 6,268 | 6,425 | 7,096 | 6,586 | 5,978 | 5,572 | 5,328 | 5,377 | 4,880 |
| PCC | 6,410 | 6,776 | 7,149 | 7,420 | 8,078 | 7,583 | 7,060 | 8,318 | 10,963 | 10,993 | 10,122 |
| NNRC | 8,704 | 8,587 | 9,234 | 9,283 | 11,750 | 11,240 | 11,774 | 12,266 | 17,973 | 13,036 | 12,101 |
| TLVCC | 7,446 | 7,646 | 8,110 | 7,401 | 9,134 | 8,730 | 7,944 | 9,077 | 10,003 | 10,625 | 10,169 |
| SDCC | 13,531 | 12,340 | 11,817 | 10,434 | 11,449 | 11,590 | 11,911 | 11,227 | 12,085 | 12,346 | 10,656 |
| WCC | 6,307 | 6,602 | 7,254 | 8,087 | 8,704 | 8,254 | 8,868 | 9,613 | 12,528 | 13,143 | 10,963 |
| HCC | 6,510 | 6,762 | 7,302 | 7,485 | 8,967 | 8,886 | 9,779 | 10,328 | 10,674 | 11,084 | 10,615 |
| ECC | 6,887 | 7,122 | 7,455 | 7,948 | 8,911 | 8,569 | 9,390 | 10,586 | 12,076 | 11,738 | 10,673 |
| JCC | 8,626 | 6,744 | 6,102 | 5,937 | 5,302 | 5,525 | 8,203 | 7,950 | 9,741 | 10,338 | 8,909 |
| SSCC | 9,981 | 8,781 | 8,587 | 9,144 | 10,539 | 8,240 | 11,187 | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| ESP | 20,030 | 20,941 | 21,335 | 21,921 | 23,645 | 22,584 | 24,669 | 24,585 | 25,625 | 24,099 | 23,317 |
| CCC | 6,923 | 7,083 | 7,556 | 7,800 | 8,947 | 8,004 | 8,831 | 9,867 | 11,587 | 11,987 | 10,220 |
| TCC | 6,169 | 6,741 | 7,919 | 7,840 | 7,723 | 7,629 | 8,488 | 11,042 | 12,501 | 10,229 | 9,278 |
| LCC | 11,971 | 12,239 | 12,383 | 12,730 | 14,044 | 14,668 | 14,751 | 14,885 | 14,614 | 13,693 | 13,076 |
| CGTH | - | - | - | - | 16,730 | 16,173 | 17,150 | 14,758 | 18,783 | 16,445 | 14,694 |
| FMWCC | 20,852 | 20,441 | 17,618 | 20,177 | 14,672 | 15,605 | 15,551 | 15,199 | 15,833 | 18,876 | 19,534 |
| HDSP | 13,018 | 13,656 | 12,892 | 11,983 | 12,388 | 12,813 | 13,944 | 16,255 | 14,061 | 14,274 | 14,186 |
| Yearly Rate | 17,917 | 18,059 | 17,676 | 18,013 | 19,208 | 19,709 | 20,503 | 21,242 | 21,382 | 21,341 | 20,175 |
| Daily Rate | 49.09 | 49.48 | 48.43 | 49.35 | 52.62 | 54.00 | 56.17 | 58.20 | 58.58 | 58.47 | 55.28 |

Exhibit #105

| Type | Actual (\$) | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | FY 02 | FY 03 | FY 04 | FY 05 | FY06 | FY07 | FY08 | FY09 | FY10 | FY11 | FY12 |
| Inmate Cost | 17,917 | 18,059 | 17,676 | 18,013 | 19,208 | 19,709 | 20,503 | 21,242 | 21,382 | 21,341 | 20,175 |
| Change | n/a | 141 | -382 | 337 | 1,194 | 501 | 795 | 739 | 139 | -40.50 | -1,166 |
| % Change | n/a | 0.79% | -2.12% | 1.91% | 6.63% | 2.61% | 4.03% | 3.60% | 0.66% | -0.19% | -5.46% |
| Inmate Population | 9,944 | 10,106 | 10,574 | 11,258 | 11,787 | 12,813 | 12,992 | 12,818 | 12,529 | 12,466 | 12,428 |
| Change | n/a | 162 | 468 | 684 | 529 | 1,026 | 179 | -174 | -289 | -63 | -38 |
| % Change | n/a | 1.63% | 4.63% | 6.47% | 4.70% | 8.70% | 1.40% | -1.34% | -2.25% | -0.50% | -0.30% |

Exhibit #106

| Type | Actual (\$) | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | FY 02 | FY 03 | FY 04 | FY 05 | FY06 | FY07 | FY08 | FY09 | FY10 | FY11 | FY12 |
| Institutions | 14,836 | 15,082 | 14,645 | 14,540 | 15,207 | 15,916 | 16,409 | 16,849 | 16,335 | 16,251 | 15,435 |
| Remote Camps | 6,872 | 7,067 | 7,561 | 7,908 | 8,773 | 8,140 | 8,872 | 9,828 | 11,653 | 11,450 | 10,281 |
| Non-Remote Camps | 6,957 | 6,727 | 6,823 | 6,593 | 7,013 | 6,867 | 7,269 | 7,258 | 7,766 | 8,040 | 7,485 |
| Casa Grande | - | - | - | - | 16,730 | 16,173 | 17,150 | 14,758 | 18,783 | 16,445 | 14,694 |
| Restitution Center | - | - | 9,234 | 9,283 | 11,750 | 11,240 | 11,774 | 12,266 | 17,973 | 13,036 | 12,101 |

Note: Cost per inmate by correctional location type, exclusive of medical administration

Exhibit #107

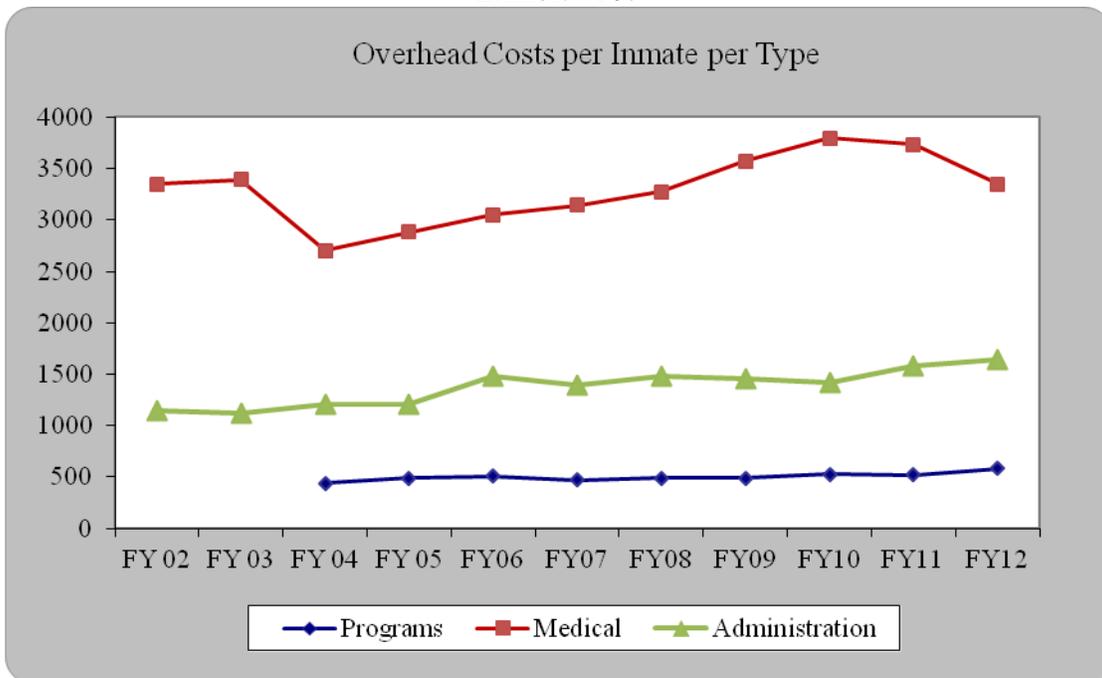
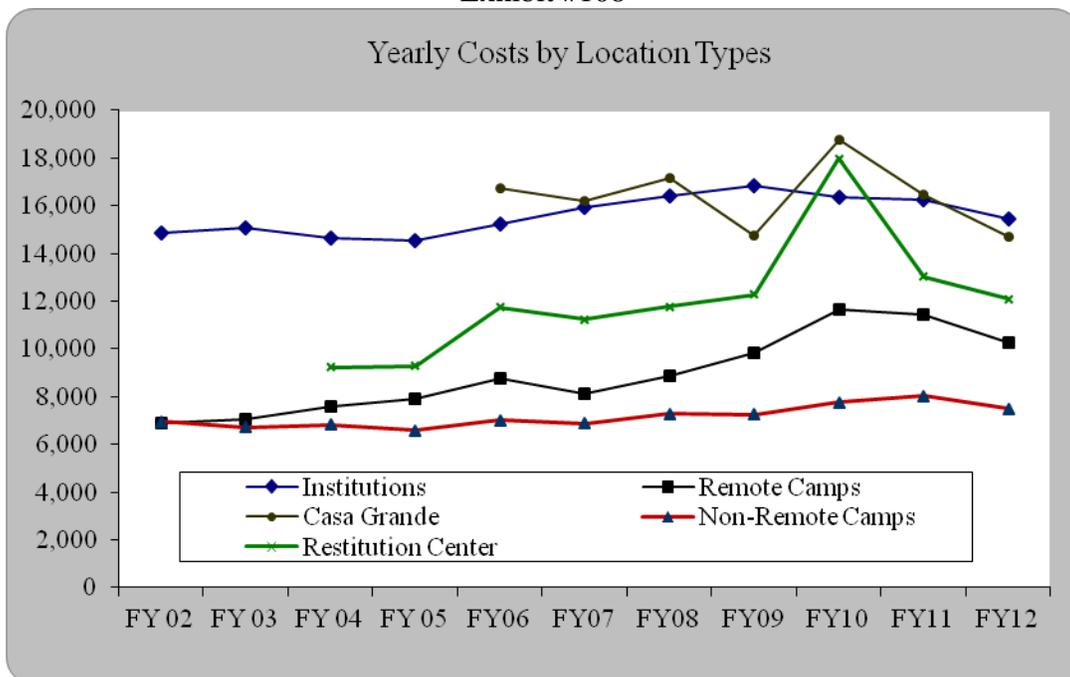


Exhibit #108



II. Medical Services for Offenders

The correctional system must budget funds for offender medical care inclusive of coverage for serious medical conditions, dental, and mental health needs. During Fiscal Year 2012, the NDOC incurred \$41.6 million in medical expenditures for the inmate population. Of this dollar amount, \$39.6 million was paid for by the General Fund and the balance was collected from inmates as medical co-pays for requested health services or as reimbursement for medical care provided for treatment of altercations, self-inflicted injuries, and sports related injuries as authorized by NRS 209.246. Inmates must contribute to the cost of health care visits; thus, they are charged a “co-pay” of \$8 for a doctor’s visit at a correctional site. Offenders without the financial means to cover the cost of health care are provided assistance with monies from the Inmate Welfare Fund for which funds are raised from sales from the canteens in the correctional sites.

Included in the \$41.6 million are \$4.2 million for prescription drugs and approximately \$10 million for outside medical care. In the instances where an inmate’s serious medical needs cannot be provided at an institution or if require hospitalization or specialized care, the NDOC has contracted with Preferred Provider Organizations to access their network of local providers. The total cost of medical care per inmate in Fiscal Year 2012 was \$3,347.92

Exhibit #109

| FY12 Inmate Medical Care Expense | |
|---|-----------------|
| Description | Total |
| Average In-House Inmates | 12,428 |
| Total Medical Cost | \$41,607,985.16 |
| Medical Cost per inmate per year | \$3,347.92 |
| Total Drug Expense | \$4,241,869.86 |
| Drug Expense per inmate per year | \$341.32 |
| Total Outside Medical Expense | \$9,992,652.36 |
| Outside Medical Expense per inmate per year | \$804.04 |

Exhibit #110

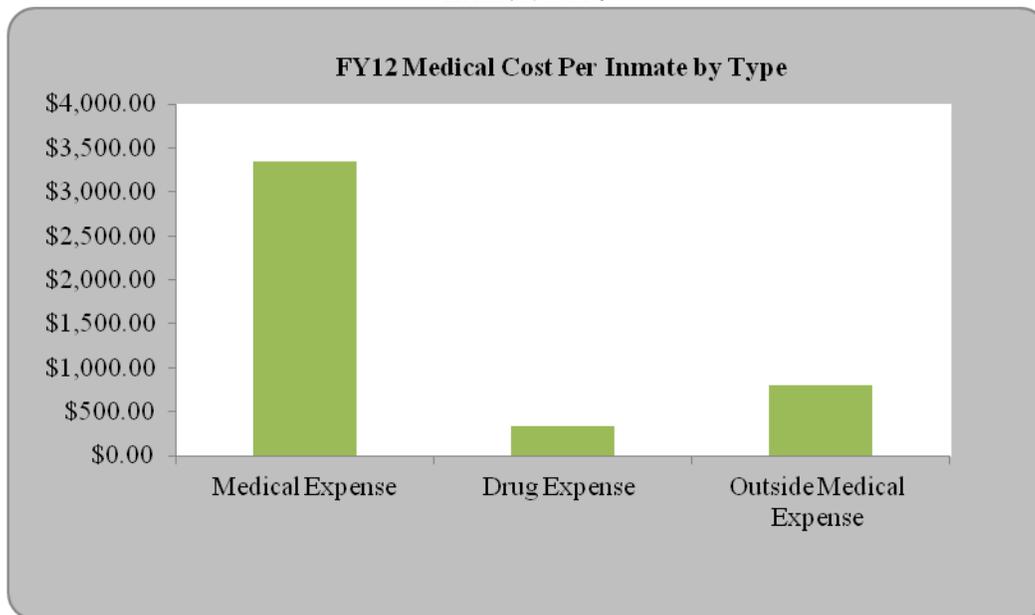
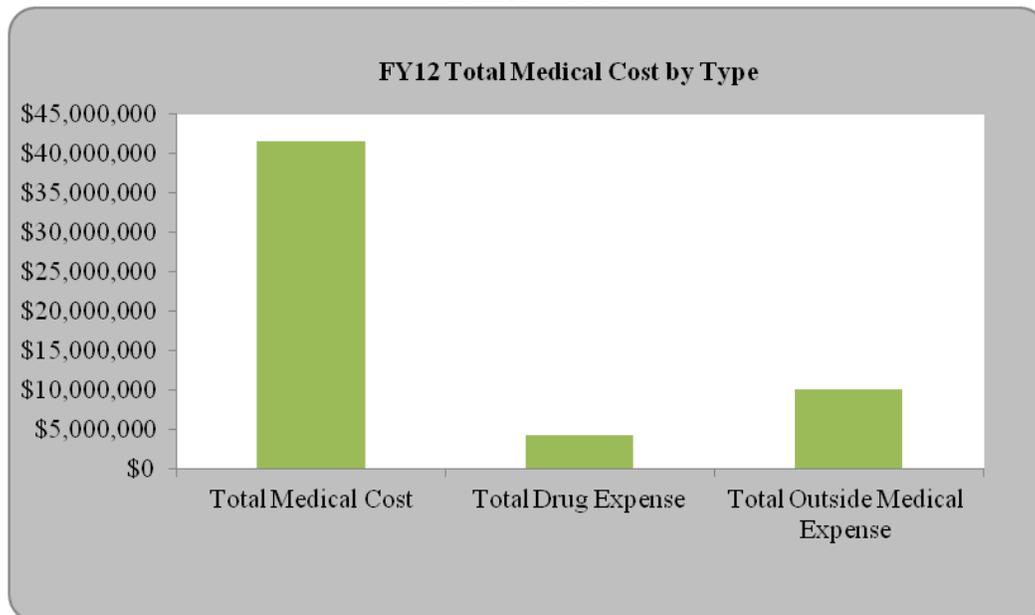


Exhibit #111



To address specific medical and mental health care needs, the NDOC collects information about the offenders through the classification process. Medical classification follows a recurring schedule for age specific groups. Offenders are divided into four major categories ranging from those who are medically stable and don't require more than two prescriptions daily to those who require frequent intensive skilled medical care.

Four medical classification categories are utilized:

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

From the health classification data maintained, it is known that 87.72% of the NDOC's offenders are medically stable and require minimal or no periodic health care. For them, physical exams are required on an annual or biennial basis. The second highest group is the one that requires routine follow-up health care, periodic examinations, and daily nursing care. Another 2.16% consists of those who are not fully ambulant and need periodic examinations. Less than 1% requires frequent intensive skilled nursing or care.

Exhibit #112

| Category | Female | Male | Grand Total |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|-------------|
| Medically Stable | 6.55% | 76.17% | 82.72% |
| Limited Mobility | 0.32% | 1.84% | 2.16% |
| Routine Care | 1.01% | 14.03% | 15.04% |
| Medical Care Facility | 0.00% | 0.08% | 0.08% |
| Grand Total | 7.87% | 92.13% | 100.00% |

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 with physical barriers, need to live in a site with a medical center, or have to be assigned to a lower bunk bed, or lower tier. Health classification categories are distributed in the following manner across correctional sites:

- Eighty percent of all in-house inmates requiring nursing care are housed at Northern Nevada Correctional Center, 10% at High Desert State Prison, and 10% are at Southern Desert Correctional Center.
- Thirty percent of inmates requiring routine follow-up examinations and periodic health care were housed at High Desert State Prison.
- Twenty-five percent of all inmates requiring minimal or no restrictions were housed at High Desert State Prison.

- Twenty-one percent of medically stable inmates with limited mobility and or requiring periodic examinations were housed at Southern Desert Correctional Center.
- One hundred percent of all inmates housed at a camp have minimal or no medical restrictions. Camps cannot accept offenders with medical limitations.

Exhibit #113

| Medical Classification Code by Health Code | | | | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|
| Location Abbreviation | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | Grand Total |
| CCC | 1.24% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 1.02% |
| CGTH | 2.50% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 2.07% |
| ECC | 1.20% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.99% |
| ESP | 7.71% | 7.81% | 11.54% | 0.00% | 8.28% |
| FMWCC | 5.60% | 13.75% | 6.70% | 0.00% | 5.93% |
| HCC | 1.10% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.91% |
| HDSP | 24.50% | 18.96% | 30.11% | 10.00% | 25.22% |
| JCC | 1.55% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 1.28% |
| LCC | 13.35% | 17.84% | 11.76% | 0.00% | 13.20% |
| NNCC | 9.97% | 13.75% | 18.35% | 80.00% | 11.38% |
| NNRC | 0.92% | 0.00% | 0.05% | 0.00% | 0.77% |
| PCC | 1.63% | 0.37% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 1.36% |
| SCC | 3.37% | 1.12% | 0.21% | 0.00% | 2.84% |
| SDCC | 15.95% | 20.82% | 17.87% | 10.00% | 16.34% |
| TCC | 1.30% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 1.08% |
| TLVCC | 1.95% | 3.72% | 1.65% | 0.00% | 1.94% |
| WCC | 1.33% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 1.10% |
| WSCC | 4.84% | 1.86% | 1.76% | 0.00% | 4.30% |
| Grand Total | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |

Exhibit #114

| Medical Classification by Correctional Site | | | | | |
|---|---------|-------|--------|-------|-------------|
| Location Abbreviation | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | Grand Total |
| CCC | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 100.00% |
| CGTH | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 100.00% |
| ECC | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 100.00% |
| ESP | 76.89% | 2.04% | 21.07% | 0.00% | 100.00% |
| FMWCC | 77.91% | 5.01% | 17.07% | 0.00% | 100.00% |
| HCC | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 100.00% |
| HDSP | 80.29% | 1.63% | 18.05% | 0.03% | 100.00% |
| JCC | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 100.00% |
| LCC | 83.61% | 2.93% | 13.47% | 0.00% | 100.00% |
| NNCC | 72.44% | 2.61% | 24.38% | 0.57% | 100.00% |
| NNRC | 98.96% | 0.00% | 1.04% | 0.00% | 100.00% |
| PCC | 99.41% | 0.59% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 100.00% |
| SCC | 98.02% | 0.85% | 1.13% | 0.00% | 100.00% |
| SDCC | 80.66% | 2.76% | 16.54% | 0.05% | 100.00% |
| TCC | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 100.00% |
| TLVCC | 82.99% | 4.15% | 12.86% | 0.00% | 100.00% |
| WCC | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 100.00% |
| WSCC | 92.90% | 0.93% | 6.17% | 0.00% | 100.00% |
| Grand Total | 82.64% | 2.16% | 15.12% | 0.08% | 100.00% |

Exhibit #115

| Location Abbreviation | Medical Classification and Site Joint Distribution | | | | Grand Total |
|-----------------------|--|-------|--------|-------|-------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| CCC | 1.02% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 1.02% |
| CGTH | 2.07% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 2.07% |
| ECC | 0.99% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.99% |
| ESP | 6.37% | 0.17% | 1.74% | 0.00% | 8.28% |
| FMWCC | 4.62% | 0.30% | 1.01% | 0.00% | 5.93% |
| HCC | 0.91% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.91% |
| HDSP | 20.25% | 0.41% | 4.55% | 0.01% | 25.22% |
| JCC | 1.28% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 1.28% |
| LCC | 11.03% | 0.39% | 1.78% | 0.00% | 13.20% |
| NNCC | 8.24% | 0.30% | 2.77% | 0.06% | 11.38% |
| NNRC | 0.76% | 0.00% | 0.01% | 0.00% | 0.77% |
| PCC | 1.35% | 0.01% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 1.36% |
| SCC | 2.78% | 0.02% | 0.03% | 0.00% | 2.84% |
| SDCC | 13.18% | 0.45% | 2.70% | 0.01% | 16.34% |
| TCC | 1.08% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 1.08% |
| TLVCC | 1.61% | 0.08% | 0.25% | 0.00% | 1.94% |
| WCC | 1.10% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 1.10% |
| WSCC | 4.00% | 0.04% | 0.27% | 0.00% | 4.30% |
| Grand Total | 82.64% | 2.16% | 15.12% | 0.08% | 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:

- Eighty-seven percent have no impairment.
- Twelve percent have mild impairment and need mental health follow-up.
- Less than 1% needs continuing mental treatment.
- Less than 1% needs special housing and ongoing treatment.

At year end, 87.13% had no mental health impairments and 11.94% was mildly impaired.

Exhibit #116

| Joint Distribution of Mental Health Impairment by Gender | | | |
|--|--------|--------|-------------|
| Category | Female | Male | Grand Total |
| No Impairment | 5.60% | 81.53% | 87.13% |
| Mild Impairment | 2.17% | 9.77% | 11.94% |
| Moderate Impairment | 0.11% | 0.61% | 0.72% |
| Sever Impairment | 0.00% | 0.21% | 0.21% |
| Grand Total | 7.88% | 92.12% | 100.00% |

An assessment of the inmate's dental health is also conducted. These categories are intended to determine the offender's overall health; the need for routine, comprehensive, or extensive care; and the ability to perform adequate masticatory functions. Offenders in the minimal category don't require dental care or require minimal routine dental treatment.

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 fractures, carcinomas, etc. Approximately 78% of all offenders require minimal dental care, 17% moderate care, and 6% extensive.

Exhibit #117

| Distribution of Dental Health Classification by Gender | | | |
|--|---------|---------|-------------|
| Category | Female | Male | Grand Total |
| Minimal | 88.70% | 76.63% | 77.58% |
| Moderate | 11.00% | 17.02% | 16.54% |
| Extensive | 0.30% | 6.36% | 5.88% |
| Grand Total | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |

III. Human Resources

The Human Resources Division is responsible for administering all matters related to the NDOC's workforce, including recruiting, training, workman's compensation administration, and payroll functions. Staff positions must be fully justified and approved by the legislature and vacancies are subject to hiring freezes instituted by the State's Executive Budget office to reduce costs.

The NDOC was approved for 2,647 positions supported by the General Fund and 101 positions supported by Non-General Fund sources. Full-time equivalent positions totaled 2,748 which represented a decline of 102 positions or -3.58% relative to Fiscal Year 2011. Positions funded by the General Fund represented 96.32% of all positions. Fiscal Year 2009 had the highest proportion of generally funded personnel (96.50%). In Fiscal Year 2010, generally

funded positions declined to 96.22%, but increased to 96.31% during Fiscal year 2011 and to 96.32% during Fiscal Year 2012.

Exhibit #118

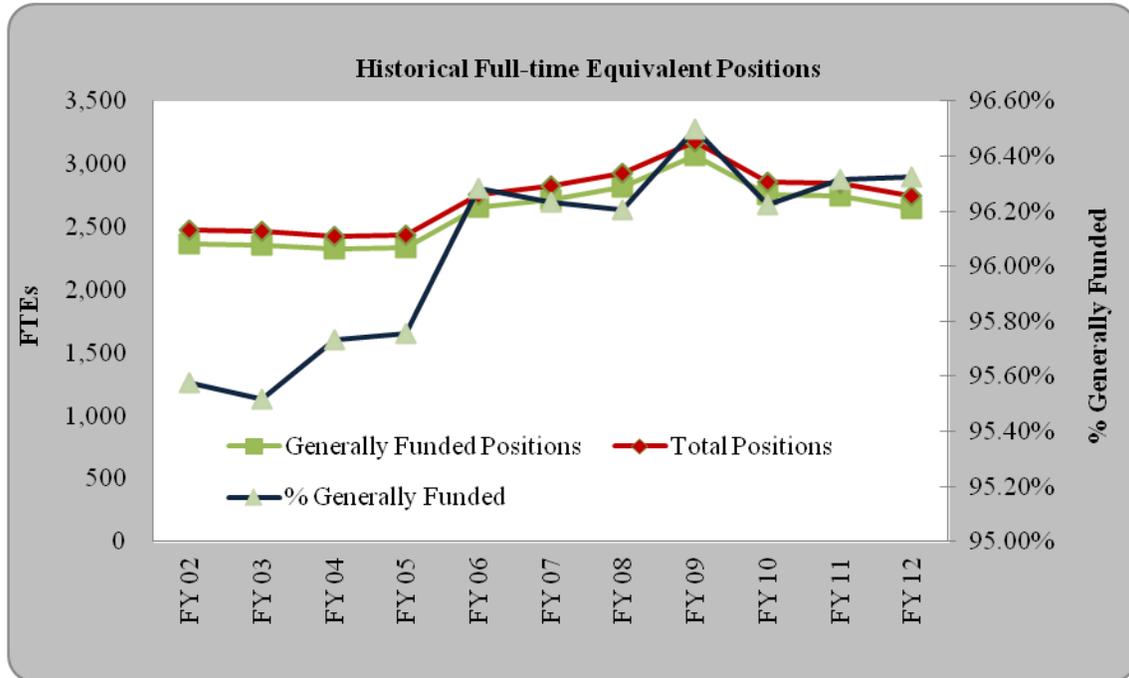


Exhibit #119

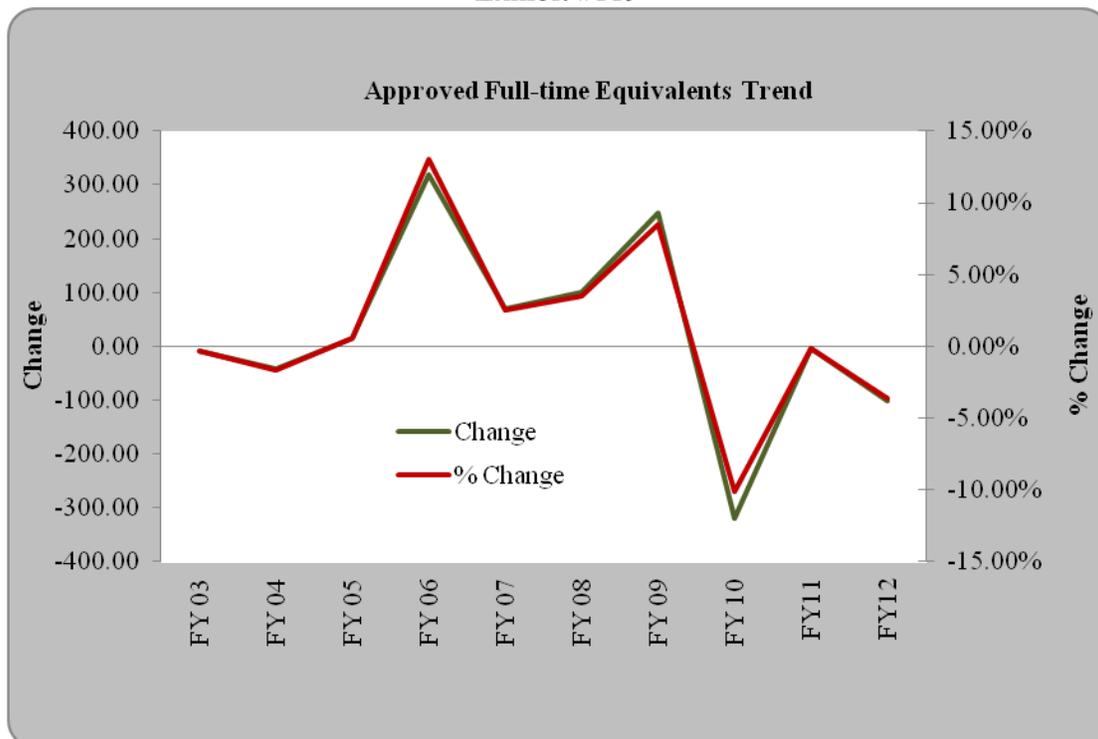


Exhibit #120

| Historical Full-time Equivalent Positions | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| General Fund Budget Accounts | FY 02 | FY 03 | FY 04 | FY 05 | FY 06 | FY 07 | FY 08 | FY 09 | FY 10 | FY11 | FY12 |
| Medical Care | 326 | 326 | 251 | 251 | 274 | 297 | 310 | 316 | 290 | 290 | 283 |
| Director's Office | 151 | 151 | 154 | 154 | 164 | 170 | 178 | 180 | 179 | 179 | 182 |
| Correctional Programs | 0 | 0 | 53 | 54 | 71 | 84 | 90 | 90 | 87 | 87 | 96 |
| Southern Desert Correctional Center | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 144 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Warm Springs Correctional Center | 109 | 109 | 84 | 84 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 106 | 106 | 114 |
| Northern Nevada Restitution Center | 221 | 221 | 251 | 251 | 251 | 251 | 262 | 263 | 273 | 273 | 281 |
| Nevada State Prison | 212 | 216 | 187 | 187 | 206 | 206 | 206 | 206 | 193 | 193 | 0 |
| Stewart Conservation Camp | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Pioche Conservation Camp | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Northern Nevada Restitution Center | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Three Lakes Valley Correctional Center | 15 | 15 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 38 | 23 | 23 | 26 |
| Southern Desert Correctional Center | 241 | 227 | 213 | 213 | 216 | 216 | 238 | 241 | 246 | 246 | 255 |
| Wells Conservation Camp | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Humboldt Conservation Camp | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Ely Conservation Camp | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Jean Conservation Camp | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Silver Springs Conservation Camp | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ely State Prison | 341 | 341 | 340 | 340 | 340 | 340 | 341 | 341 | 321 | 321 | 321 |
| Carlin Conservation Camp | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Tonopah Conservation Camp | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Lovelock Correctional Center | 266 | 266 | 264 | 264 | 264 | 264 | 275 | 275 | 265 | 265 | 265 |
| Casa Grande Transitional Housing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| Florence McClure Women's Correc. Ctr. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 109 | 109 | 125 | 162 | 144 | 144 | 147 |
| High Desert State Prison | 351 | 351 | 369 | 369 | 362 | 362 | 369 | 553 | 473 | 473 | 532 |
| Total | 2,366 | 2,356 | 2,321 | 2,335 | 2,655 | 2,719 | 2,814 | 3,062 | 2,745 | 2,745 | 2,647 |

Exhibit #121

| Historical Full Time Equivalent Positions | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|
| Non-General Budget Accounts | FY 02 | FY 03 | FY 04 | FY 05 | FY 06 | FY 07 | FY 08 | FY 09 | FY 10 | FY11 | FY12 |
| Inmate Store | 61 | 62 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 56 | 60 | 60 | 58 | 58 | 56 |
| Inmate Welfare | 23 | 23 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 18 |
| Prison Industries | 20 | 20 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 22 | 22 |
| Prison Dairy | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Total | 110 | 111 | 104 | 104 | 103 | 107 | 111 | 111 | 108 | 105 | 101 |

Exhibit #122

| Historical Full Time Equivalent Positions | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total all Budget Accounts | FY 02 | FY 03 | FY 04 | FY 05 | FY 06 | FY 07 | FY 08 | FY 09 | FY 10 | FY11 | FY12 |
| Grand total | 2,475 | 2,466 | 2,425 | 2,439 | 2,757 | 2,826 | 2,926 | 3,174 | 2,853 | 2,850 | 2,748 |

Exhibit #123

| Historical Full-time Equivalent Positions Trend Analysis | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|--------|
| General Budget Accounts | FY 02 | FY 03 | FY 04 | FY 05 | FY 06 | FY 07 | FY 08 | FY 09 | FY 10 | FY11 | FY12 |
| Full-time Equivalent Positions | 2,366 | 2,356 | 2,321 | 2,335 | 2,655 | 2,719 | 2,814 | 3,062 | 2,745 | 2,745 | 2,647 |
| Change | - | -10 | -34 | 14 | 320 | 65 | 95 | 248 | -317 | 0 | -98 |
| % Change | - | -0.42% | -1.45% | 0.60% | 13.68% | 2.43% | 3.49% | 8.81% | -10.37% | 0.00% | -3.57% |

Exhibit #124

| Historical Full-time Equivalent Positions Trend Analysis | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Non-General Budget Accounts | FY 02 | FY 03 | FY 04 | FY 05 | FY 06 | FY 07 | FY 08 | FY 09 | FY 10 | FY11 | FY12 |
| Full-time Equivalent Positions | 110 | 111 | 104 | 104 | 103 | 107 | 111 | 111 | 108 | 105 | 101 |
| Change | - | 1 | -7 | 0 | -1 | 4 | 5 | 0 | -3 | -3 | -4 |
| % Change | - | 0.91% | -6.33% | 0.00% | -0.97% | 3.90% | 4.27% | 0.00% | -2.70% | -2.78% | -3.86% |

Exhibit #125

| Historical Full-time Equivalent Positions Trend Analysis | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|---------|--------|--------|
| Total all Budget Accounts | FY 02 | FY 03 | FY 04 | FY 05 | FY 06 | FY 07 | FY 08 | FY 09 | FY 10 | FY11 | FY12 |
| Full-time Equivalent Positions | 2,475 | 2,466 | 2,425 | 2,439 | 2,757 | 2,826 | 2,926 | 3,174 | 2,853 | 2,850 | 2,748 |
| Change | - | -9 | -41 | 14 | 319 | 69 | 100 | 248 | -320 | -3 | -102 |
| % Change | - | -0.36% | -1.67% | 0.58% | 13.06% | 2.48% | 3.52% | 8.48% | -10.10% | -0.11% | -3.58% |

Exhibit #126

| Ratio of Average In-house Inmates to Facilities Full-time Equivalent | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Fiscal Year | FY 2009 | FY 2010 | FY 2011 | FY 2012 |
| Population | 12,882 | 12,594 | 12,522 | 12,493 |
| FTEs | 2,477 | 2,189 | 2,189 | 2,086 |
| Ratio | 5.20 | 5.75 | 5.72 | 5.99 |

IV. Work Force Analysis

The NDOC is an Equal Opportunity Employer (EEO) and is required to maintain statistics by gender, ethnicity, and category. Data for six ethnic categories are maintained for each gender. Protective Service Workers represent the largest proportion of male personnel employed by the NDOC with 80.16% occupying security positions. Professional staff represents the second largest category of male personnel. Women employed in professional level positions are first in ranking (29.89%) and close in ranking with those employed in security positions (29.64%). Administrative Support is the third largest category for women (22.14%).

Exhibit #127

| EEO Category Name | Male | | Female | |
|----------------------------|-------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Count | % | Count | % |
| Administrators | 45 | 1.93% | 32 | 3.94% |
| Professionals | 208 | 8.91% | 243 | 29.89% |
| Technicians | 20 | 0.86% | 60 | 7.38% |
| Protective Service Workers | 1,871 | 80.16% | 241 | 29.64% |
| Paraprofessionals | 4 | 0.17% | 44 | 5.41% |
| Administrative Support | 40 | 1.71% | 180 | 22.14% |
| Skilled Craft Workers | 65 | 2.78% | 5 | 0.62% |
| Service Maintenance | 81 | 3.47% | 8 | 0.98% |
| Total EEO/Ethnicity | 2,334 | 100.00% | 813 | 100.00% |

Exhibit #128

| EEO Category Name | Male | | Female | |
|------------------------|-------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Count | % | Count | % |
| White | 1,608 | 68.89% | 564 | 69.37% |
| Black | 272 | 11.65% | 113 | 13.90% |
| Hispanic | 299 | 12.81% | 78 | 9.59% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 113 | 4.84% | 40 | 4.92% |
| Native American | 16 | 0.69% | 8 | 0.98% |
| Other | 26 | 1.11% | 10 | 1.23% |
| Total Category | 2,334 | 100.00% | 813 | 100.00% |

Exhibit #129

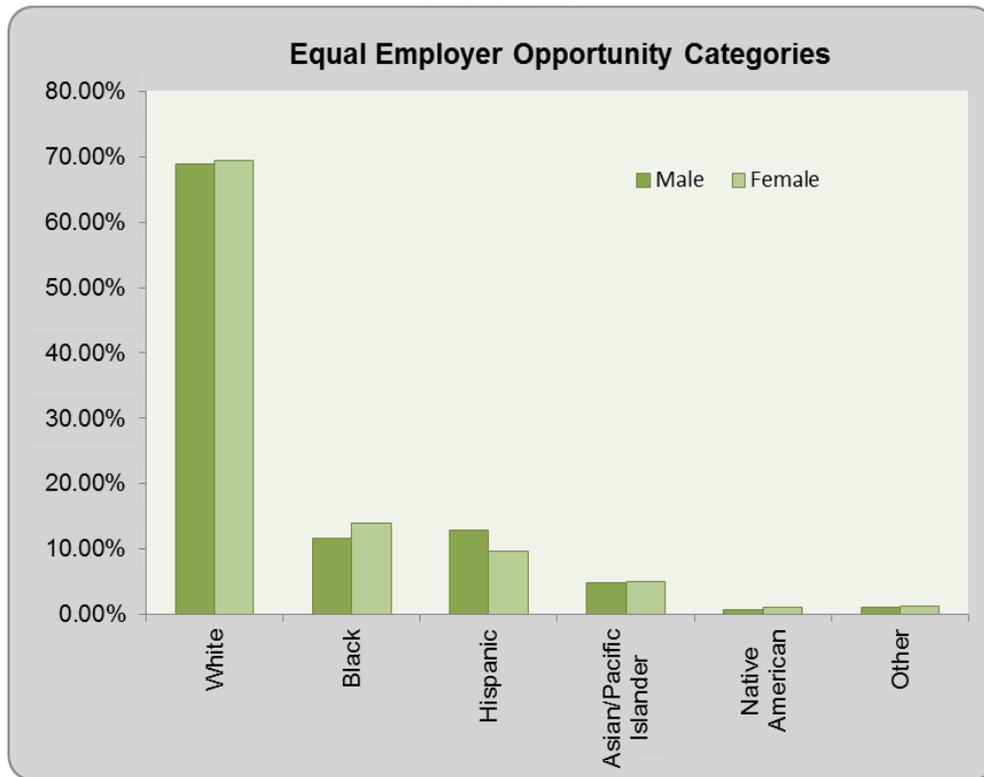


Exhibit #131

| Male Workforce Analysis | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|----------|------------------------|-----------------|-------|----------------|
| EEO Category Name | White | Black | Hispanic | Asian/Pacific Islander | Native American | Other | Total Category |
| Officials and Administrators | 39 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 45 |
| | 86.67% | 2.22% | 8.89% | 0.00% | 2.22% | 0.00% | 1.93% |
| Professionals | 146 | 16 | 17 | 24 | 2 | 3 | 208 |
| | 70.19% | 7.69% | 8.17% | 11.54% | 0.96% | 1.44% | 8.91% |
| Technicians | 14 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 20 |
| | 70.00% | 10.00% | 0.00% | 10.00% | 10.00% | 0.00% | 0.86% |
| Protective Service Workers | 1,256 | 241 | 264 | 79 | 11 | 20 | 1,871 |
| | 67.13% | 12.88% | 14.11% | 4.22% | 0.59% | 1.07% | 80.16% |
| Paraprofessionals | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | 75.00% | 0.00% | 25.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.17% |
| Administrative Support | 32 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 40 |
| | 80.00% | 7.50% | 7.50% | 5.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 1.71% |
| Skilled Craft Workers | 52 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 65 |
| | 80.00% | 6.15% | 7.69% | 3.08% | 0.00% | 3.08% | 2.78% |
| Service Maintenance | 66 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 81 |
| | 81.48% | 6.17% | 6.17% | 4.94% | 0.00% | 1.23% | 3.47% |
| Total | 1,608 | 272 | 299 | 113 | 16 | 26 | 2,334 |
| | 68.89% | 11.65% | 12.81% | 4.84% | 0.69% | 1.11% | 100.00% |

Exhibit #132

| Female Workforce Analysis | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|----------|------------------------|-----------------|-------|----------------|
| Category | White | Black | Hispanic | Asian/Pacific Islander | Native American | Other | Total Category |
| Officials and Administrators | 26 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 |
| | 81.25% | 12.50% | 6.25% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 3.94% |
| Professionals | 172 | 28 | 14 | 22 | 3 | 4 | 243 |
| | 70.78% | 11.52% | 5.76% | 9.05% | 1.23% | 1.65% | 29.89% |
| Technicians | 43 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 60 |
| | 71.67% | 10.00% | 11.67% | 3.33% | 1.67% | 1.67% | 7.38% |
| Protective Service Workers | 135 | 56 | 36 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 241 |
| | 56.02% | 23.24% | 14.94% | 3.73% | 1.24% | 0.83% | 29.64% |
| Paraprofessionals | 29 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 44 |
| | 65.91% | 20.45% | 6.82% | 4.55% | 0.00% | 2.27% | 5.41% |
| Administrative Support | 148 | 9 | 15 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 180 |
| | 82.22% | 5.00% | 8.33% | 2.78% | 0.56% | 1.11% | 22.14% |
| Skilled Craft Workers | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | 80.00% | 20.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.62% |
| Service Maintenance | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | 87.50% | 0.00% | 12.50% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.98% |
| Total | 564 | 113 | 78 | 40 | 8 | 10 | 813 |
| | 69.37% | 13.90% | 9.59% | 4.92% | 0.98% | 1.23% | 100.00% |

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