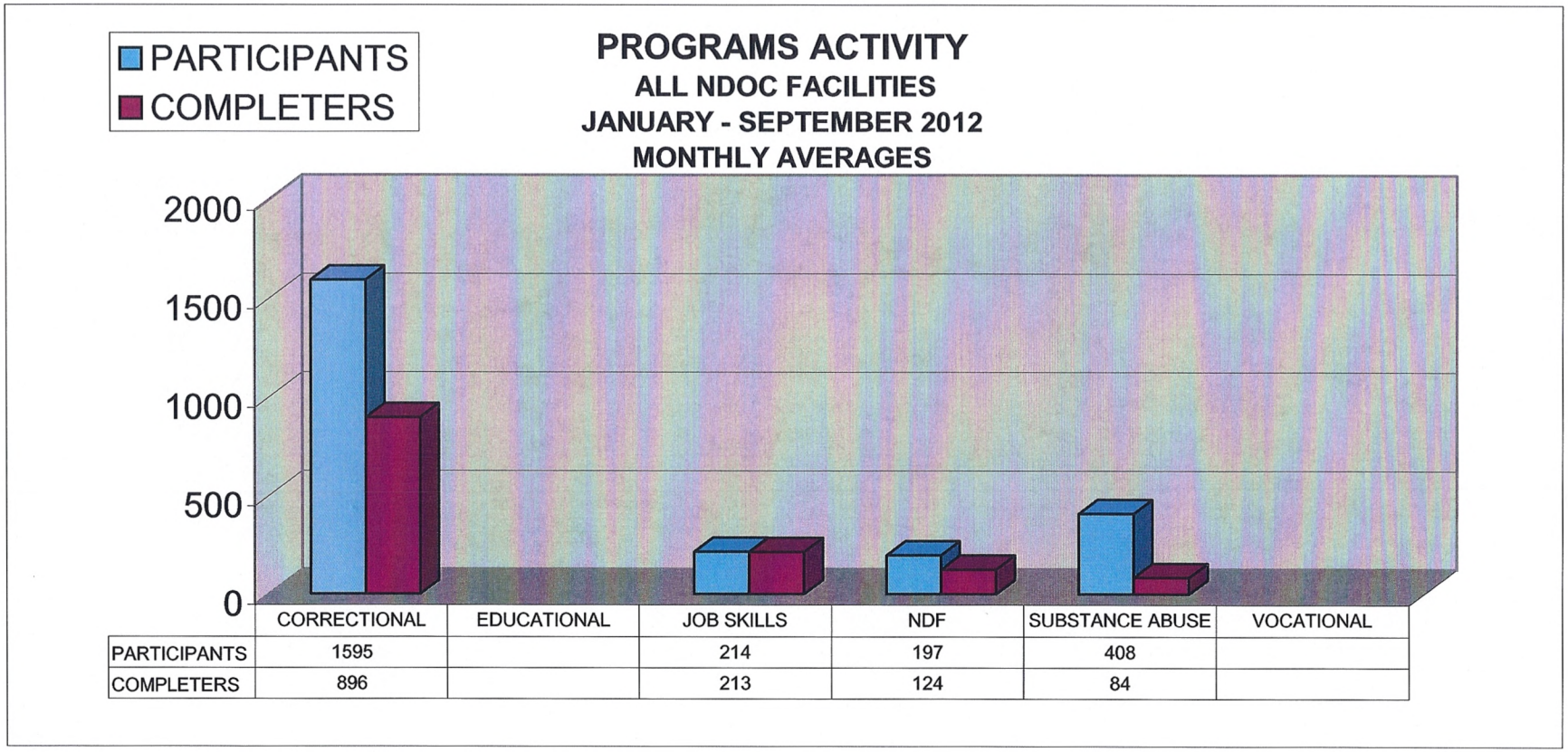
from cells to classrooms

NDOC PROGRAMS MISSION

"to provide opportunities for offenders to successfully re-enter the community through education, training, treatment, work and spiritual development."

ANNUAL PROGRAM PARTICIPATION JANUARY - SEPTEMBER 2012

	MONTHLY AVERAGES	
	PARTICIPANTS	*COMPLETERS*
CORRECTIONAL	1595	896
EDUCATIONAL		
JOB SKILLS	214	213
NDF	197	124
SUBSTANCE ABUSE	408	84
VOCATIONAL		
GRAND TOTALS	**2414**	**1317**

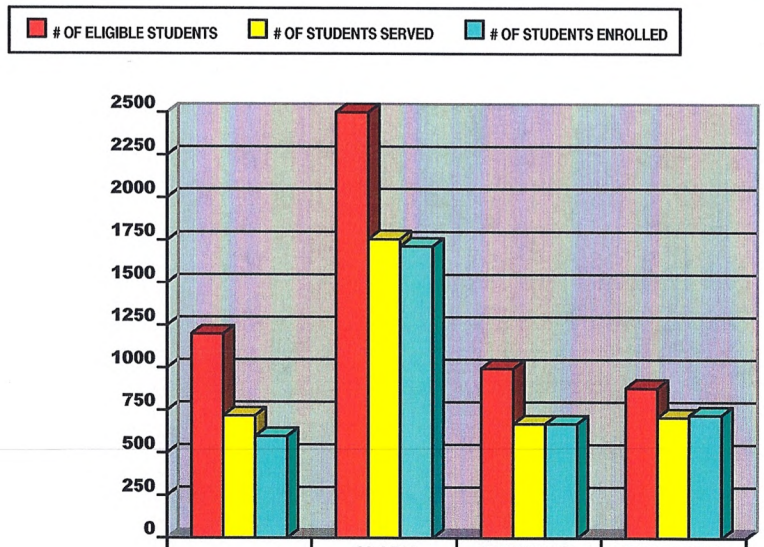


State of Nevada Department of Corrections

Education Programs

CORRECTIONAL AHSP CUMULATIVE REPORT SUMMARY
FY 2011-2012

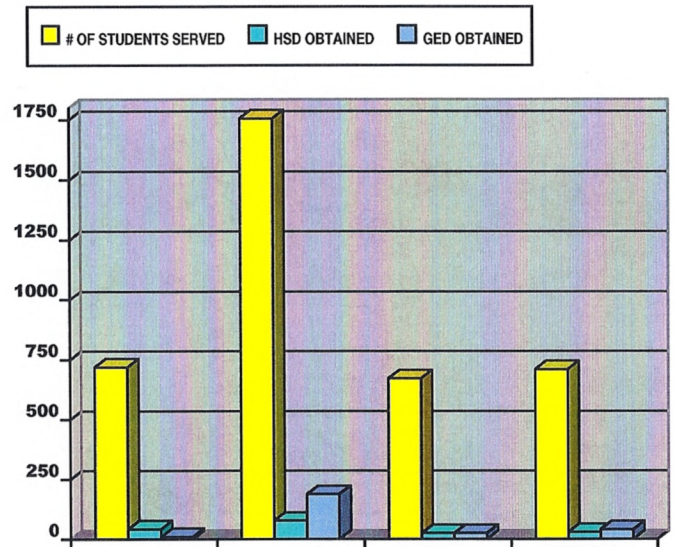
ADHS CORRECTIONS	# OF ELIGIBLE STUDENTS	# OF STUDENTS SERVED	PERCENT OF STUDENTS SERVED	# OF STUDENTS ENROLLED	PERCENT OF STUDENTS ENROLLED
CARSON CITY	1199	719	59.97%	598	49.87%
CLARK COUNTY	2505	1756	70.10%	1714	68.42%
PERSHING COUNTY	997	672	67.40%	672	67.40%
69WHITE PINE	883	710	80.41%	722	81.77%
TOTAL	6783	3857	56.86%	3706	54.64%



	CARSON CITY	CLARK COUNTY	PERSHING COUNTY	WHITE PINE COUNTY
# OF ELIGIBLE STUDENTS	1199	2505	997	883
# OF STUDENTS SERVED	719	1756	672	710
# OF STUDENTS ENROLLED	598	1714	672	722

CORRECTIONAL AHSP CUMULATIVE REPORT SUMMARY
FY 2011-2012

ADHS CORRECTIONS	# OF STUDENTS SERVED	HSD	HSD PERCENT OBTAINED	GED	GED PERCENT OBTAINED	HSD/GED	PERCENT OBTAINED
CARSON CITY	719	42	5.84%	10	1.39%	52	7.23%
CLARK COUNTY	1756	77	4.38%	188	10.71%	265	15.09%
PERSHING COUNTY	672	25	3.72%	25	3.72%	50	7.44%
WHITE PINE	710	29	4.08%	40	5.63%	69	9.72%
TOTAL	3857	173	4.49%	263	6.82%	436	11.30%



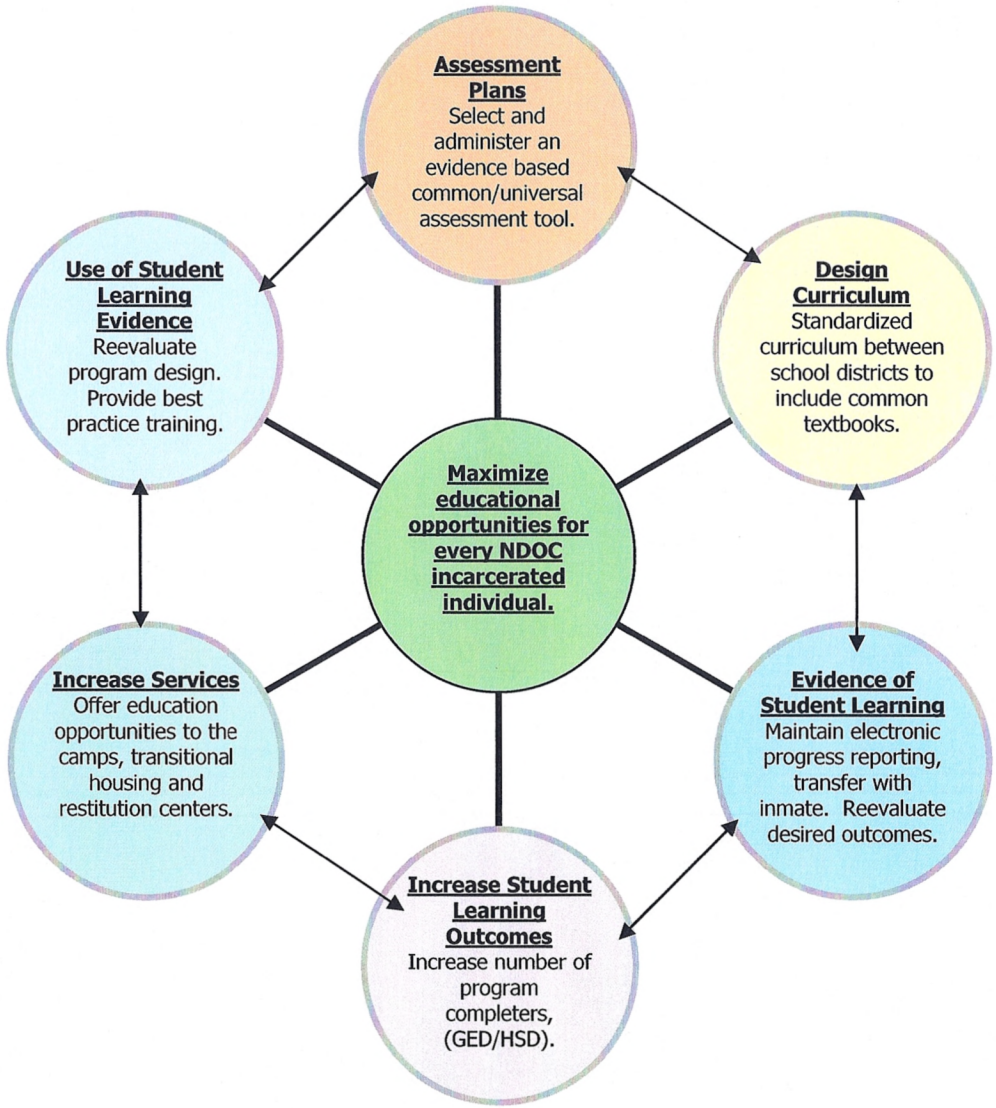
	CARSON CITY	CLARK COUNTY	PERSHING COUNTY	WHITE PINE COUNTY
# OF STUDENTS SERVED	719	1756	672	710
HSD OBTAINED	42	77	25	29
GED OBTAINED	10	188	25	40

NDOC Correctional Educators' Collaborative

Providing Evidence of NDOC Student Learning
A Transparency Framework

NDOC Correctional Educators' Collaborative include the following members:

- **Nevada Department of Corrections**
- **Carson City Adult Education**
- **Clark County School District**
- **Pershing County School District**
- **White Pine County School District**



State of Nevada Department of Corrections

Substance Abuse Programs

Board of State
Prison Commissioners

BRIAN SANDOVAL
Governor
CATHERINE CORTEZ MASTO
Attorney General
ROSS MILLER
Secretary of State

STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Northern Administration
P.O. Box 7011, Carson City, NV 89702
Phone: (775) 887-3285 - Fax: (775) 887-3138

Southern Administration
3955 W. Russell Rd., Las Vegas, NV 89118
Phone: (702) 486-9938 - Fax: (702) 486-9961

BRIAN SANDOVAL
Governor

JAMES G. COX
Director

Board of Prison Commissioners Meeting
Substance Abuse Program
October 15, 2012

The Nevada Department of Corrections (NDOC) has made a commitment to implement evidence-based practices into its substance abuse treatment programs. If the practices prove effective in reducing recidivism, wherever feasible, NDOC will generalize the interventions to other NDOC programs.

Empirical research indicates that certain programs and interventions can produce sustained reductions in recidivism. To that end, the substance abuse programs will follow the eight evidence-based principles that have been determined to be effective for the corrections population (National Institute of Corrections, 2003). NDOC will:

1. Access Actuarial Risk/Needs: Use an empirically-based, actuarial tool to assess the offenders' risk of recidivism and criminogenic (crime producing) needs.

2. Enhance Intrinsic Motivation: Follow behavioral theory and enhance motivation through encouragement, reward, and reinforcement of positive offender behaviors.

3. Target Interventions based on:

- **Risk** – Risk to reoffend;
- **Need** – Target crime-producing areas:
    1. History of anti-social behavior;
    2. Anti-social personality pattern;
    3. Anti-social attitudes and cognition;
    4. Anti-social peers and associates;
    5. Family and marital stressors;
    6. Lack of employment/educational achievement;
    7. Lack of pro-social leisure activities;
    8. Substance abuse;
- **Responsivity** – Match interventions to the individual characteristics of the offender (gender, culture, mental health condition, level of motivation, learning style, intelligence level, etc.);
- **Dosage** – Ensure 40 – 70% of the offenders' time is spent is structured activities; and
- **Type of treatment** – Use cognitive-behavioral interventions: address anti-social thinking patterns, build problem solving skills, and apply behavioral techniques.

4. Skill Train with Directed Practice – Provide cognitive-behavioral interventions that staff model and positively reinforce.

5. Increase Positive Reinforcement – Provide a ratio of four positives to every one negative (4:1) response in order to promote positive behavior.

6. Engage Ongoing Support in Natural Communities – Actively recruit the offenders' natural community helpers to reinforce new behaviors.

7. Measure Relevant Processes/Practices – Routinely measure and document offender changes. Among other areas, the programs will measure changes in the offenders' criminal thinking, which include:

1. Sense of entitlement
2. Criminal justification
3. Personal irresponsibility
4. Power orientation
5. Cold heartedness
6. Criminal rationalization

8. Provide Measurement Feedback – Provide feedback to offenders regarding their progress. Feedback builds accountability and is associated with enhanced motivational change.

Current Treatment Programs

1. **Florence McClure Women's Correctional Center (FMWCC), Las Vegas, 120 beds**
2. **Southern Desert Correctional Center (SDCC), Indian Springs, 120 beds**
3. **Warm Springs Correctional Center (WSCC), Carson City, 72 beds**

These programs are based on a therapeutic community model where the community is the primary method of intervention. Offenders are expected to practice right-living and to hold themselves and the community accountable for behavioral change. Clinical and security staffs remain the rational authorities and work together in interdisciplinary teams to model and reinforce appropriate behavior.

The programs last from 9 to 12 months based on the offender's risk level and progress in treatment. The last three months of programming will focus on the offender's transition back into the natural community or stepping down to a lesser level of care at one of the minimum facilities.

Plans for Expansion

NDOC is in the process of implementing a new substance abuse program at the Casa Grande Transitional Center. The program will have 48 beds for men and will be staffed by two temporary staff whose positions will be funded by a Residential Substance Abuse Treatment grant through the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

The program will be based on a cognitive-behavioral approach and will include but is not limited to the following components:

1. Pretreatment
2. Motivational Enhancements
3. Cognitive Restructuring
4. Emotional Regulation
5. Social Skills
6. Problem Solving
7. Relapse Prevention

Once the program at Casa Grande is established, NDOC plans to implement another substance abuse program at Three Lakes Valley Conservation Camp in Indian Springs. The program will follow the Casa Grande cognitive-behavioral model.