

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

FISCAL YEAR 2007

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT



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Director**

(Reporting July 06-June 07)

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS STATISTICAL ABSTRACT FY 2007

The Statistics and Planning Unit within the Offender Management Division is responsible for maintaining and analyzing much of the data compiled by the department. This annual report summarizes the main characteristics of the offender population managed by Nevada Corrections and various other programs. Fiscal Year 2007 was an involved fiscal year ending with the conversion to a new database and the passage of new laws resulting from AB510 which affect the rate at which qualifying offenders can earn sentence credits. The newly implemented database was created in newer windows technology with the intent to expand the volume of data to be stored. Data are maintained either on a calendar year or on a fiscal year basis; therefore, throughout the report, there will be a combination of both.

This report provides the reader with historical and current correctional trends as well as with select population forecasts. It is the combined effort of various departmental divisions, including Fiscal Services, Medical Services, Family Services, Management Information Systems, Human Resources, and Mental Health as all share some common responsibilities and exchange of data, and without all their efforts, publication of this report would not be possible.

The prison population grew steadily between 2000 and 2006 and the rate of growth brought the need for significant long-term expansion planning. Rapid growth required fast expansion which was met by projects that added housing units and modular units to existing locations. Impacted by an economic crisis which has led to projected revenue short-falls, the Nevada Department of Corrections has been forced to postpone and phase out many of its construction projects for the next ten years. It is expected that AB510 will reduce growth in the correctional system's population and help offset some of these capacity reductions.

The Department of Corrections research staff will continue to closely track the profile of its population along with its trends to provide reliable information useful for policy making and planning and operating decisions.

If desired, copies of this report can be downloaded from department's website at [www.doc.nv.gov/statistics/statistical abstracts](http://www.doc.nv.gov/statistics/statistical%20abstracts).

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	LOCATIONS AND CAPACITY	5
	A. Correctional Locations and History	7
	B. Correctional Locations and Population Counts	9
	C. Population Density	10
II.	CORRECTIONAL POPULATION TRENDS	12
	A. Projected and Actual Offender Population	13-15
	B. Incarceration Rates & Return (recidivism) Rates	16
III.	OFFENDER DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS	17
	A. Gender Distribution	18
	B. Ethnicity	19-20
	C. Age Characteristic	21-22
IV.	OFFENSE CHARACTERISTICS	23
	A. Offenses	24
	B. Felony Categories	25
V.	SENTENCE CHARACTERISTICS	26
	A. Sentence Analysis	26
	B. Stay in Prison	27
VI.	VICTIMS	29
	A. Age and Relationship	30
VII.	CUSTODY LEVELS AND OFFENDER POPULATION	32
	A. Assigned and Computed Custodies	33
	B. Custody Levels of Offender Population	34
VIII.	EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS	36
	A. Access to Education	37
	B. Educational Level of Offender Population	38

IX.	ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES	39
	A. Admissions by Gender and Category	42
	B. Historical Admissions by Gender and County	43
	C. Admissions Population Characteristics	44-46
	D. Releases by Gender and Category	47-50
	E. Escapes and Walkaways	49
	F. Deaths by Year and Cause	51
X.	OFFENDERS ON LIFE SENTENCES	52
	A. Death Row Offender Characteristics	53
	B. Victims Characteristics	54
XI.	PAROLE POPULTION	55
	A. Offense Group Characteristics	56
XII.	INMATES AND FAMILIES	57
	A. Services for Families	58
	B. Offenders and Children	58-59
	C. Programs for Mothers	59
	D. Programs for Fathers	60
XIII.	CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	61
	A. Historical and Approved Operating Costs	62
	B. Budgeting for Offender Medical Care	63-64
	C. Budgeting for Labor Force	65-67
	D. Workforce Analysis by Gender	68-69
	E. Business Activities at Correctional Sites	70

SECTION I

LOCATIONS AND CAPACITY

Figure 1

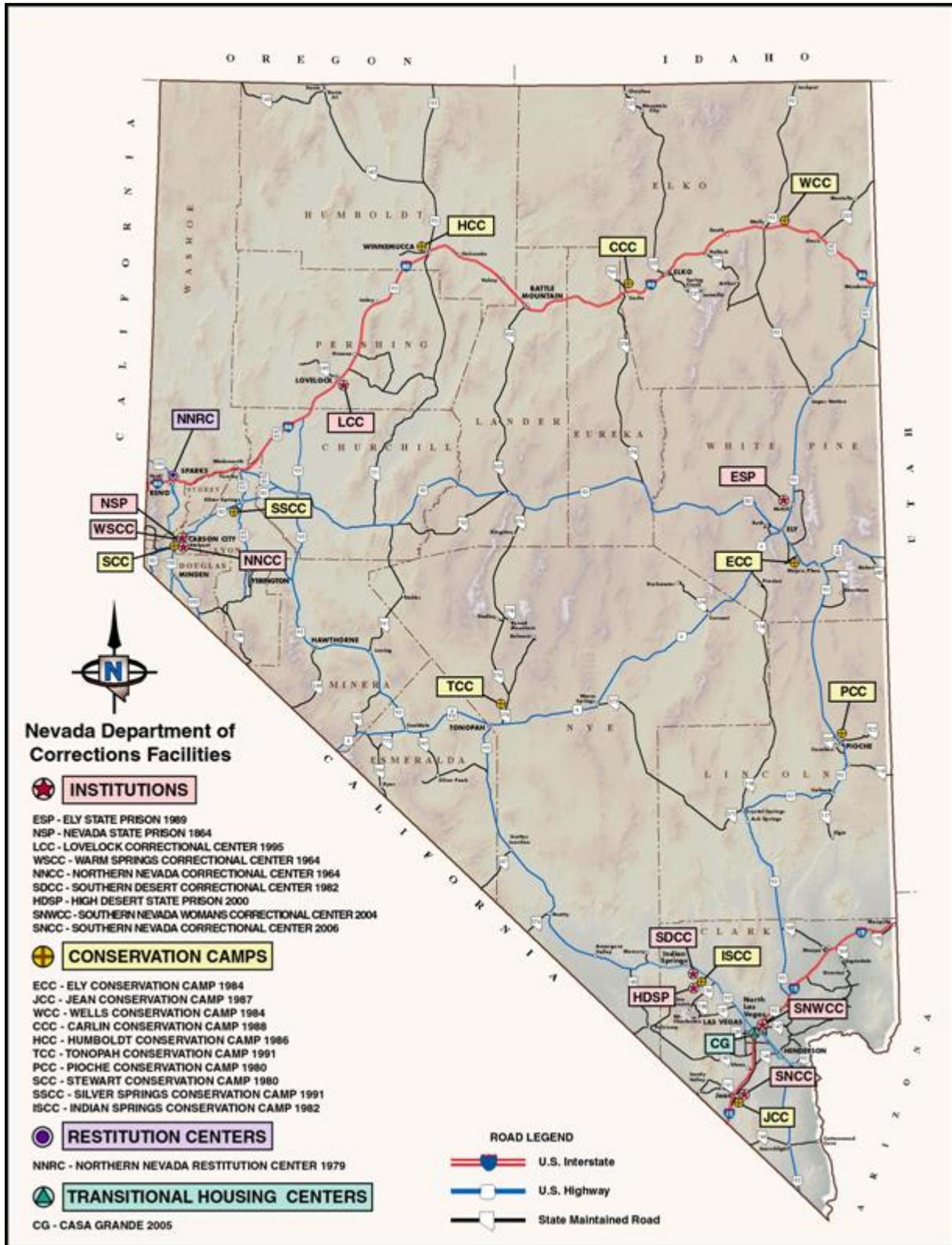


Table 1

CORRECTIONAL LOCATIONS AND HISTORY

Full Name	Abbrev	County	Originally Opened As			Close Date	Currently Operated As			Notes
			Open Date	Gender	Security		Re-Open	Gender	Current Security	
Carlin Conservation Camp	CCC	Elko	1988	Male	Minimum			Male	Minimum	
Casa Grande Transitional Housing	CGTH	Clark	2005	Male	Minimum			Co-ed	Community Trustee	
Ely Conservation Camp	ECC	White Pine	1984	Male	Minimum			Male	Minimum	
Ely State Prison	ESP	White Pine	1988	Male	Maximum			Male	Maximum	Phase II opened in 1989.
Humboldt Conservation Camp	HCC	Humboldt	1986	Male	Minimum			Male	Minimum	
High Desert State Prison	HDSP	Clark	2000	Male	Medium			Male	Close & Medium	
Three Lakes Valley Conservation Center	TLVCC	Clark	1982	Male	Minimum			Male	Close & Medium	Formerly named Indian Springs Conservation Center until 2008.
Jean Conservation Camp	JCC	Clark	1987	Male	Minimum			Female	Minimum	
Lovelock Correctional Center	LCC	Pershing	1995	Male	Medium			Male	Multi Custody	
Northern Nevada Correctional Center	NNCC	Carson	1961	Male	Minimum				Medium	Converted to medium custody in late 1960's.
Northern Nevada Restitution Center	NNRC	Washoe	1979	Male	Minimum	1993	1993	Male	Minimum	Originally opened in 10/1979 as RCF; in 1988 housed male inmates; in 1/1989, housed male and female inmates; in 7/1989, housed all female inmates; in 7/1993, RCF closed and re-opened as NNRC in 4/1993 housing only male inmates.
Nevada Women's Correctional Center	NWCC	Carson	1964	Female		1997				Name changed to WSCC (Warm Springs Correctional Center) in 1997.
Nevada State Prison	NSP	Carson	1862	Both	Maximum			Male	Close & Medium	Housed male and female inmates until 1965 when NWCC (currently WSCC) opened; in 1989 when ESP opened, this institution was converted to medium security.
Pioche Conservation Camp	PCC	Lincoln	1980	Male	Minimum			Male	Minimum	
Stewart Conservation Camp	SCC	Carson	1995	Male	Minimum			Male	Minimum	Was originally called Carson Conservation Camp.
Southern Desert Correctional Center	SDCC	Clark	1982	Male	Medium			Male	Close & Medium	
Southern Nevada Correctional Center	SNCC	Clark	1978	Male	Medium	2000 & 2008	7/06 & closed again 07/08.	Male & Female	Medium	Originally designed to housed 1st timers under age 25 but never used as such. Re-opened 07/06 as youth facility for ages 22 and under and closed again in 07/08 due to budget cuts.
Southern Nevada Pre-Release Center	SNPC		1976			1978				
Southern Nevada Restitution Center	SNRC	Clark	1980			2001				
Florence McClure Women's Correctional Center	FMWCC	Clark	1997	Female	Multi				Close & Medium	Before 10/2004, institution was contracted through CCA, in 2007 the name was changed from Southern Nevada Women's Correctional Center to Florence McClure.
Silver Springs Conservation Camp	SSCC	Lyon	1991	Female	Minimum	2008				This site and the population was redirected to other geographical locations due to budget cuts in 2008.
Tonopah Conservation Camp	TCC	Nye	1991	Male	Minimum			Male	Minimum	
Wells Conservation Camp	WCC	Elko	1984	Male	Minimum			Male	Minimum	
Warm Springs Correctional Center	WSCC	Carson	1961	Female	Medium		1997	Male	Medium	Originally called NWCC (Nevada Women's Correctional Center) and housed female inmates until 1997.

Table 2

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS FACILITIES AND CAPACITY JUNE 2007

INSTITUTION	TOTAL	OPERATING	%	EMERGENCY	%	ACTUAL	%
	CELLS	CAPACITY	(3)	THRESHOLD	(4)	POP ₍₁₎₍₂₎	(5)
ELY STATE PRISON	784	978	125%	1042	133%	1122	143%
LOVELOCK CORR. CENTER	880	1244	141%	1381	157%	1573	179%
NEVADA STATE PRISON	596	743	125%	816	137%	979	164%
WARM SPRINGS CORR. CENTER	294	399	136%	501	170%	549	187%
NORTHERN NV CORR. CENTER ₍₆₎	940	1227	131%	1285	137%	1308	139%
SOUTHERN DESERT CORR. CENTER	914	1286	141%	1403	154%	1622	177%
SOUTHERN NEVADA CORR. CENTER	356	504	142%	561	158%	584	164%
SO. NEV WOMEN'S CORR. CENTER	291	375	129%	496	170%	608	209%
HIGH DESERT STATE PRISON	1344	1863	139%	2137	159%	2395	178%
SUBTOTAL FACILITIES	6399	8619	135%	9622	150%	10740	168%
FACILITIES							
CASA GRANDE	400	400	100%	400	100%	303	76%
CARLIN CONSERVATION CAMP	150	150	100%	150	100%	148	99%
ELY CONSERVATION CAMP	150	150	100%	150	100%	149	99%
HUMBOLDT CONSERVATION CAMP	150	150	100%	150	100%	149	99%
INDIAN SPRINGS CONSERVATION CAMP	248	248	100%	248	100%	264	106%
JEAN CONSERVATION CAMP	240	240	100%	240	100%	271	113%
SILVER SPRINGS CONSERVATION CAMP	112	112	100%	112	100%	157	140%
PIOCHE CONSERVATION CAMP	194	194	100%	194	100%	221	114%
STEWART CONSERVATION CAMP	240	240	100%	240	100%	270	113%
TONOPAH CONSERVATION CAMP	150	150	100%	150	100%	150	100%
WELLS CONSERVATION CAMP	150	150	100%	150	100%	150	100%
NO. NEVADA RESTITUTION CENTER	96	88	92%	88	92%	101	105%
SUBTOTAL FACILITIES	2280	2272	100%	2272	100%	2333	102%
DEPARTMENT TOTALS	8679	10891	125%	11894	137%	13073	151%

Table 3

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS COUNTAS OF JUNE 2007

	COUNT MALE	COUNT FEM	TOTAL	CELLS	CELLS OVER (UNDER)	FY 07 BUDGET AVG POP ₍₁₎
CCC	148		148	150	-2	128
CGTH	259	39	298	400	-103	400
ECC	149		149	150	-1	135
ESP	1123	0	1123	784	339	1010
HCC	149	0	149	150	-1	131
HDSP	2387	0	2387	1344	1043	2183
ISCC	263	0	263	248	15	229
JCC	0	273	273	240	33	245
LCC	1573	0	1573	880	693	1502
NNCC	1301	7	1308	940	369	1246
NNRC	102		102	96	6	81
NSP	977		977	596	381	917
PCC	220		220	194	26	179
SCC	270		270	240	30	222
SDCC	1618	0	1618	914	704	1362
SNCC	508	73	581	356	225	543
SNWCC	0	603	603	291	312	537
SICC	0	157	157	112	45	118
TCC	150		150	150	0	128
WCC	149		149	150	-1	138
WSCC	546		546	294	252	462
INST-TOTAL	11892	1152	13044	8679	4365	11896
HOSP	2	1	3			
JAIL	36	2	38			
TRANS	0	0	0			
INHOUSE	11930	1155	13085	8679		
ESCAPE	20	2	22			
OSC	213	12	225			
RC184	22	9	31			
RC305	39	16	55			
RC317	20	15	35			
TOTAL	12244	1209	13453			

POPULATION DENSITY AT NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

As of June 2007, Nevada Corrections had 21 open locations. Correctional population density, in terms of population over capacity, is used as a measure of control for prison management reasons and to protect the safety of staff. The charts below depict population density over building base structures for each, institutions and facilities.

Figure 2

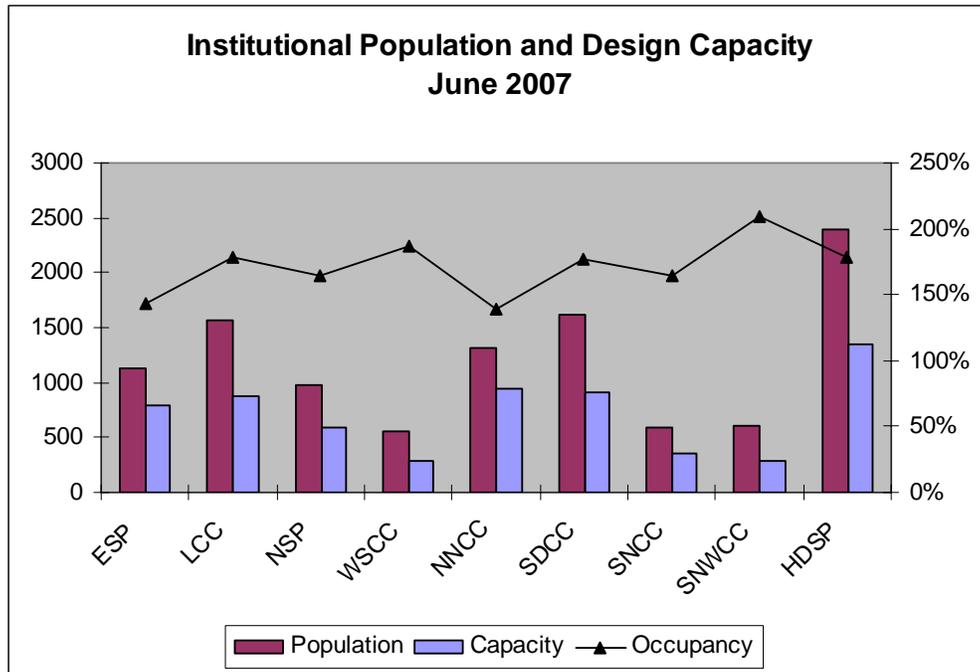
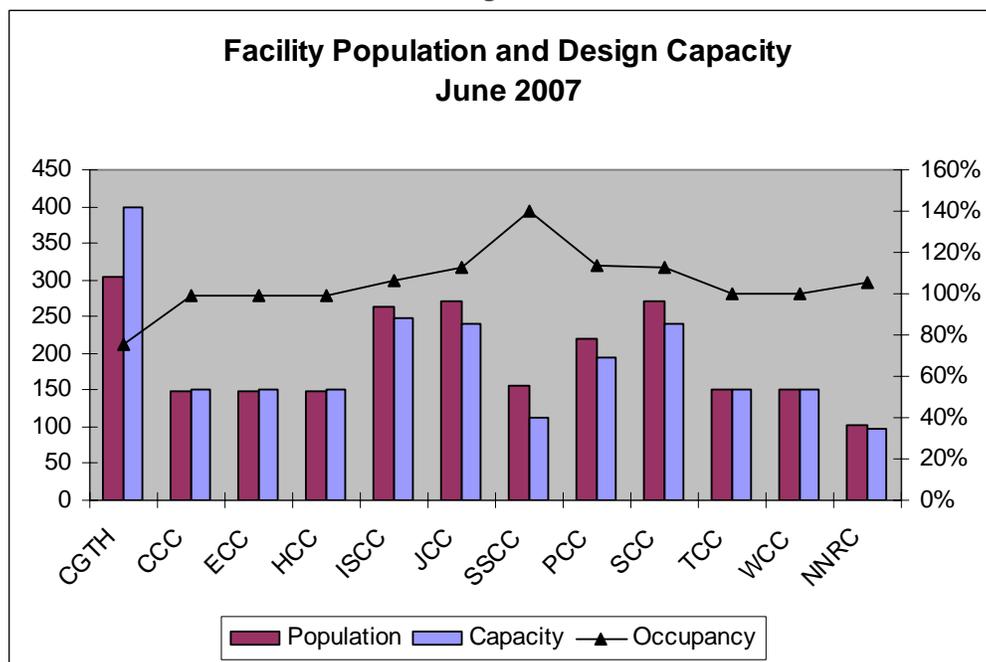


Figure 3



At fiscal year end, overall, NDOC facilities were occupied at 150% of their base structure. More specifically, the institutions were 167% and the camps at 102% of capacity. Over crowding presents serious institutional management challenges for the department. As shown on the daily count report above, Florence McClurre Women's Correctional Center, former SNWCC, was occupied at 207% of capacity, High Dessert State Prison at 177%, Lovelock Correctional Center 179%, and Warm Springs Correctional Center at 185%.

A variety of expansions were planned to increase capacity and accommodate a fast growing prison population, such as the addition of modular and housing units to existing facilities. The current trend in population increase and capacity growth may be changing. A new law, AB 510, passed during the 2007 Legislative Session increases the rate at which the inmate population can earn credits towards the reduction of their sentences. It is believed that since the passage of this law inmates are being released at a higher rate and leading to slower population growth. Furthermore, due to projected state revenue short falls, severe budget cuts were imposed across state agencies requiring postponement of select construction projects and possibly closing existing facilities in upcoming biennia. Thus, the Nevada correctional system may be in need to continuously adjust its planning projects according to funding and to potentially changing population trends.

SECTION II

CORRECTIONAL POPULATION TRENDS

Figure 4
POPULATION TRENDS

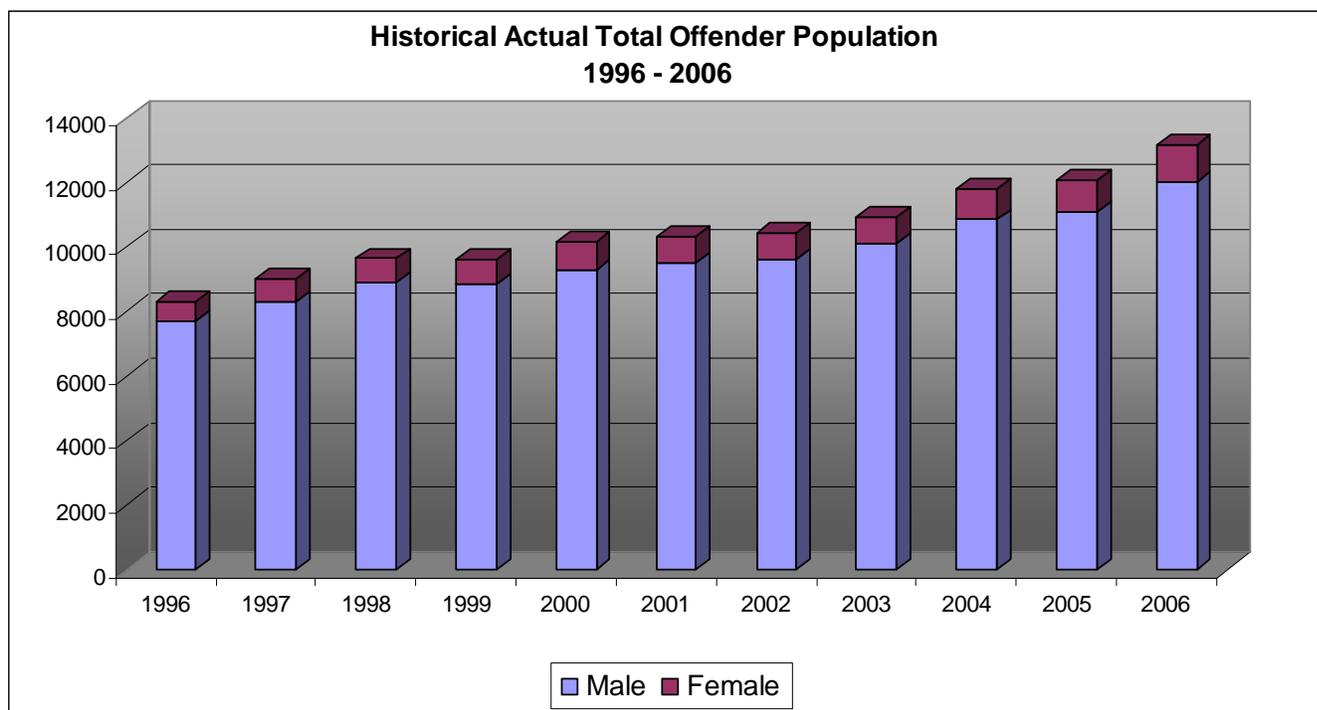


Table 4

HISTORICAL ACTUAL TOTAL INMATE POPULATION											
1996 – 2006 (NDOC, Offender Daily Counts)											
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Male	7713	8329	8908	8868	9316	9520	9612	10099	10853	11075	12003
Female	612	695	743	737	856	834	848	816	949	1008	1183
Total	8325	9024	9651	9605	10172	10354	10460	10915	11802	12083	13186
% Change		8.40%	6.95%	-0.48%	5.90%	1.79%	1.02%	4.35%	8.13%	2.38%	9.13%

During the 1996 to 2006 decade, the Nevada offender population grew steadily, except for 1999. During the same period, the female total population grew at an average yearly rate of 7.1% and the male population at 5%.

Figure 5

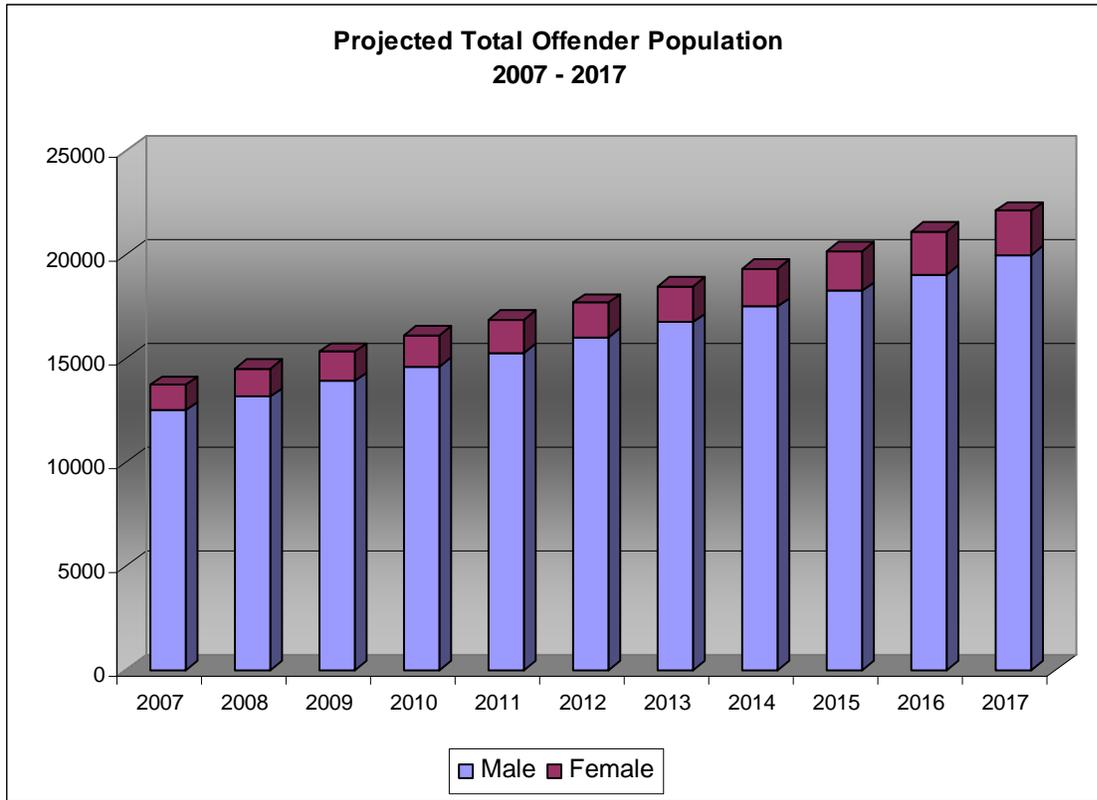


Table 5

PROJECTED TOTAL INMATE POPULATION											
2007 - 2017 (JFA, Associates March 2007)											
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Male	12499	13170	13892	14625	15295	16029	16768	17517	18239	19079	19990
Female	1252	1352	1430	1519	1582	1652	1734	1841	1963	2050	2151
Total	13751	14522	15322	16144	16877	17681	18502	19358	20202	21129	22141
% Change		5.61%	5.51%	5.36%	4.54%	4.76%	4.64%	4.63%	4.36%	4.59%	4.79%

Prior to passage of AB 510, a forecast derived for the Nevada prison population predicted the population would grow at an average yearly rate of 4.76% from calendar year end 2007 to 2017. The female population would grow at a yearly rate of 5.57% and males at 4.81%. As stated above, this forecast may prove high if release rates outpace historical release trends.

NEVADA CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM AND UNITED STATES STATE PRISONS

The chart below depicts time data for the US and Nevada state prison populations for the 1996-2006 decade. As the chart demonstrates, the prison population in Nevada, since 2002, has been growing more rapidly than the US prison population. In fact, Nevada's prison population grew by 58% from the beginning to the end of the decade while the US population grew by 28%.

During calendar year 2006, Western States experienced the highest growth (3.41%), with Nevada ranking first with a growth rate of 9.13%, followed by Arizona (6.53%), Alaska (5.34%), and Colorado (4.78%).

Figure 6

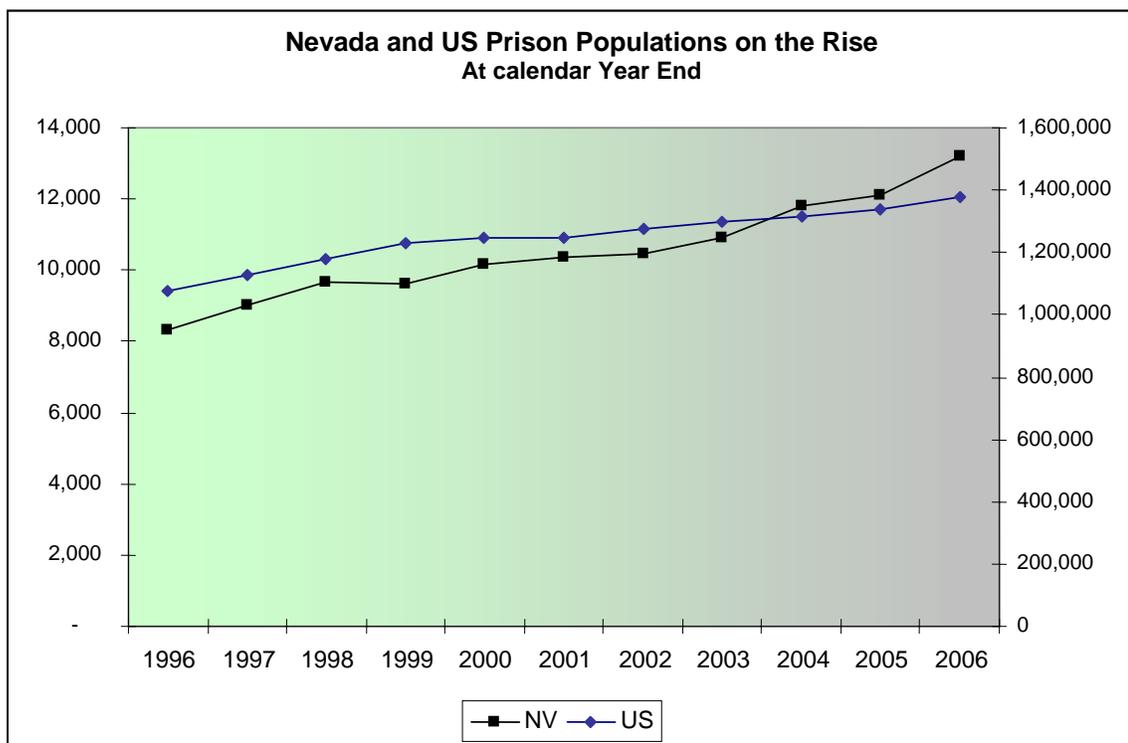


Table 6

NV ⁽¹⁾	US ⁽²⁾
58.4%	27.9%

⁽¹⁾Nevada Department of Corrections Offender Daily Counts

⁽²⁾Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisons under State or Federal Jurisdictions
National Prisoner Statistics data series (NPS-1), September 2008

Table 7

INCARCERATION RATES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS

Incarceration Rates		
	NV ⁽¹⁾	US ⁽¹⁾
2004	472	422
2005	467	433
2006	488	440
2007	496	463

⁽¹⁾ Nevada Department of Corrections, -Daily Offender Counts and State Demographer estimates.

⁽²⁾ Bureau of Justice Statistics- NPS-1 and US Census Bureau.

Incarceration rates are useful comparable measures across jurisdictions. They can provide an indicator of the rate at which jurisdictions incarcerate offenders relative to the size of the resident population. Typically rates are derived by analyzing the state prison population count against the population of the jurisdiction on July 1st each year. Since 2004, incarceration rates in the US have been in the low to mid 400s for every 100,000 inhabitants while in Nevada they have been in the high 400s.

Table 8

PRISON POPULATION AND RATES OF RETURN

Recidivism Rates Measured in Terms of Returns to Prison				
Release Year	Releases	Returns Years	Returns	Cum. Rate
1998	4904	1998 - 2001	1134	23.12%
2000	5425	2000 - 2003	1406	25.92%
2001	5585	2001 - 2004	1445	25.87%
2002	5196	2002 - 2005	1370	26.37%
2003	4995	2003 - 2006	1459	29.21%
2004	5387	2004 - 2007 ⁽¹⁾	1295	24.04%

⁽¹⁾Due to technical reasons, the returns to prison rate for 2004 include re-admissions through May 31st 2007.

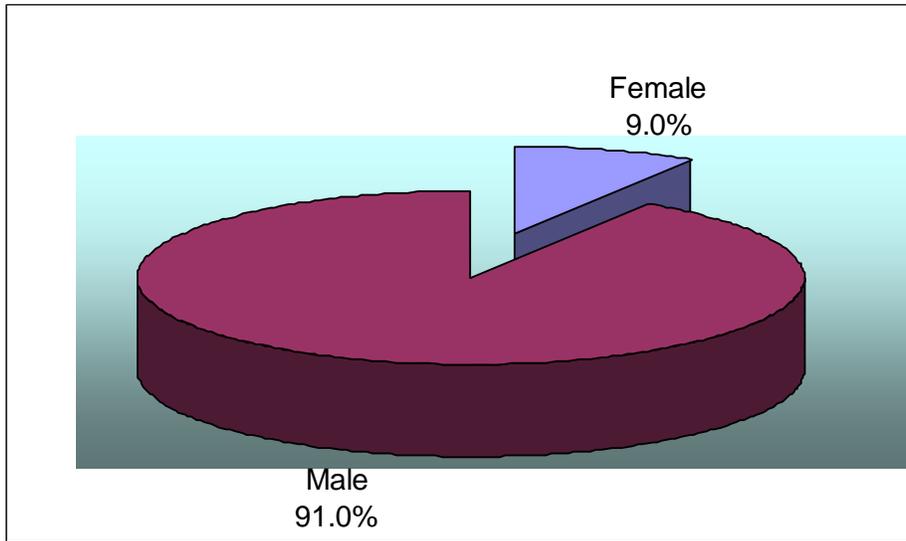
Tracking the rate at which an offender will return to prison after being released helps to determine the likelihood that an offender will commit another felony, violate parole, and to project the prison population. Research has concluded that there is evidence that an offender will most likely re-offend within the first three years from being released, and the more time that elapses beyond the first three years, the probability of return diminishes to be as low as for an individual who has never been convicted before. There is no universal definition or methodology for deriving recidivism rates; thus, rates are not comparable across jurisdictions. At NDOC, the return rate is calculated by dividing the number of offenders who are re-admitted within the first 36 months immediately after being released by the number of all releases during the 36 month period. Each release and re-admission is counted only once during the period, exclusive of safekeepers. Understanding rates of return and further stratifying by type of offender, participation in programs, etc. is valuable in designing policies and specific programs with the purpose of rehabilitating inmates.

SECTION III

OFFENDER DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Gender

Figure 7



The majority (91%) of state prison inmates are males.

Ethnicity

Nevada’s correctional population is mostly comprised of white individuals. Caucasians represent more than half of the prison population with 65% of females and 50.38% of males being white. The second largest race is African American and the third largest is comprised of Hispanics.

Figure 8

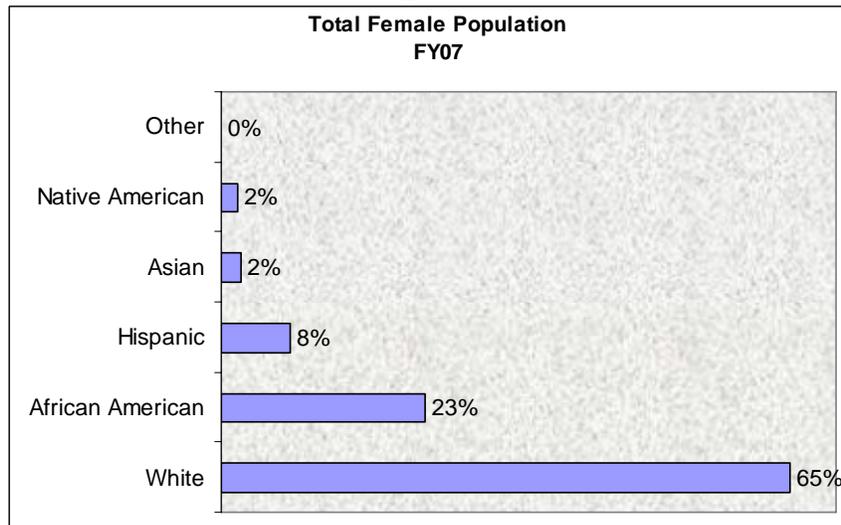


Figure 9

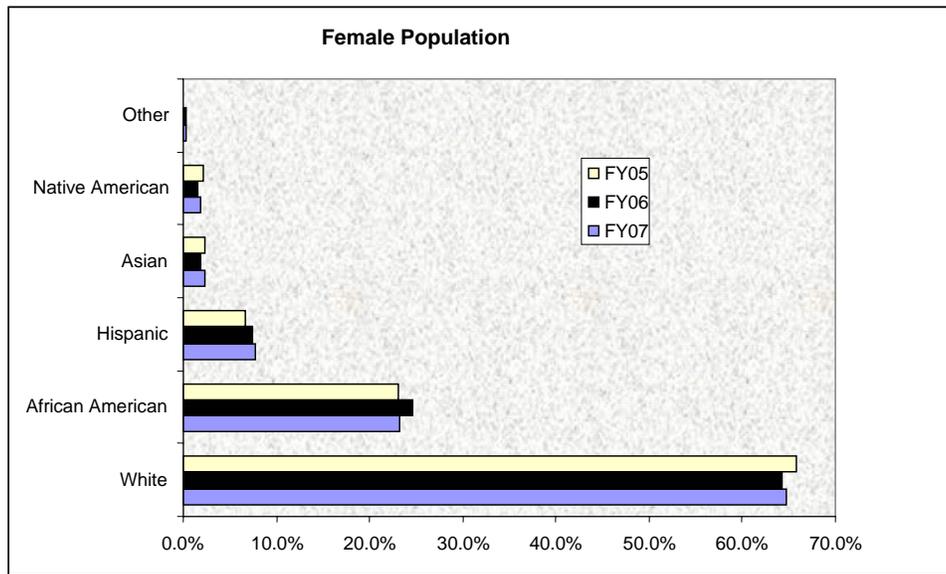


Figure 10

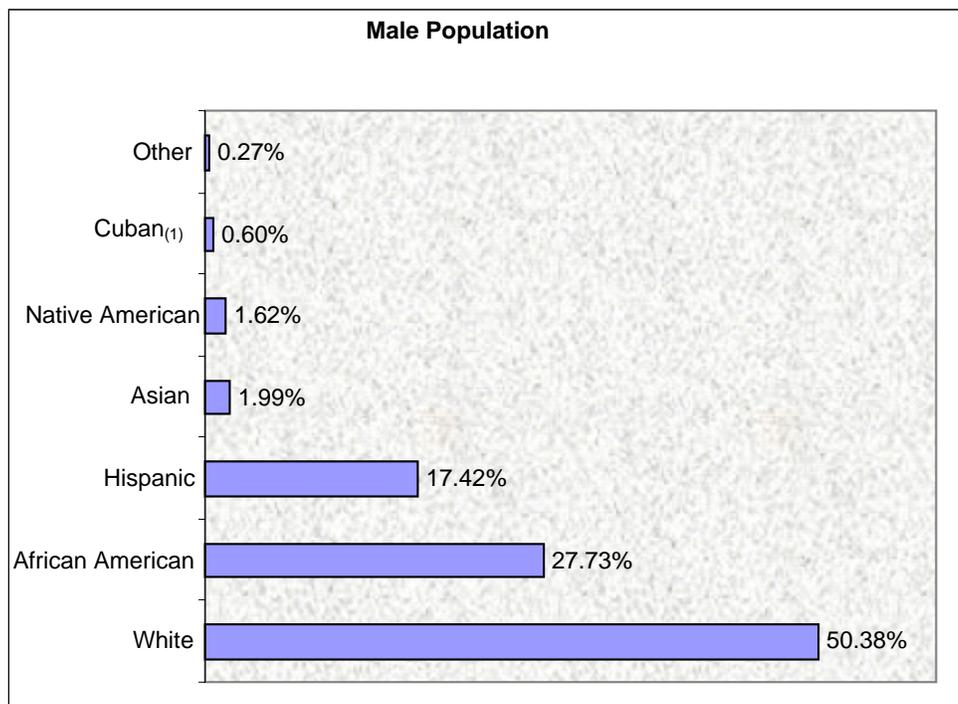
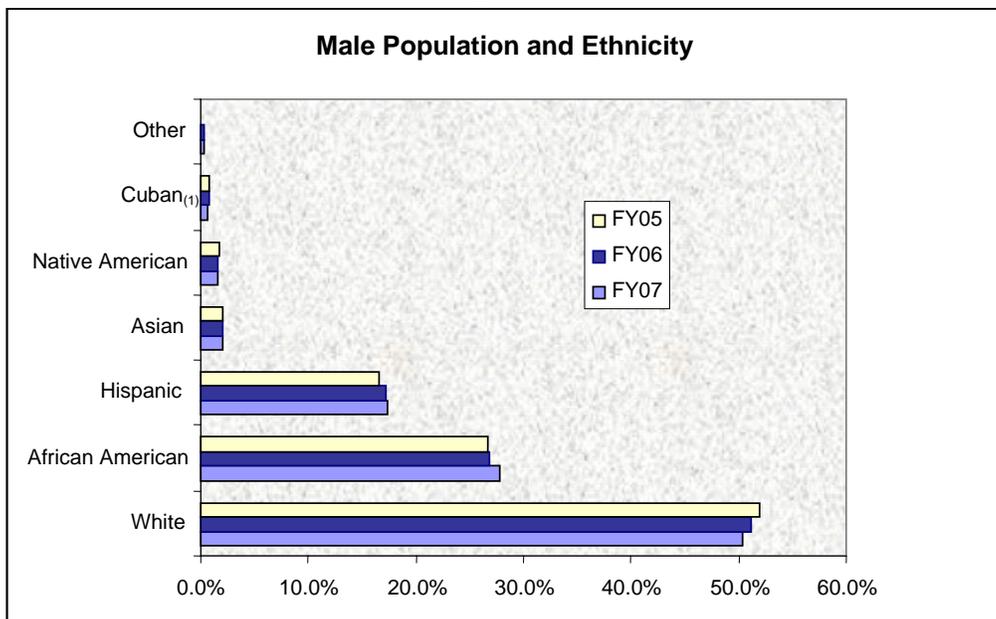


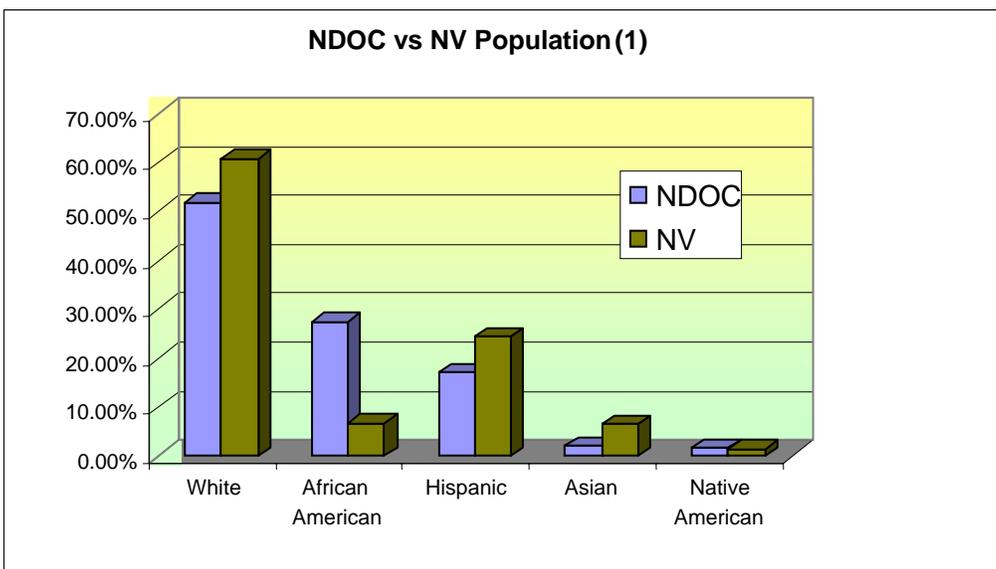
Figure 11



⁽¹⁾ Nevada tracks its Cuban population for historical reasons. In prior years, Nevada received federal aid based upon the number of Cubans in its prison system.

Figure 12

Ethnicity Characteristics of the Correctional System and State Population



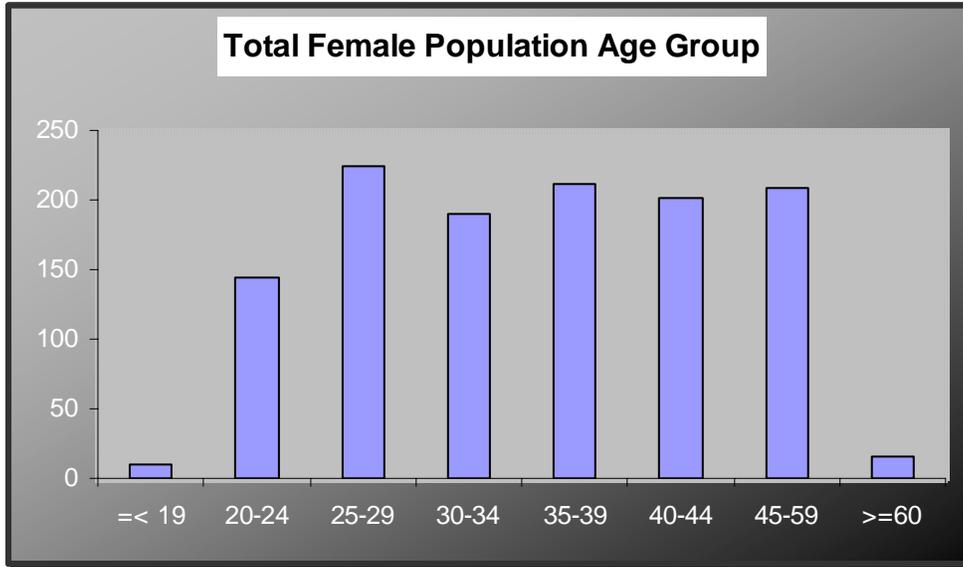
⁽¹⁾ State Demographer's Office.

The correctional population has a larger proportion of African Americans than the state population; while the state population has a larger proportion of Whites, Hispanics, and Asians.

Age Characteristic

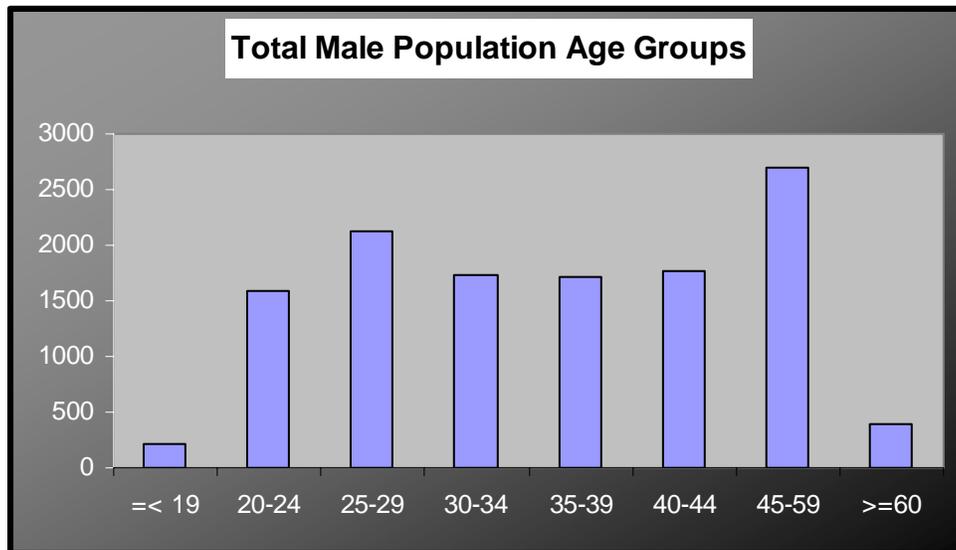
The correctional population is high thirties.

Figure 13



Female Median Age: 37.2

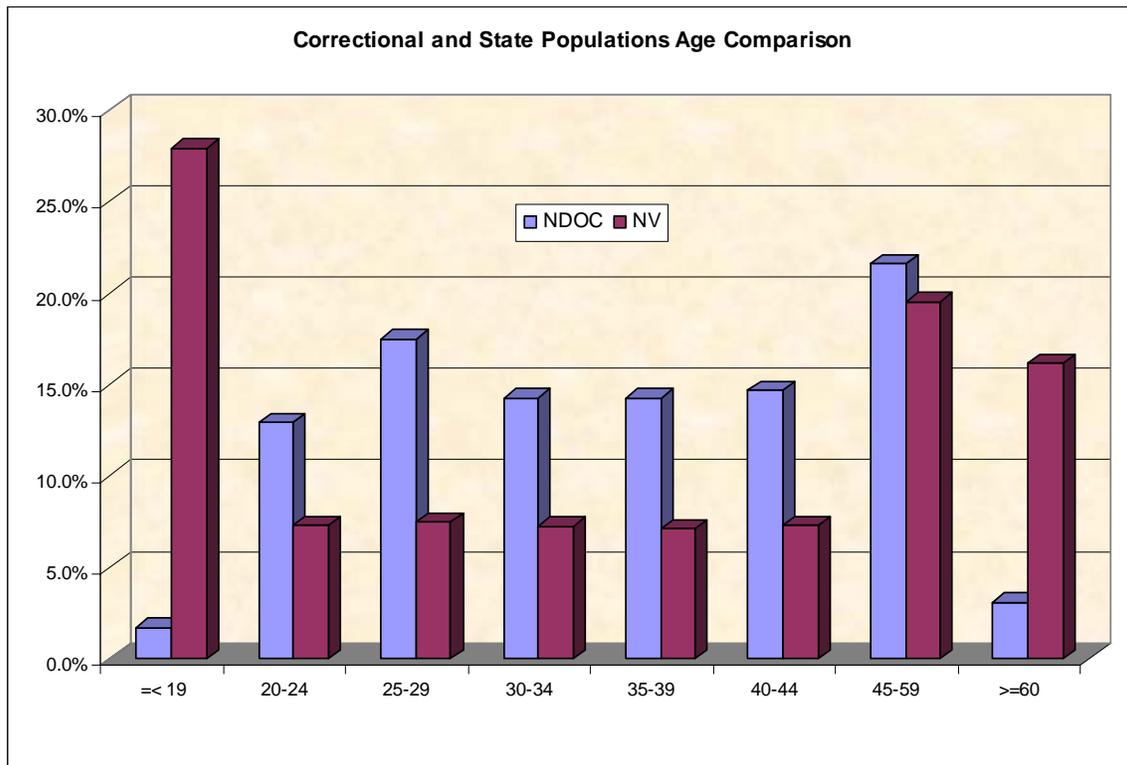
Figure 14



Male median age: 37.5

Age Comparison

Figure 15



Median Ages

- ▶ NDOC total: 37.4
- ▶ NV total: 35.6

In relative terms, the state population has a larger proportion of persons 19 years of age and under and sixty years of age and over.

SECTION IV

OFFENSE CHARACTERISTICS

Offenses

There are six main offense groups used in Nevada: sex, property, violence, DUI, drug, and other. The groups are arranged according to Nevada Offense Codes (NOCs). The figures in this section depict the distribution of these offense groups by gender and their ranking.

Figure 16

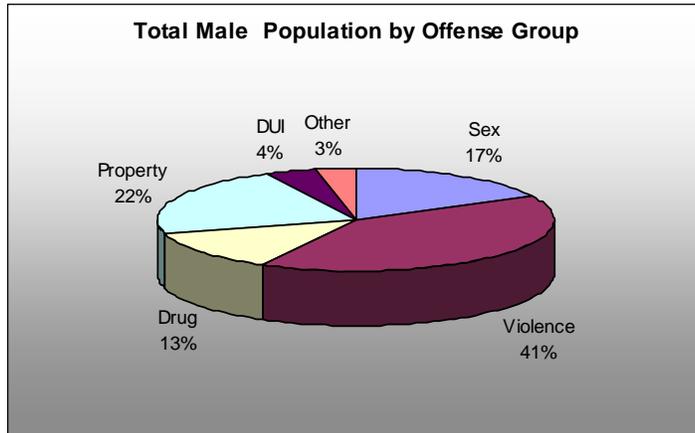
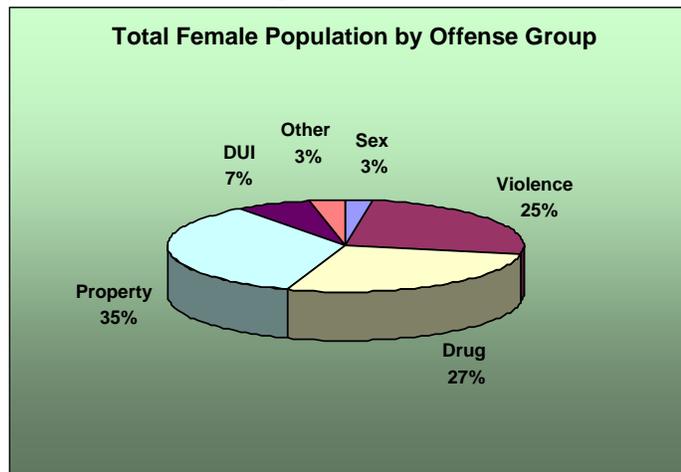


Figure 17



The male and female offender populations differ in offense group rankings with nearly half of the male population consisting of violent offenders and slightly over one-third of the females consisting of property offenders.

Felony Categories

Figure 18

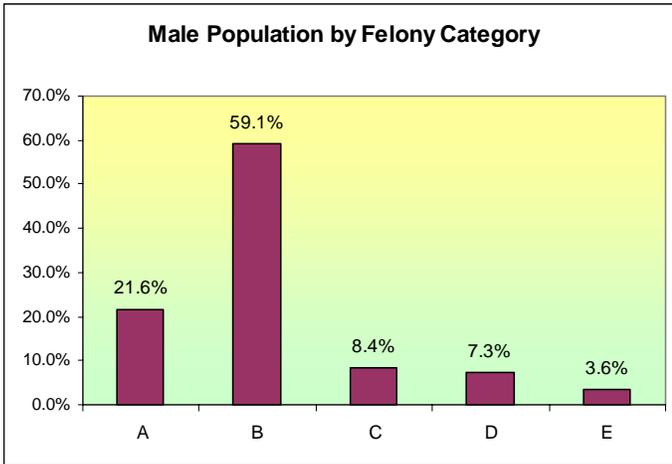
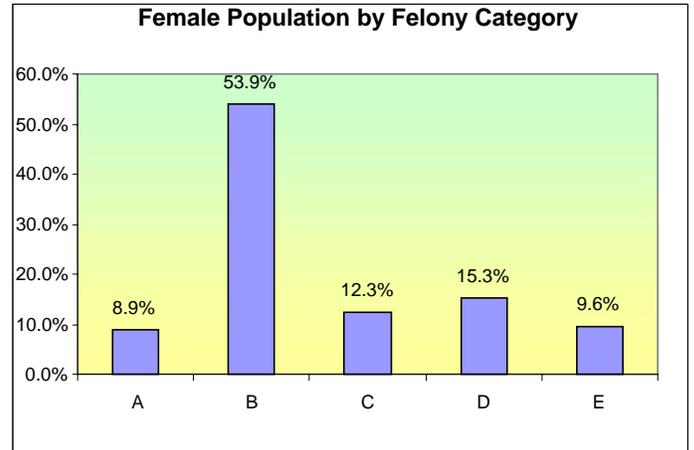


Figure 19



The male and female populations share one common characteristic in that the largest majority is comprised of B felons.

Figure 20

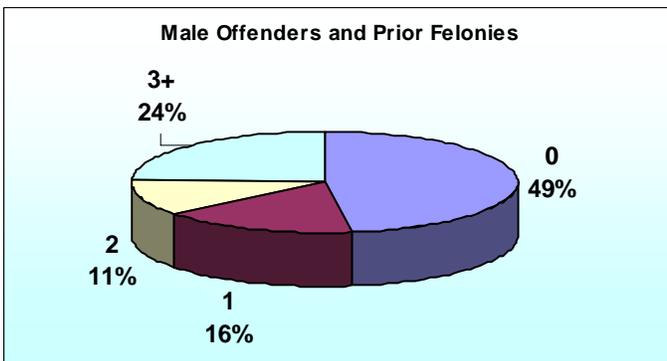
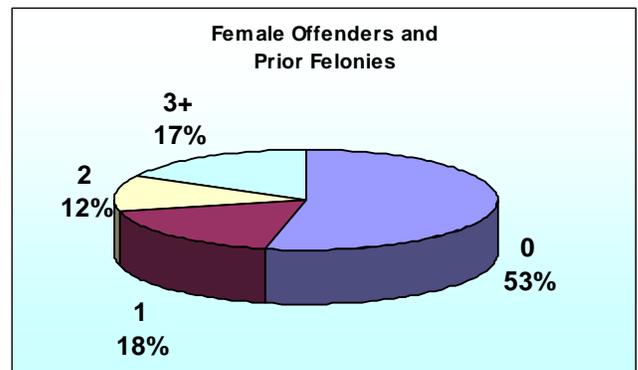


Figure 21



Approximately half of the offender population has no prior felony convictions while 17% of women and 24% of males have had 3 or more.

SECTION V

SENTENCE CHARACTERISTICS

Sentence Analysis

Figure 22

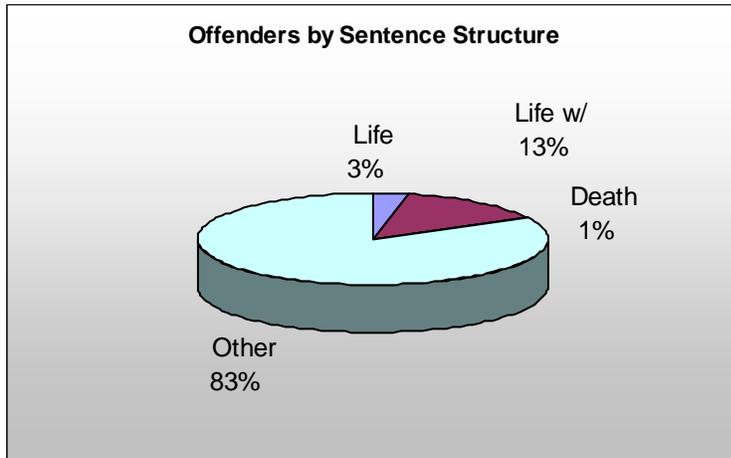


Table 8

Sentence	Offenders	%
Life	450	3.44%
Life w/	1766	13.50%
Death	83	0.63%
Other	10783	82.43%
Total	13082	100.00%

As of June 2007 less than 1% of the prison population was serving a sentence of death, and less than 4% was serving a sentence of life without parole.

Stay in Prison

Table 9

Offender Felony Category	LENGTH OF STAY ^{(1) (2) (3)} MALES (months)							
	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Parole	Discharge	Parole	Discharge	Parole	Discharge	Parole	Discharge
A Felons	107.2	79.5	90.2	82.5	104.3	80.6	121.8	79.0
B Felons	32.4	26.4	33.6	28.9	32.2	28.7	30.4	26.3
C Felons	20.9	14.8	19.3	14.7	19.4	17.2	19.4	15.6
D Felons	18.6	15.3	18.7	12.8	18.8	12.5	17.0	13.4
E Felons	18.5	14.2	18.8	12.5	17.3	11.6	16.7	12.5
Safekeepers	4.7	N/A	4.5	N/A	4.0	N/A	4.5	N/A
TOTAL	25.7	23.2	26.8	25.1	25.7	24.3	23.7	22.0

- (1) JFA Associates, LLC, March 2007.
- (2) Offenders with a life sentence (including life w/ parole) were excluded from this table.
- (3) Cells filled with "N/A" are those for which JFA Associates, LCC could not derive the length of stay due to a lack of cases.

For male offenders released during Calendar Year 2006, the longest average sentence was served by A felons and lasted 79 months for those discharged and 121.8 months for those released on parole. For all male offenders, the average sentences were 23.7 months for paroles and 22 months for discharges.

Table 10

Offender Felony Category	LENGTH OF STAY ^{(1) (2) (3)} FEMALES (months)							
	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Parole	Discharge	Parole	Discharge	Parole	Discharge	Parole	Discharge
A Felons	55.6	N/A	179.9	32.9	38.3	61.9	N/A	N/A
B Felons	25.6	22.2	31.3	19.3	27.5	22.3	24.6	17.9
C Felons	22.4	13.7	19.3	10.6	15.1	11.7	14.9	13.2
D Felons	17.8	11.5	17.1	9.9	15.5	10.5	15.1	11.1
E Felons	16.8	12.0	17.1	10.6	15.0	9.5	15.5	11.9
TOTAL	21.6	17.3	24.9	15.1	21.3	16.6	19.4	14.6

(1) JFA Associates, LLC, March 2007.

(2) Offenders with a life sentence (including life w/ parole) were excluded from this table.

(3) Cells filled with "N/A" are those for which JFA Associates, LCC could not derive the length of stay due to a lack of cases.

For female offenders released during Calendar Year 2006, the longest average sentence was served by B felons and lasted 17.9 months for those discharged and 24.6 months for those released on parole. For all female offenders, the average sentences 19.4 months if paroled and 14.6 months if discharged.

SECTION VI

VICTIMS

VICTIM AGES AND RELATIONSHIP TO THE INMATE POPULATION

An offender's legal documentation will indicate, among various types of information, if there were victims in the crime, their age group, and the relationship. The tables presented in this section describe the characteristics of the offender population as of June 2007 in relation to their victims.

Table 11

Victim Relation	Children	Juvenile	Adult	Status Offense ⁽¹⁾	Unknown	Total
Relative	445	253	411	0	0	1109
Predominately Relative	55	38	44	1	0	138
Acquaintance	346	435	1833	5	1	2620
Predominately Acquaint	48	76	209	1	0	334
Unknown Person	43	87	2940	10	2	3082
Unknown Persons	29	58	1905	4	0	1996
Status Offense ⁽¹⁾	5	6	65	3708	2	3786
Unknown	1	0	1	0	336	338
TOTAL	972	953	7408	3729	341	13403

Table 12

Victim Relation	Children	Juvenile	Adult	Status Offense ⁽¹⁾	Unknown	Total
Relative	3.32%	1.89%	3.07%	0.00%	0.00%	8.27%
Predominantly Relative	0.41%	0.28%	0.33%	0.01%	0.00%	1.03%
Acquaintance	2.58%	3.25%	13.68%	0.04%	0.01%	19.55%
Predominately Acquaint	0.36%	0.57%	1.56%	0.01%	0.00%	2.49%
Unknown Person	0.32%	0.65%	21.94%	0.07%	0.01%	22.99%
Unknown Persons	0.22%	0.43%	14.21%	0.03%	0.00%	14.89%
Status Offense ⁽¹⁾	0.04%	0.04%	0.48%	27.67%	0.01%	28.25%
Unknown	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	2.51%	2.52%
TOTAL	7.25%	7.11%	55.27%	27.82%	2.54%	100.00%

⁽¹⁾ A status offense is an act that applies to an individual who has a personal condition only and would not be considered a crime if such act involved a person with other characteristics. Examples of these types of regulatory offenses include ownership of firearms, curfews, and statutory sexual seduction. The term is also referred to as a regulatory offense.

The tables above suggest that over half of the time, victims are adults and approximately 28% of the time, the relationship of the victim to the offender falls under status offense laws.

Table 13

Victim Relation	Children	Juvenile	Adult	Status Offense ₍₁₎	Unknown	Total
Relative	45.8%	26.5%	5.5%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%
Predominantly Relative	5.7%	4.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Acquaintance	35.6%	45.6%	24.7%	0.1%	0.3%	19.5%
Predominately Acquaint	4.9%	8.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%
Unknown Person	4.4%	9.1%	39.7%	0.3%	0.6%	23.0%
Unknown Persons	3.0%	6.1%	25.7%	0.1%	0.0%	14.9%
Status Offense ₍₁₎	0.5%	0.6%	0.9%	99.4%	0.6%	28.2%
Unknown	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	98.5%	2.5%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Observing the data in terms of the age group, the figures suggest that a large majority of children and juveniles that are victims are either related or are acquaintances with the offender. On the other hand, a good majority of adults that are victims don't know their offenders. Specifically, NDOC data on victims imply that 45.85% of the time, whenever the victim is a child, the child will be a relative of the offender. Whenever the victim is an adult, 65.4% of the time, the victim will be unknown to the offender.

SECTION VII

CUSTODY LEVELS AND OFFENDER POPULATION

Assigned and Computed Custodies

The NDOC assigns inmates to one of five custody levels: maximum, close, medium, minimum, and community trustee. For reporting and planning purposes, the department aggregates maximum numbers with close and community trustee numbers with minimum.

Staff begin the classification process by computing a classification score using a standardized classification instrument. The final score recommends a custody level which typically becomes the inmate's assigned custody. However, classification staff can override the computed custody recommendation for a number of reasons, such as enemy situations, pending warrants, medical needs, gang activity, criminal history, etc. At NDOC, the majority of inmates are medium custody with most institutions having multi-custody beds, and the camps and transitional houses housing minimum and community trustee level offenders.

The figures below show the custody levels of the male and female populations for the Fiscal Years 2006 and 2007.

Figure 23

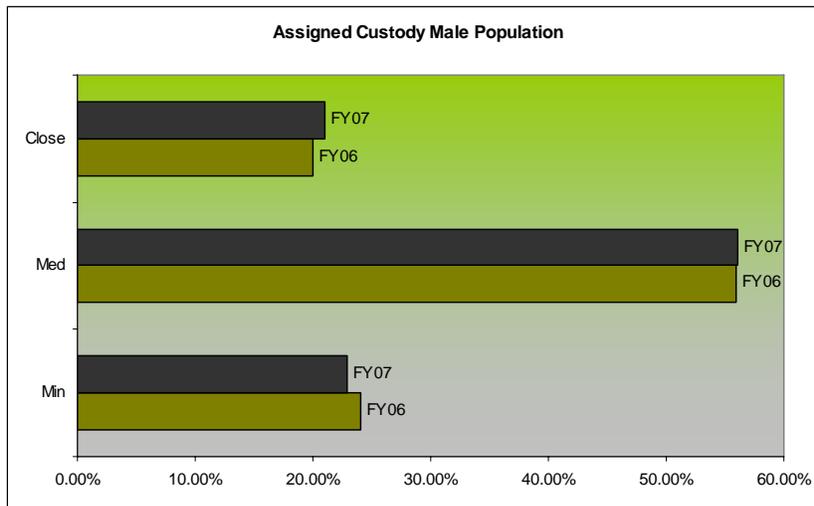


Figure 24

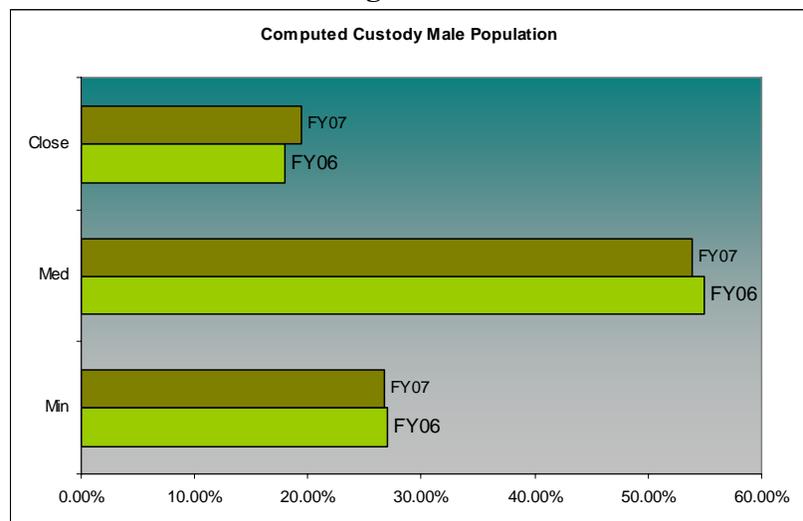


Figure 25

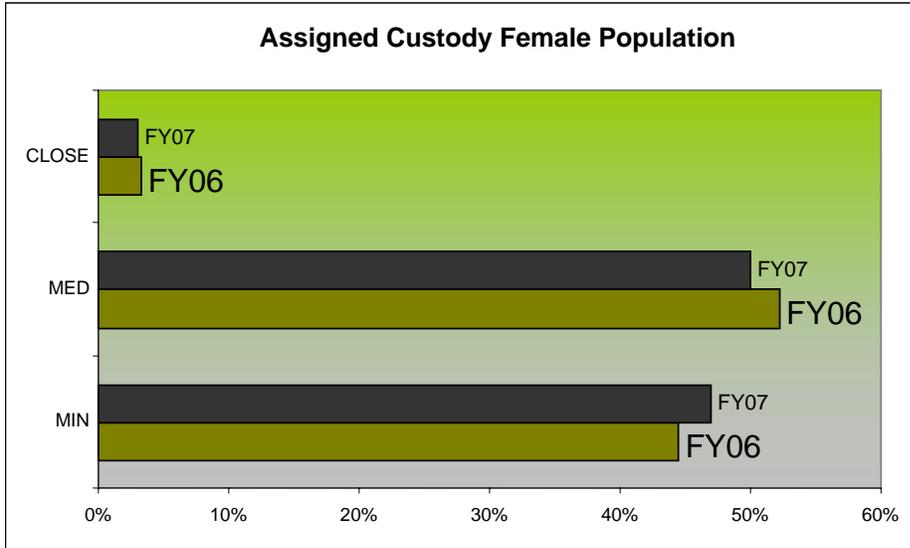
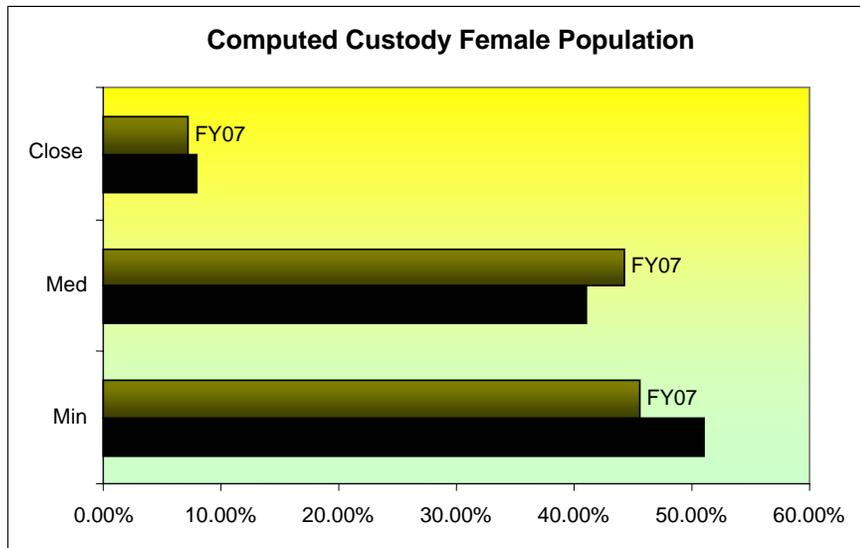


Figure 26



The Nevada Department of Corrections uses a contingency table to determine the effectiveness of its custody classification system. The table is a useful tool in describing the likelihood that an offender will be assigned to a custody level which is different than the custody for which he/she computes.

Table 14

FEMALES				
COMPUTED				
ASSIGNED	MIN	MED	CLOS	TOTAL
MIN	446	51	4	501
MED	72	448	66	586
CLOS	8	12	46	66
TOTAL	526	511	116	1153
MALES				
COMPUTED				
ASSIGNED	MIN	MED	CLOS	TOTAL
MIN	2368	265	21	2654
MED	601	5133	745	6479
CLOS	125	795	1815	2735
TOTAL	3094	6193	2581	11868

Table 15

FEMALES				
COMPUTED				
ASSIGNED	MIN	MED	CLOS	TOTAL
MIN	38.68%	4.42%	0.35%	43.45%
MED	6.24%	38.86%	5.72%	50.82%
CLOS	0.69%	1.04%	3.99%	5.72%
TOTAL	45.62%	44.32%	10.06%	100.00%
MALES				
COMPUTED				
ASSIGNED	MIN	MED	CLOS	TOTAL
MIN	19.95%	2.23%	0.18%	22.36%
MED	5.06%	43.25%	6.28%	54.59%
CLOS	1.05%	6.70%	15.29%	23.05%
TOTAL	26.07%	52.18%	21.75%	100.00%

In June 2007, 5.06% of the male offender population computed minimum custody and was assigned to medium. For female inmates, 6.24% computed minimum and were assigned to medium.

SECTION VIII

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

INMATE 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 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." It is in the best interest and that of the offender population and of public safety to encourage academic and vocational programs at all levels, and it is the goal of NDOC that all offenders complete secondary education (high school or GED) 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 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/her release date.

Offenders self report their educational level, such as the last grade completed, and literacy assessments are administered following the intake process to place offenders at the appropriate level. NDOC statistics underscore the need for educational and vocational training. In January 2008, 63% of the inmates enrolled in educational programs were taking courses at the secondary level, while 22.5% were enrolled in basic skills courses below the ninth grade level. In addition, 14.5% were receiving English as a Second Language (ESL) instruction. Only 41% of Nevada offenders report having a General Educational Development (GED) or a high school diploma. 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, showing up for work on time and completing a specific set of tasks. For many inmates, this is the first time they have been encouraged to pursue and complete a series of goals.

Local school district education programs factor in the correctional population participating at the secondary level and below as they estimate the number of students to be served each year. This information goes to the Nevada Department of Education and to the Nevada Legislature to justify funding for correctional education. Funding is a set-aside of adult education monies appropriated through legislative action from the distributive school account, and no secondary state or federal educational funds are allocated towards NDOC. By law, local schools provide secondary education for the correctional facilities in their districts.

To date, limited funding has resulted in the prioritization of students based on sentence length, literacy levels, or age. Statistical information from the Offender Management Division (OMD) is a crucial part of the process to ensure appropriate enrollments. A monthly report from OMD lists inmates less than 22 years without a high school diploma or GED allows the department and education providers to keep in compliance with the federal Individuals with Disabilities Educational Act (IDEA) and Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

NDOC has received federal Youth Offender College Grant funds since 1998. Eligible candidates are those offenders 25 years of age or younger, with a high school diploma or GED, and less than

5 years to probable release. About 44% of the 500 plus college enrollments are paid with grant funds. Without this assistance, college programs would be considerably smaller or not survive at all. Funding allocation is based upon the number of eligible inmates based on a federal grant formula, and these numbers are provided by the OMD Statistics Section. The amount of money Nevada qualifies for has increased from \$26,000 the first year to over \$200,000 in 2007. In addition, Nevada offers employment opportunities for its correctional population while incarcerated and assists with employment when returning to the community.

Education Level of Offenders a Time of Admission (As Self Reported)

Table 16

Female Total	=<8	9-11	12/GED	AA	BA/BS	Some College	Advanced Degree	N/A
1205	72	365	477	44	22	192	3	30
100.00%	5.98%	30.29%	39.59%	3.65%	1.83%	15.93%	0.25%	2.49%

Table 17

Male Total	=<8	9-11	12/GED	AA	BA/BS	Some College	Advanced Degree	N/A
12198	851	3851	5345	235	170	1282	37	427
100.00%	6.98%	31.57%	43.82%	1.93%	1.39%	10.51%	0.30%	3.50%

Table 18

Offenders by Educational Level Based on Available Records	Male	Female	Total	%
LITTLE OR NO EDUCATION (LESS THAN 4 YEARS)	89	2	91	0.7%
FUNCTIONALLY ILLITERATE DESPITE GRADE ACHIEVEMENT	110	1	111	0.8%
BASIC EDUCATION INCOMPLETE (LESS THAN 8 YEARS)	343	30	373	2.8%
HIGH SCHOOL INCOMPLETE AND WILLING TO PROGRAM	3835	427	4262	31.8%
HIGH SCHOOL INCOMPLETE AND UNWILLING TO PROGRAM	821	15	836	6.2%
GED COMPLETE	2547	266	2813	21.0%
HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETION CONFIRMED	3454	336	3790	28.3%
CLAIMS SOME COLLEGE	1320	202	1522	11.4%
CLAIMS COLLEGE COMPLETION	173	45	218	1.6%
CLAIMS GRAD SCHOOL EXPERIENCE COMPLETION	15	1	16	0.1%
SOME COLLEGE CONFIRMED	189	19	208	1.6%
COLLEGE COMPLETION CONFIRMED	164	13	177	1.3%
GRAD SCHOOL EXPERIENCE/COMPLETION CONFIRMED	27	1	28	0.2%
CLAIMS SOME VOCATIONAL TRAINING	255	2	257	1.9%
CLAIMS COMPLETED VOCATIONAL TRAINING	120	4	124	0.9%
SOME VOCATIONAL TRAINING CONFIRMED	67	6	73	0.5%
VOCATIONAL TRAINING COMPLETION CONFIRMED	92	5	97	0.7%
UNDETERMINED	347	30	377	2.8%

The population may fall under more than one category; thus, offenders by educational level adds up to more than the total correctional population.

SECTION IX

ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

Admissions to the Correctional System

The Nevada Department of Corrections applies various definitions to its intake population. Two main admissions categories, new commits and parole violators, are used for simplicity as described below.

Admission Categories:

- ▶ *New commits:* offenders sentence on a new conviction, probation violators, safekeepers, and those serving a concurrent sentence in another state.
- ▶ *Parole violators:* offenders returning to prison after being released on parole or mandatory parole due to violating parole or committing a new crime

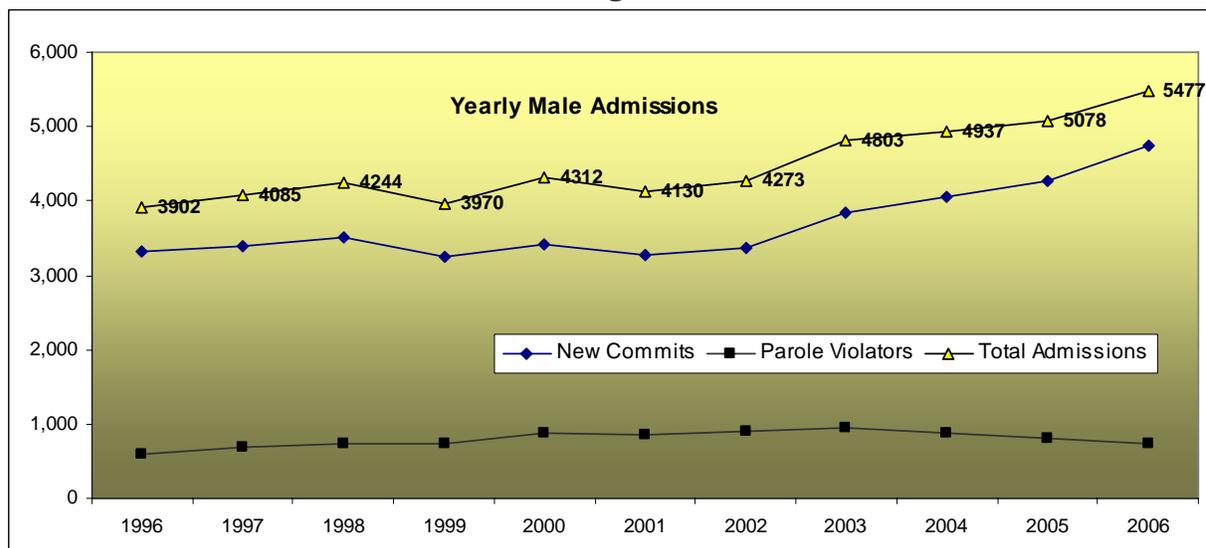
Male Admissions

From 1996 to 2006 male annual admissions increased by 1,575 offenders or 40.36%.

Table 19

Yearly Male Admissions (1)			
CY	New Commits	Parole Violators	Total
1996	3311	591	3902
1997	3402	683	4085
1998	3520	724	4244
1999	3244	726	3970
2000	3424	888	4312
2001	3265	865	4130
2002	3377	896	4273
2003	3847	956	4803
2004	4052	885	4937
2005	4267	811	5078
2006	4744	733	5477

Figure 27



Female Admissions

During the same decade, female entries increased by 383 or 88.66%.

Table 20

Yearly Female Admissions			
CY	New Commits	Parole Violators	Total
1996	387	45	432
1997	416	45	461
1998	446	70	516
1999	443	66	509
2000	490	118	608
2001	430	107	537
2002	463	107	570
2003	443	94	537
2004	570	78	648
2005	604	75	679
2006	746	69	815

Figure 28

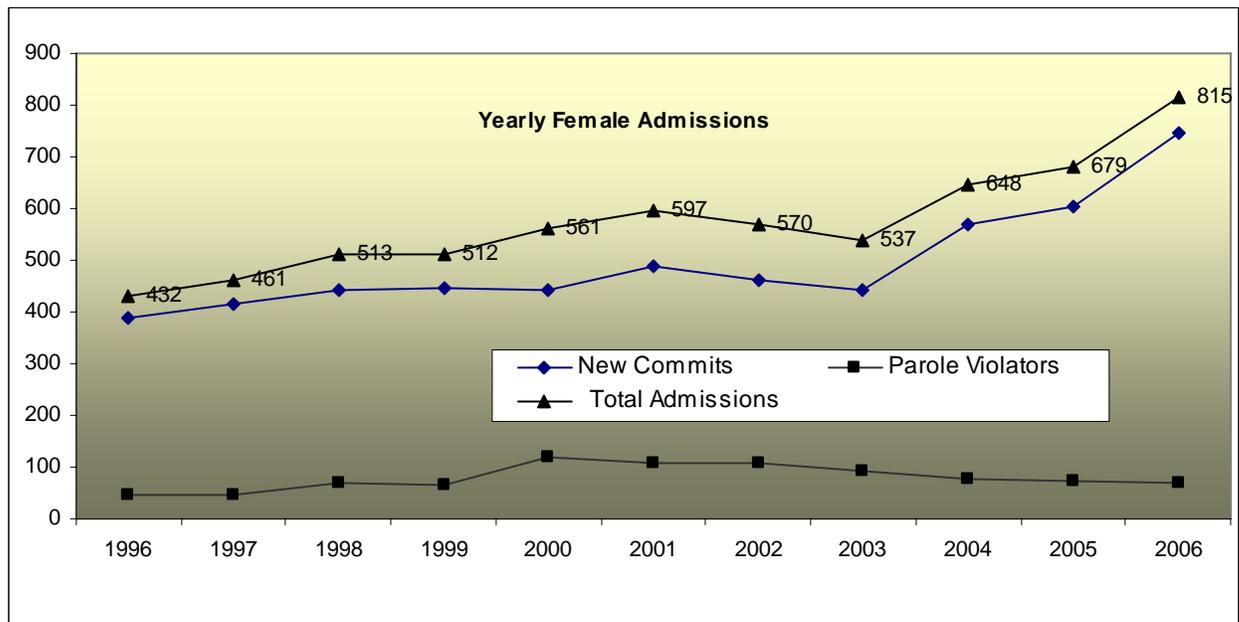


Table 21
Admissions by Category
Calendar Year 2006

MONTH	NEW COMMITTS	SKC	SKF	SKB	NPR- CC	NEW TTL	PAROLE VIOLATOR	MAND PAR VIOLATOR	TOTAL PAR VIOL	TOTAL
JAN	297	0	0	18	4	319	30	15	45	364
	45	0	0	0	0	45	4	2	6	51
FEB	296	1	0	22	2	321	45	10	55	376
	49	0	0	0	1	50	2	1	3	53
MAR	400	1	0	28	1	430	52	23	75	505
	72	0	0	0	0	72	4	5	9	81
APR	404	0	0	22	15	441	48	12	60	501
	60	0	0	0	3	63	3	1	4	67
MAY	415	2	0	26	5	448	41	17	58	506
	70	1	0	0	1	72	7	1	8	80
JUN	391	0	0	18	11	420	34	17	51	471
	55	0	0	0	1	56	5	2	7	63
JUL	351	2	0	23	4	380	46	18	64	444
	57	0	0	0	1	58	8	1	9	67
AUG	393	1	0	23	8	425	53	15	68	493
	67	0	0	0	0	67	2	2	4	71
SEP	331	1	0	29	7	368	55	23	78	446
	60	0	0	0	1	61	2	3	5	66
OCT	337	2	0	20	5	364	44	23	67	431
	94	0	0	0	2	96	5	3	8	104
NOV	377	1	0	24	3	405	34	25	59	464
	67	0	0	0	0	67	3	2	5	72
DEC	397	1	0	20	5	423	38	15	53	476
	38	0	0	0	1	39	1	0	1	40
SUB-M	4389	12	0	273	70	4744	520	213	733	5477
SUB-F	734	1	0	0	11	746	46	23	69	815
TTL- YTD	5123	13	0	273	81	5490	566	236	802	6292

**Table 22
Historical Admissions-Female Population**

Female Admissions by County																			
Calendar Year	Carson	Clark	Churchill	Douglas	Elko	Esmeralda	Eureka	Humboldt	Lander	Lincoln	Lyon	Mineral	Nye	Pershing	Storey	Washoe	White Pine	Boarder	Year
2002	8	334	7	3	25	0	1	12	0	3	16	0	2	3	0	148	8	0	570
2003	7	289	5	7	21	0	0	10	0	1	8	5	12	1	16	132	22	0	536
2004	15	349	12	9	16	0	0	6	0	3	15	3	4	2	1	209	3	2	649
2005	14	437	11	11	10	0	0	7	0	1	14	0	11	2	0	156	5	0	679
2006	14	503	19	20	16	0	0	8	4	2	19	4	9	1	2	188	5	0	814
Five -Year Avg	12	382	11	10	18	0	0	9	1	2	14	2	8	2	4	167	9	0	650
	1.85%	58.77%	1.69%	1.54%	2.77%	0.00%	0.000%	1.38%	0%	0.31%	2.15%	0.31%	1.23%	0.31%	0.62%	25.69%	1.38%	0.00%	100.00%

**Table 23
Historical Admissions by County-Male Population**

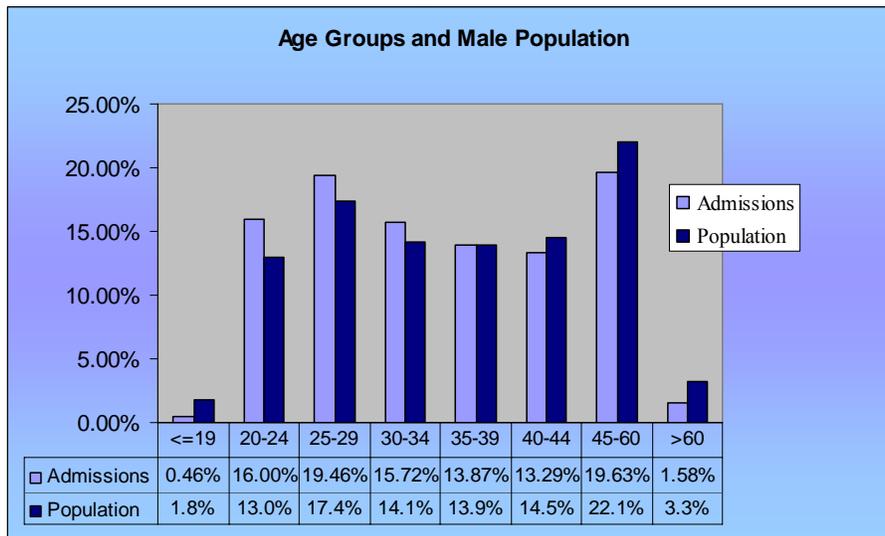
Male Admissions by County																			
Calendar Year	Carson	Clark	Churchill	Douglas	Elko	Esmeralda	Eureka	Humboldt	Lander	Lincoln	Lyon	Mineral	Nye	Pershing	Storey	Washoe	White Pine	Boarder	Year Total
2002	114	2563	56	46	130	2	4	41	9	8	79	21	75	14	5	1057	20	18	4262
2003	92	2764	55	40	123	5	5	36	5	10	59	21	47	7	5	1131	21	372	4798
2004	134	3047	60	71	102	4	7	23	5	7	70	8	83	10	0	1217	25	52	4925
2005	118	3339	64	51	112	1	3	37	6	8	64	16	63	22	1	1149	20	3	5077
2006	145	3631	78	67	119	2	3	38	10	6	77	17	70	9	2	1187	10	6	5477
Four -Year Avg	121	3069	63	55	117	3	4	35	7	8	70	17	68	12	3	1148	19	90	4908
	2.47%	62.53%	1.28%	1.12%	2.38%	0.06%	0.08%	0.71%	0.14%	0.16%	1.43%	0.35%	1.39%	0.24%	0.06%	23.39%	0.39%	1.83%	100.00%

The two largest counties, Clark and Washoe, continue to admit the largest majority of felony male and female offenders.

Admission Characteristics

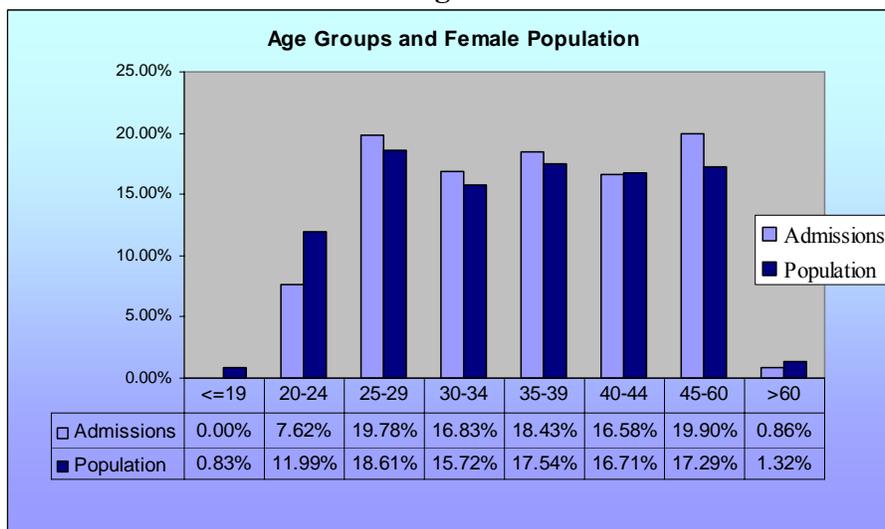
◆**Age Groups.** The age characteristics of offenders and those sentenced to prison has been of much interest to the research community as they can provide insight in regards to tendencies and causes to committing crimes. The column charts below compare the intake population by gender and age category against the total offender population.

Figure 29



The two largest age categories for male intakes and for the actively incarcerated males are the 25-29 and the 45-60.

Figure 30

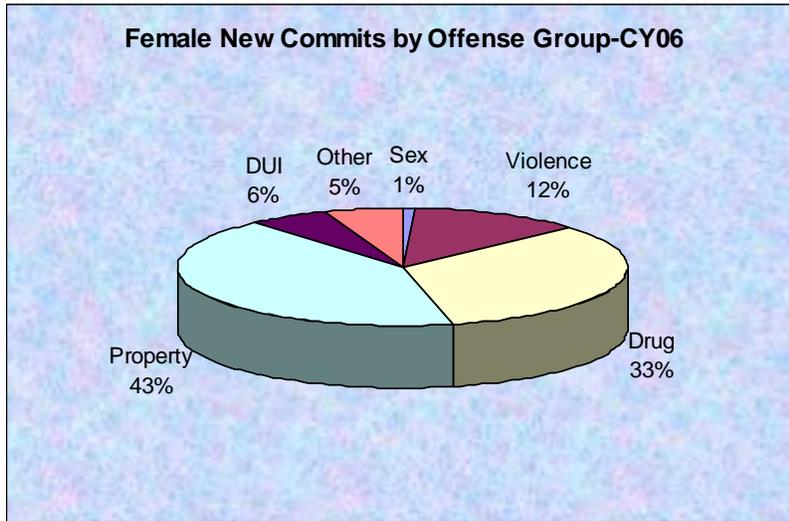


The age categories of females entering prison as well as those who are actively incarcerated are more evenly distributed than for males. Approximately 90% of the intake and active populations are between 25 and 60 years of age.

◆Offense Groups - New Commitments

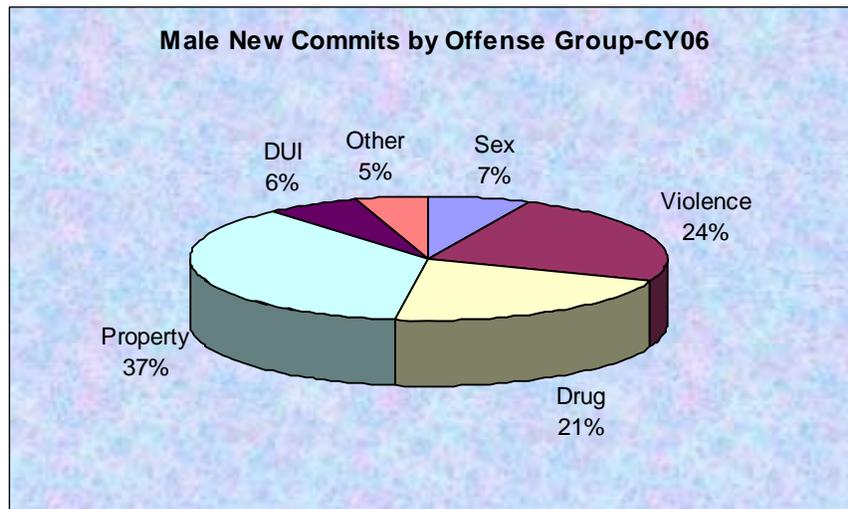
Property offenders are predominant among new female admissions, followed by drug and violent offenders.

Figure 31



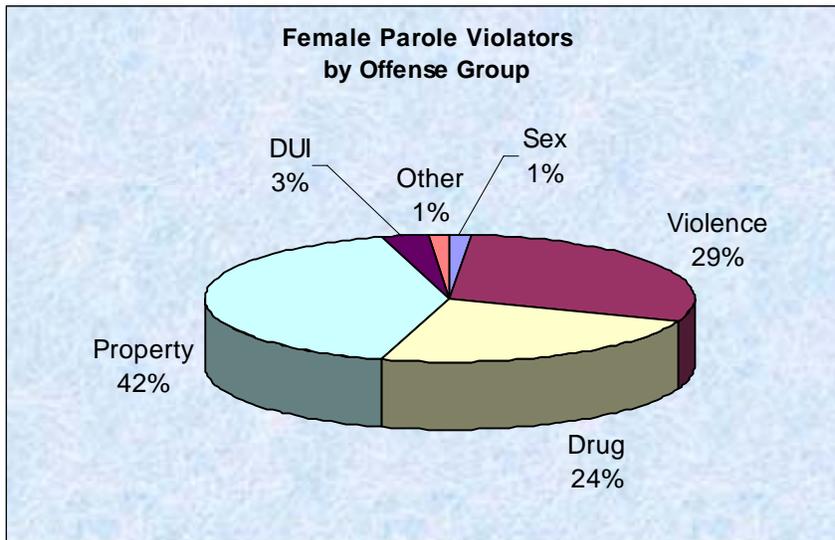
The largest offense group for male new commits is property, followed by violence and drug.

Figure 32



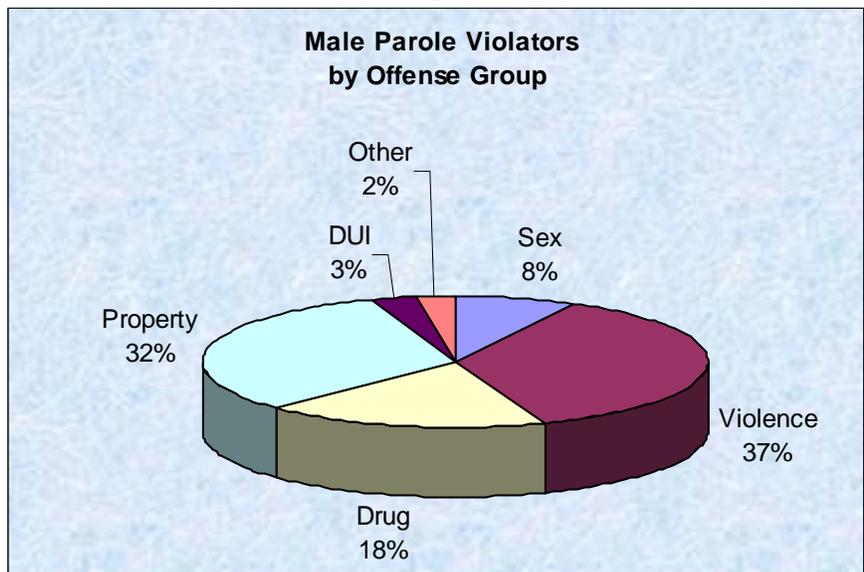
◆Offense Groups-Parole Violators

Figure 33



Female parole violator property offenders are ahead of male parole violators in ranking. Male parole violators largest offense group is violence, followed by property.

Figure 34



Releases from the Correctional System

Figure 35

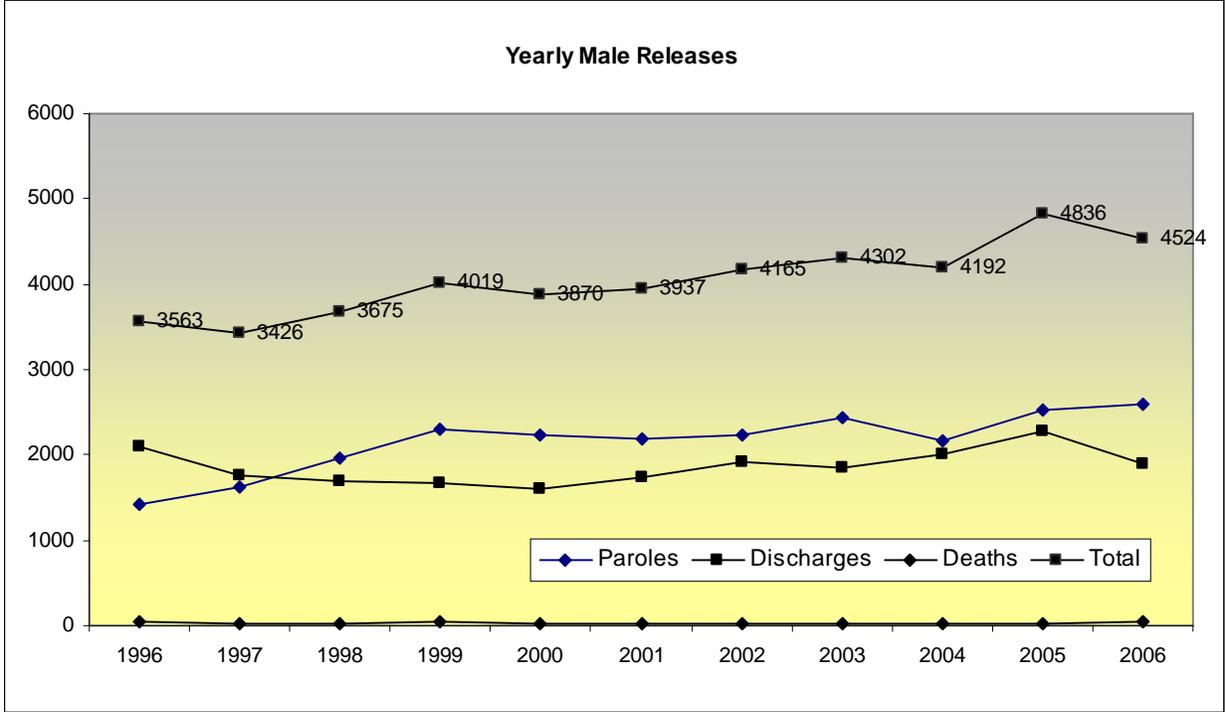


Table 24

MALE RELEASES YEARLY											
Year/Rel Type	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Paroles	1430	1634	1966	2307	2242	2183	2233	2429	2158	2534	2587
Discharges	2099	1769	1683	1676	1604	1726	1908	1850	2003	2272	1903
Deaths	34	23	26	36	24	28	24	23	31	30	34
Total	3563	3426	3675	4019	3870	3937	4165	4302	4192	4836	4524

Figure 36

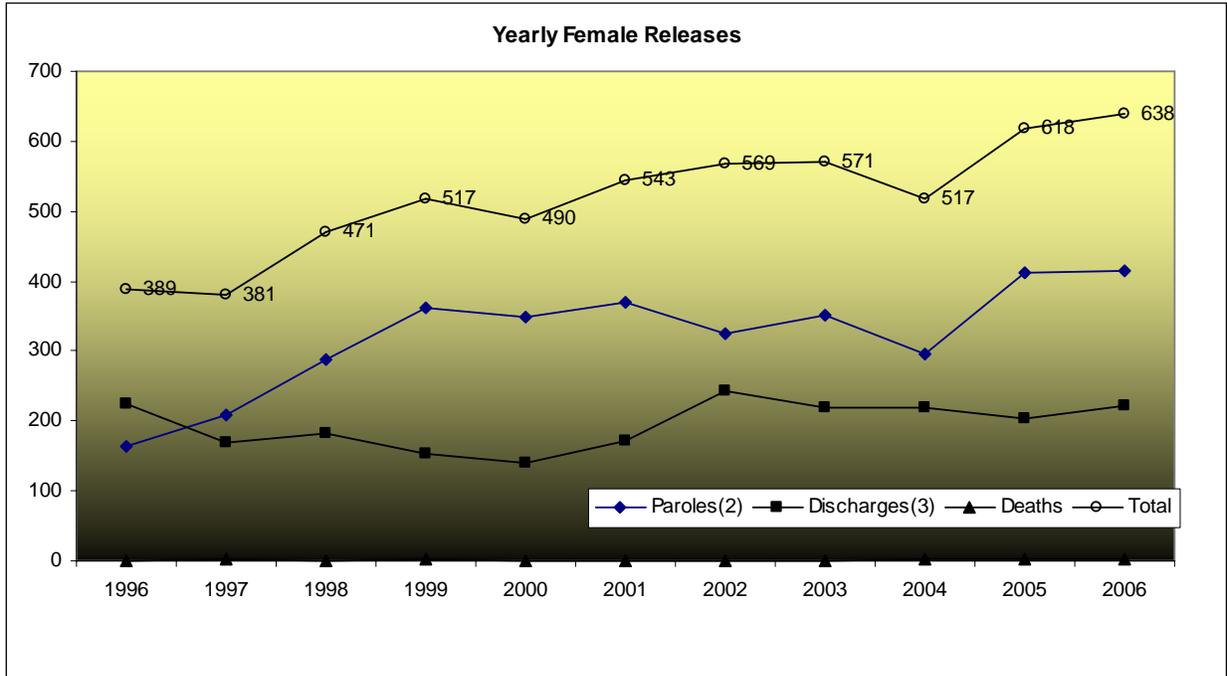


Table 25

FEMALE RELEASES YEARLY											
Year/Rel Type	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Paroles	165	209	289	363	349	371	326	351	296	413	415
Discharges	224	170	181	152	140	172	242	219	219	203	221
Deaths	1	2	1	2	1	0	1	1	2	2	2
Total	389	381	471	517	490	543	569	571	517	618	638

**ESCAPES AND WALK AWAYS
CALENDAR YEAR 2006**

**Table 26
Escapes by Location**

NUMBER OF ESCAPEES(1)													
LOCATION	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
NSP													0
HDSP													0
NNCC													0
WSCC													0
SNCC													0
SDCC													0
ESP													0
LCC													0
SNWCC													0
Sub total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 27
Walkaways by Location**

NUMBER OF WALKAWAYS(2)													
LOCATION	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
NNRC							1			1			2
CGTH	3	3	1	2	5	1	6	3	3	4	4	4	39
SCC					2								2
PCC													0
ISCC											1		1
WCC								3					3
ECC													0
JCC				3								2	5
PCC								1					1
CCC								1					1
SSCC			1										1
TCC													0
HCC						1							1
TRANS													0
JAIL													0
HOSP													0
RES CON	1			3	2	1					1		8
OSC													0
Sub total	4	3	2	8	9	3	7	8	3	5	6	6	64
Total	4	3	2	8	9	3	7	8	3	5	6	6	64

(1) An escape is an unauthorized absence from a medium or higher level custody setting.

(2) A walkway is an unauthorized absence from a minimum custody or lower custody setting.

Table 28
Releases by Gender and Category

Year	Males				Females				Year Total
	Paroles	Discharges	Deaths	Total	Paroles	Discharges	Deaths	Total	
1991	1407	1563	10	2980	162	156	0	318	3298
1992	1409	1695	13	3117	195	176	1	372	3489
1993	1512	1742	10	3264	201	198	0	399	3663
1994	1388	1661	14	3063	147	162	2	311	3374
1995	1367	1948	21	3336	148	206	4	358	3694
1996	1430	2099	34	3563	165	224	1	390	3953
1997	1634	1769	23	3426	209	170	2	381	3807
1998	1966	1683	26	3675	289	181	1	471	4146
1999	2307	1676	36	4019	363	152	2	517	4536
2000	2242	1604	24	3870	349	140	1	490	4360
2001	2183	1726	28	3937	371	172	0	543	4480
2002	2233	1908	24	4165	326	242	1	569	4734
2003	2429	1850	23	4302	351	219	1	571	4873
2004	2158	2003	31	4192	296	219	2	517	4709
2005	2534	2272	10	4816	413	203	2	618	5434
2006	2587	1903	34	4524	415	221	2	638	5162

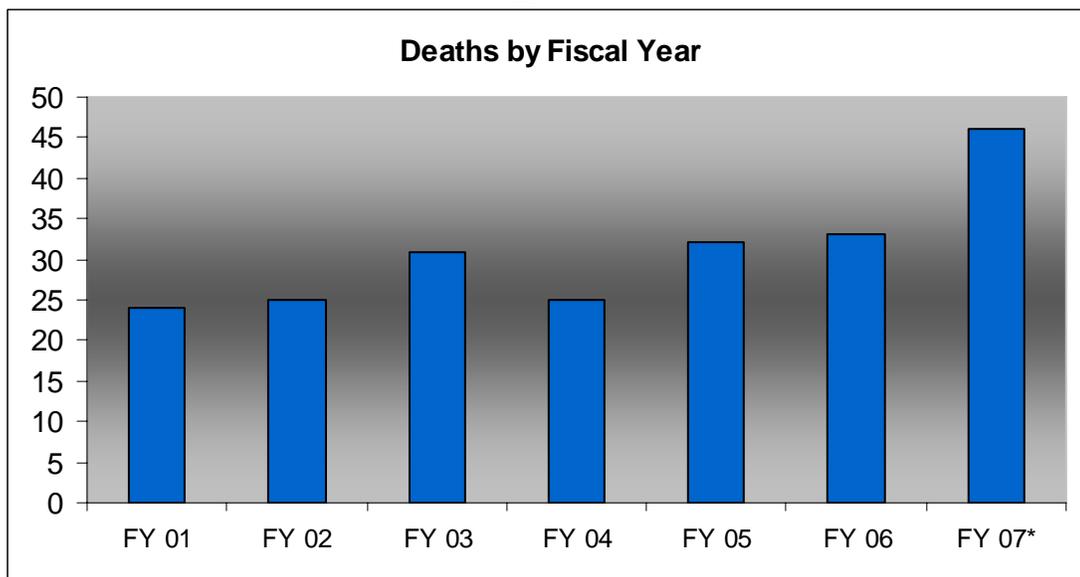
Correctional Population Deaths by Fiscal Year and Cause

◆**Deaths:** The number of deceased offenders each year is included in the annual releases statistical tables in a preceding section. Deaths encompass less than 1% of prison exits every year. In 2007, the median dying age was 52 with this being 3 years younger than the median age in 2002.

Table 29

Type of Death	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07*
Executions	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
Illness/Natural	18	21	27	20	28	29	30
AIDS	0	2	1	2	0	0	3
Suicide	3	0	2	0	3	0	6
Accidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Homicide	0	1	1	1	0	3	1
Other	2	1	0	1	0	0	6
Total	24	25	31	25	32	33	46

Figure 37



*For the second half of Fiscal Year 2007 causes of death were classified as other due to a database conversion.

SECTION X

OFFENDERS ON LIFE SENTENCES

DEATH ROW OFFENDER DEMOGRAPHIC AND OFFENSE GROUP CHARACTERISTICS

Table 30

Ethnic Group	Offense Group
White	53.0%
African American	37.4%
Hispanic	7.2%
Asian	0.0%
Native American	0.0%
Cuban	1.2%
Other	1.2%
TOTAL	100.0%

Table 31

Age at Time of Offense								
=<19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-60	>60	N/A	Total
10	18	18	13	4	2	2	16	83
12.0%	21.7%	21.7%	15.7%	4.8%	2.4%	2.4%	19.3%	100.0%

Death Row Offender Facts:

- ▶ 100% is a male offender;
- ▶ 53 % is comprised of White males;
- ▶ 49% has no prior felony convictions, and 22% has 3 or more;
- ▶ 50% has completed high school or earned a GED.

Table 32

PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS				
0	1	2	>=3	Total
41	17	7	18	83
49%	20%	8%	22%	100%

Table 33

LAST SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED							
=<8	9-11	HS/GED	Some College	AA	BA/BS	N/A	Total
4	17	39	14	4	3	2	83
4.8%	20.5%	47.0%	16.9%	4.8%	3.6%	2.4%	100.0%

Table 34

Victims Characteristics				
Victim Relation	Child	Juvenile	Adult	Total
Relative	2.44%	1.22%	7.32%	10.98%
Acquaintance	6.10%	2.44%	34.15%	42.68%
Unknown	0.00%	0.00%	46.34%	46.34%
Total	8.54%	3.66%	87.80%	100.00%

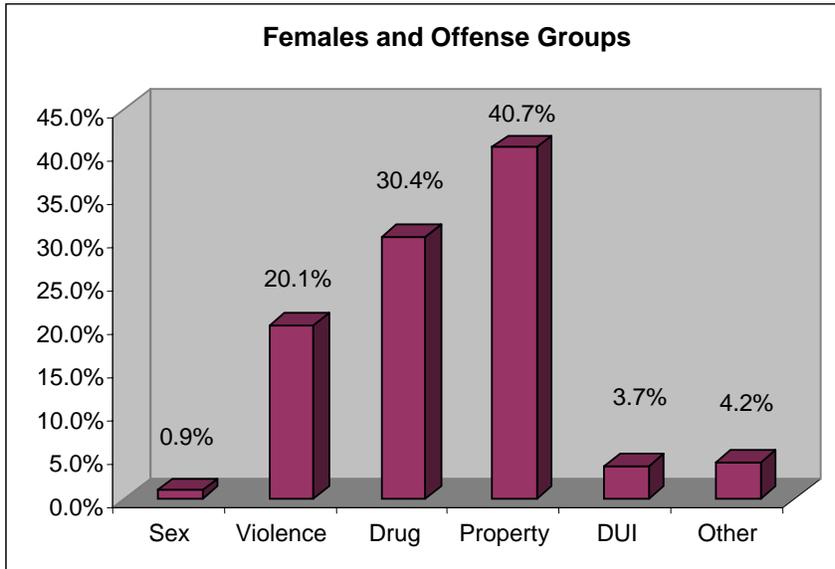
The distribution of death row offenders according to their relationships and ages of their victims has remained fairly constant over the last decade. The largest proportion of offenders (80.5%) sentenced to death row victimize persons over the age of 16 (adult victim) who are either unknown to them or are acquaintances.

SECTION XI

PAROLE POPULATION

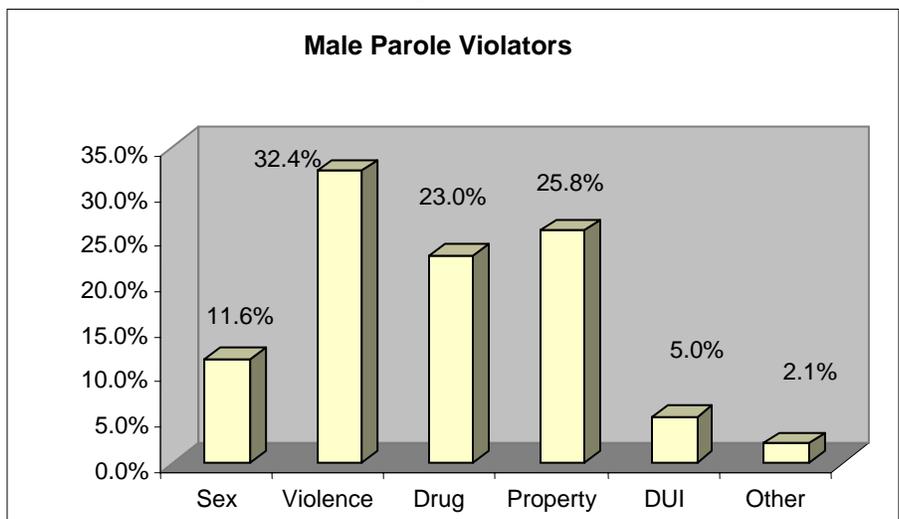
OFFENDERS ON PAROLE

Figure 38



The parole population shares common characteristics with the total prison population. Violent offenders are the largest offense group for the male population while property offenders are the largest offense group for the female population.

Figure 39



SECCION XII

INMATES AND FAMILIES

Services for Families

Inmate families and acquaintances have the need to stay informed about the well being of inmates. They may want to advocate for these inmates in regards to their legal issues, rehabilitation programs, housing conditions, probability of release, and many other matters. In an effort to design an open environment for the public, the Nevada Department of Corrections established the Family Services Division. This division serves as the primary point of contact for inmate correspondence and phone inquiries. The division works in conjunction with the other divisions within the department as well as with wardens and associate wardens to obtain accurate and updated information in regards to inmates. The Family Services Division staff is trained to answer questions in all aspects of the incarceration process and provides referrals to community services specifically designed for families and friends of imprisoned persons.

Offenders and Children

A good majority of incarcerated offenders in the state prison system have children. This fact presents concerns over inmate management, long-term rehabilitation, and family reunification. Information regarding marital status and children is inmate reported as shown below:

- ▶ 79% of female and 62% of male inmates have children.
- ▶ of those females who have children, 77% have up to 3 children.
- ▶ of those males who have children, 82% have up to 3 children.

The distributions can be observed from the charts below.

Female Offenders

Figure 40

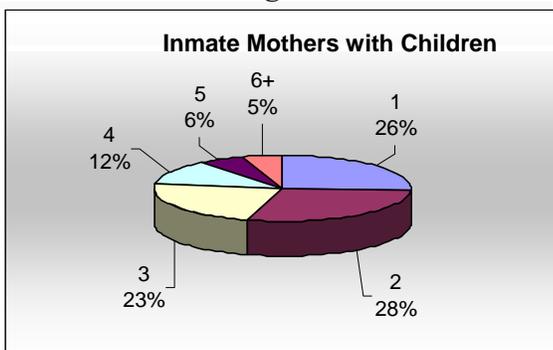
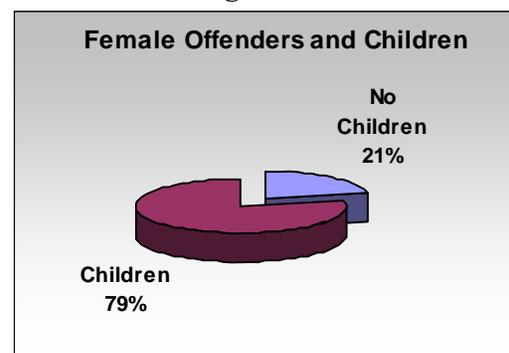


Figure 41



Male Offenders

Figure 42

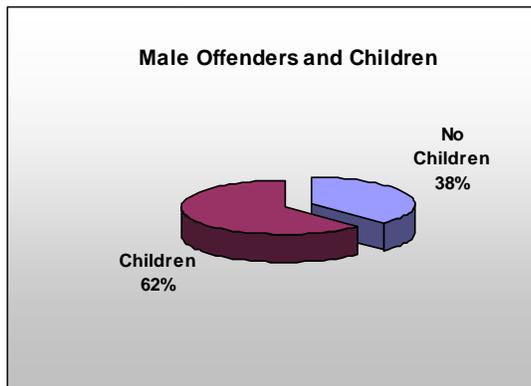
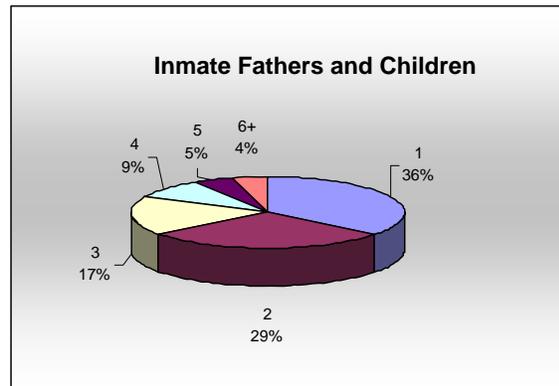


Figure 43



Family Visitation and Programs

When permissible, the department makes an effort to help offenders maintain their bonds with their families. In addition to the services provided by the Family Services Division, a few programs have been offered specifically targeted to those who have children.

Programs for Mothers

Florence McClure's Women's Correctional Center Children's Visiting Room. Set up as a play room, this visiting area has tables, chairs, toys, and books. Adjacent to this room is a playground with a play gym for offenders and children to go outside and have a good time during visiting hours.

Recorded Storybook. Sponsored by Lutheran Social Services in Clark County, this program consisted of a story recorded on an audio tape read by an inmate for her/ his children. Copies of the audio tapes were provided for the children so they could hear the story recorded with their parent's voices.

Clark County Family Services Parenting Project. This program consists of teaching parenting classes for incarcerated offenders.

Adults and Children Together Against Violence (ACT). This class, as well as many other classes, has been offered by professional department staff as part of the American Psychological Association's anti-violence initiative.

Baby Blues. This group was formed by professional department staff to assist incarcerated offenders to deal with feelings of separation. Participants are taught a variety of coping skills including age appropriate communication tools through coloring, puzzles, cards, etc. for their children.

Christmas with Santa. Targeted for those whose children are not ordinarily taken to the correctional center to visit their parents for various reasons, a special holiday visitation session has been created. The visiting room is seasonally decorated to greet Santa who comes to visit the children and their incarcerated parents.

Programs for Fathers

Inside Outside Dad and Parenting. Taught by professional department staff, both classes are meant to be support group experiences for inmates who are fathers. Their main purposes are to have offenders arrive at an intellectual and emotional understanding of the kinds of relationships they had with their fathers and other significant caregivers during their developmental years. This knowledge along with psych-educational topics that are taught within the program (relationships, expressing emotions, spirituality, discipline, child development, fathering from the inside, etc.) are discussed in group format with the hope that over time participants come to understand that the motivation for good fathering is a result of increased skills in both emotional self-understanding and the content knowledge of topics covered.

The end goal is to develop these offenders into positive social examples to their children while incarcerated as well as when they are released to return home.

Parenting Project. A three part class offered by Clark County's Department of Family Services consisting of 1) Nurturing Parents and Families, 2) ABCs of Parenting, and 3) Parent Teen Solutions.

Other classes offered for fathers to help them with concerns, feelings of separation, and to equip them with coping skills include Domestic Violence, Communications, and Family and Relationship Skills.

SECTION XIII

CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION

CORRECTIONAL FISCAL INFORMATION

Table 35

**Historical and Approved Operating Costs
By Facility, Cost Type, and Fiscal Year**

Location	B/A	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Legislatively Approved	
		FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
MEDICAL	3706	3,348	3,394	2,702	2,884	3,071	3,145	3,418	3,546
ONE SHOT	3714	60	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
CORR PGM	3711	0	0	440	490	512	472	570	576
ADMIN	3710	1,144	1,125	1,204	1,210	1,489	1,391	1,513	1,507
SNCC	3715	0	0	0	0	0	28,214	20,477	21,860
WSCC	3716	13,976	14,040	12,810	11,879	12,695	12,567	12,289	14,204
NNCC	3717	13,074	13,268	14,815	15,474	17,062	17,487	18,160	17,109
NSP	3718	19,204	21,927	19,443	20,147	19,758	18,568	20,475	21,335
SCC	3722	5,578	5,819	6,268	6,425	7,096	6,586	6,316	7,374
PCC	3723	6,410	6,776	7,149	7,420	8,078	7,583	7,442	8,750
NNRC	3724	8,704	8,587	9,234	9,283	11,750	11,240	12,191	12,923
ISCC	3725	7,446	7,646	8,110	7,401	9,134	8,730	7,996	9,638
SNRC	3737	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SDCC	3738	13,531	12,340	11,817	10,434	11,449	11,590	12,093	11,719
WCC	3739	6,307	6,602	7,254	8,087	8,704	8,254	8,323	8,886
HCC	3741	6,510	6,762	7,302	7,485	8,967	8,886	12,865	9,469
ECC	3747	6,887	7,122	7,455	7,948	8,911	8,569	8,741	9,042
JCC	3748	8,626	6,744	6,102	5,937	5,302	5,525	5,915	6,657
SSCC	3749	9,981	8,781	8,587	9,144	10,539	8,240	8,705	10,504
ESP	3751	20,030	20,941	21,335	21,921	23,645	22,584	23,190	24,909
CCC	3752	6,923	7,083	7,556	7,800	8,947	8,004	9,367	9,053
TCC	3754	6,169	6,741	7,919	7,840	7,723	7,629	8,428	8,233
LCC	3759	11,971	12,239	12,383	12,730	14,044	14,668	13,850	15,586
CG	3760	0	0	0	0	16,730	16,173	11,549	11,930
FMWCC	3761	20,852	20,441	17,618	20,177	14,672	15,605	20,099	19,420
HDSP	3762	13,018	13,656	12,892	11,983	12,388	12,813	19,477	23,287
Year-To-Date		17,917	18,059	17,676	18,013	19,226	19,709	21,228	22,553
		\$49.09	\$49.48	\$48.43	\$49.35	\$52.67	\$54.00	\$58.16	\$61.79
Medical Cost Per Day		9.17	9.30	7.40	7.90	8.41	8.62	9.36	9.72
Type		FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Inmate Cost		17,917	18,059	17,676	18,013	19,226	19,709	21,228	22,553
Inmate Pop		9,944	10,106	10,574	11,258	11,701	11,896	12,753	13,383
Cost Per Inmate by Inst/Fac Type - w/o Medical & Administration									
Type		FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Institutions (Incl. SNCC)		14,836	15,082	14,645	14,493	15,148	15,916	17,367	18,520
Remote Camps		6,872	7,067	7,561	7,908	8,773	8,140	9,022	9,095
Non-Remote Camps		6,957	6,727	6,823	6,593	7,013	6,867	6,733	7,912
Casa Grande		0	0	0	0	16,730	16,173	11,549	11,930
Restitution Centers		8,704	8,587	9,234	9,283	11,750	11,240	12,191	12,923

Budgeting for Inmate Medical Care

Inmates have access to care to meet their medical, dental and mental health needs. Inmate medical care cost approximately \$40.3 million in Fiscal Year 2007. Of that \$40.3 million, \$38.9 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 are charged an \$8 co-pay (with some exceptions) for a health care visit requested by the inmate. Inmates without financial resources are not denied care because of a lack of funds. Co-pays for indigent inmates are reimbursed by the Inmate Welfare Fund. The Inmate Welfare Fund is financed by profits from departmental canteen sales to the inmates.

Included in the \$40.3 million is \$3.9 million for prescription drugs and \$8.5 million for outside medical care. In the instances where an inmate's serious medical needs cannot be met inside the institution and the inmate must be hospitalized or see an outside specialist, NDOC has contracted with preferred provider organizations to access their networks of local providers. The average cost of medical care per inmate in Fiscal Year 2007 was \$3,151.18.

Table 36

Description	Total	Male	Female
Average In-House No. of inmates	12,787.00	11,667.00	1,120.00
Total Medical Cost	\$40,294,076.99	\$31,461,530.79	\$4,622,918.89
Total Medical Cost per inmate per year	\$3,151.18	\$2,696.63	\$4,127.61
Drug Expense	\$3,943,414.50	\$3,506,252.70	\$437,161.80
Drug Expense per inmate per year	\$308.39	\$300.53	\$390.32
Outside Medical Expense	\$8,486,642.05	\$7,336,791.82	\$1,149,850.23
Outside Medical Expense per inmate per year	\$663.69	\$628.85	\$1,026.65

Figure 44

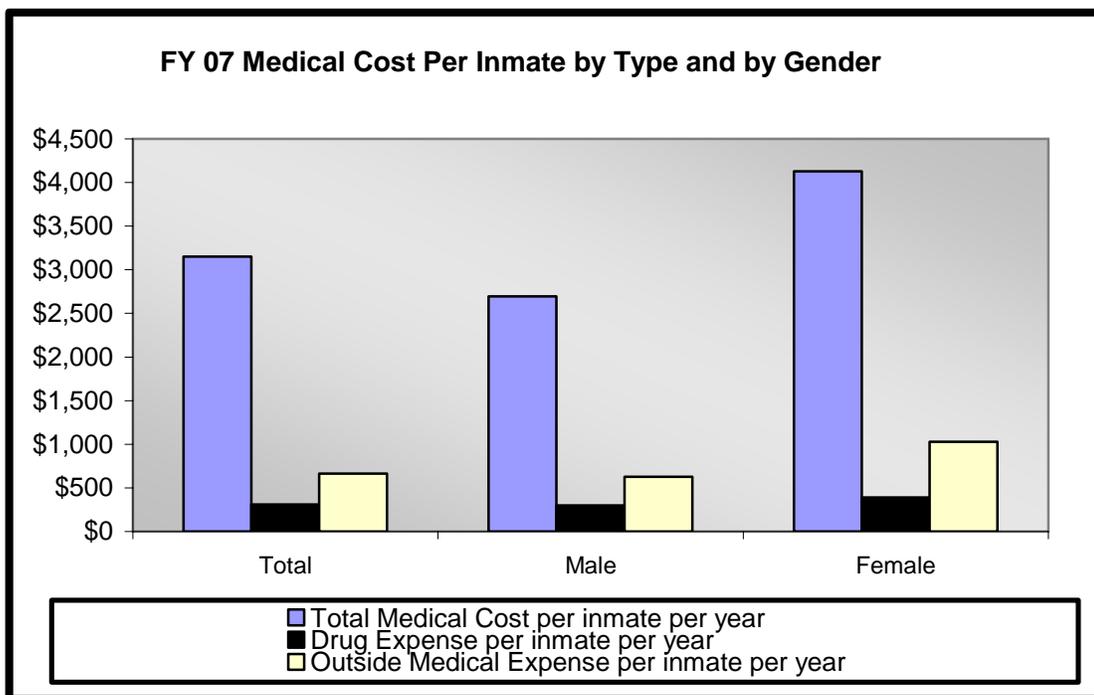
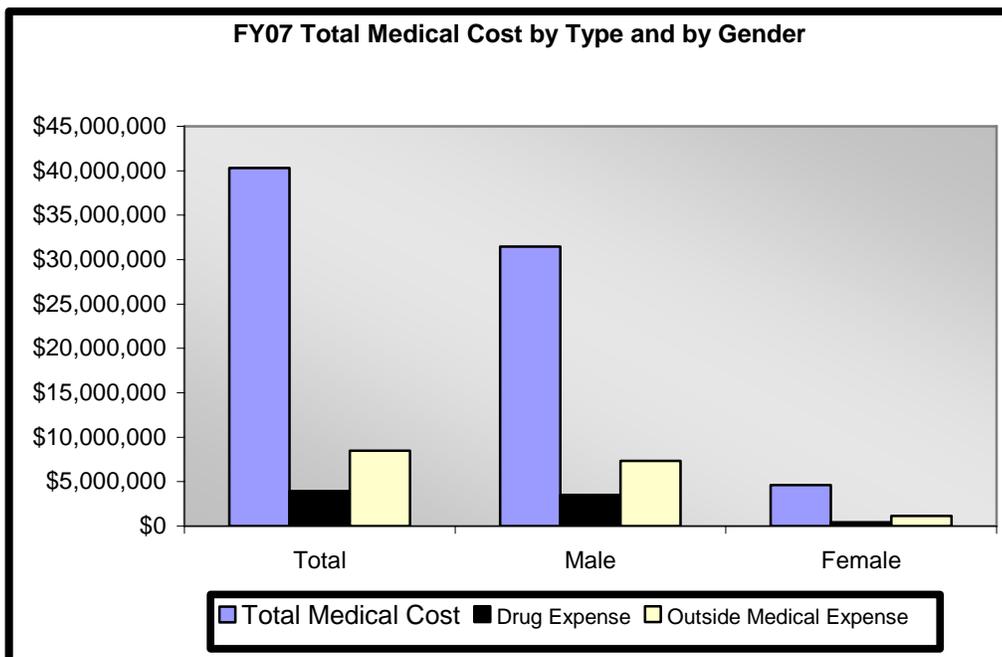


Figure 45



Budgeting For Labor Force

In order to run a safe and efficient agency, the Nevada Department of Corrections must maintain an adequate level of safety and administrative positions. The number of officers assigned to a unit is dependent of the ratio required by custody level. Below is the most recent history of the number of full time equivalent positions.

Table 37

FY 06					
General Fund Budget Accounts		Base	Maint.	Enh.	Totals
3706	MEDICAL CARE	276.42	0.00	(2.00)	274.42
3710	DIRECTOR'S OFFICE	157.00	(2.00)	9.00	164.00
3711	CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS	57.51	0.00	13.00	70.51
3715	SOUTHERN NEVADA CORRECTIONAL CTR.	2.00	142.00	0.00	144.00
3716	WARM SPRINGS CORRECTIONAL CTR.	79.00	0.00	0.00	79.00
3717	NORTHERN NEVADA CORRECTIONAL CTR.	251.00	0.00	0.00	251.00
3718	NEVADA STATE PRISON	206.00	0.00	0.00	206.00
3722	STEWART CONSERVATION CAMP	15.00	0.00	0.00	15.00
3723	PIOCHE CONSERVATION CAMP	16.00	0.00	0.00	16.00
3724	NORTHERN NEVADA RESTITUTION CTR.	11.00	0.00	0.00	11.00
3725	INDIAN SPRINGS CONSERVATION CAMP	23.00	0.00	0.00	23.00
3738	SOUTHERN DESERT CORRECTIONAL CTR.	213.00	0.00	3.00	216.00
3739	WELLS CONSERVATION CAMP	12.00	0.00	0.00	12.00
3741	HUMBOLDT CONSERVATION CAMP	12.00	0.00	0.00	12.00
3747	ELY CONSERVATION CAMP	12.00	0.00	0.00	12.00
3748	JEAN CONSERVATION CAMP	15.00	0.00	0.00	15.00
3749	SILVER SPRINGS CONSERVATION CAMP	13.00	0.00	0.00	13.00
3751	ELY STATE PRISON	340.00	0.00	0.00	340.00
3752	CARLIN CONSERVATION CAMP	12.00	0.00	0.00	12.00
3754	TONOPAH CONSERVATION CAMP	12.00	0.00	0.00	12.00
3759	LOVELOCK CORRECTIONAL CTR.	264.00	0.00	0.00	264.00
3760	CASA GRANDE TRANSITION HOUSING	0.00	22.00	0.00	22.00
3761	SOUTHERN NV. WOMEN'S CORR. CENTER	101.00	0.00	8.00	109.00
3762	HIGH DESERT STATE PRISON	341.00	18.00	3.00	362.00
Total		2,440.93	180.00	34.00	2,654.93
Fund Budget Accounts		Base	Maint.	Enh.	Totals
Inmate Services					
240-3708	I/M STORE	53.51	0.00	0.00	53.51
660-3763	INMATE WELFARE	18.00	0.00	0.00	18.00
Prison Industries		Base	Maint.	Enh.	Totals
525-3719	PRISON INDUSTRIES	26.00	0.00	0.00	26.00
525-3727	PRISON DAIRY	5.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
Total		102.51	0.00	0.00	102.51
FY 06 GRAND TOTAL		2,543.44	180.00	34.00	2,757.44

Table 38

FY 07				
General Fund Budget Accounts	Base	Maint.	Enh.	Totals
3706 MEDICAL CARE	276.42	22.51	(2.00)	296.93
3710 DIRECTOR'S OFFICE	157.00	4.00	9.00	170.00
3711 CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS	53.51	13.00	17.00	83.51
3715 SOUTHERN NEVADA CORRECTIONAL CTR.	2.00	165.00	0.00	167.00
3716 WARM SPRINGS CORRECTIONAL CTR.	79.00	0.00	0.00	79.00
3717 NORTHERN NEVADA CORRECTIONAL CTR.	251.00	0.00	0.00	251.00
3718 NEVADA STATE PRISON	206.00	0.00	0.00	206.00
3722 STEWART CONSERVATION CAMP	15.00	0.00	0.00	15.00
3723 PIOCHE CONSERVATION CAMP	16.00	0.00	0.00	16.00
3724 NORTHERN NEVADA RESTITUTION CTR.	11.00	0.00	0.00	11.00
3725 INDIAN SPRINGS CONSERVATION CAMP	23.00	0.00	0.00	23.00
3738 SOUTHERN DESERT CORRECTIONAL CTR.	213.00	0.00	3.00	216.00
3739 WELLS CONSERVATION CAMP	12.00	0.00	0.00	12.00
3741 HUMBOLDT CONSERVATION CAMP	12.00	0.00	0.00	12.00
3747 ELY CONSERVATION CAMP	12.00	0.00	0.00	12.00
3748 JEAN CONSERVATION CAMP	15.00	0.00	0.00	15.00
3749 SILVER SPRINGS CONSERVATION CAMP	13.00	0.00	0.00	13.00
3751 ELY STATE PRISON	340.00	0.00	0.00	340.00
3752 CARLIN CONSERVATION CAMP	12.00	0.00	0.00	12.00
3754 TONOPAH CONSERVATION CAMP	12.00	0.00	0.00	12.00
3759 LOVELOCK CORRECTIONAL CTR.	264.00	0.00	0.00	264.00
3760 CASA GRANDE TRANSITION HOUSING	0.00	22.00	0.00	22.00
3761 SOUTHERN NV. WOMEN'S CORR. CENTER	101.00	0.00	8.00	109.00
3762 HIGH DESERT STATE PRISON	341.00	18.00	3.00	362.00
Total	2,436.93	244.51	38.00	2,719.44
Non-General Fund Budget Accounts				
Inmate Services	Base	Maint.	Enh.	Totals
240-3708 I/M STORE	53.51	2.00	0.00	55.51
660-3763 INMATE WELFARE	18.00	2.00	0.00	20.00
Prison Industries	Base	Maint.	Enh.	Totals
525-3719 PRISON INDUSTRIES	26.00	0.00	0.00	26.00
525-3727 PRISON DAIRY	5.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
Total	102.51	4.00	0.00	106.51
FY 07 GRAND TOTAL	2,539.44	248.51	38.00	2,825.95

Table 39

FY 08				
General Fund Budget Accounts	Base	Maint.	Enh.	Totals
3706 MEDICAL CARE	297.93	10.02	2.00	309.95
3710 DIRECTOR'S OFFICE	171.00	1.00	6.00	178.00
3711 CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS	78.51	-	11.00	89.51
3715 SOUTHERN NEVADA CORRECTIONAL CTR.	167.00	-	-	167.00
3716 WARM SPRINGS CORRECTIONAL CTR.	79.00	-	-	79.00
3717 NORTHERN NEVADA CORRECTIONAL CTR.	251.00	11.00	-	262.00
3718 NEVADA STATE PRISON	206.00	-	-	206.00
3722 STEWART CONSERVATION CAMP	15.00	-	-	15.00
3723 PIOCHE CONSERVATION CAMP	16.00	-	-	16.00
3724 NORTHERN NEVADA RESTITUTION CTR.	11.00	-	-	11.00
3725 INDIAN SPRINGS CONSERVATION CAMP	23.00	-	-	23.00
3738 SOUTHERN DESERT CORRECTIONAL CTR.	216.00	22.00	-	238.00
3739 WELLS CONSERVATION CAMP	12.00	-	-	12.00
3741 HUMBOLDT CONSERVATION CAMP	12.00	-	-	12.00
3747 ELY CONSERVATION CAMP	12.00	-	-	12.00
3748 JEAN CONSERVATION CAMP	15.00	-	-	15.00
3749 SILVER SPRINGS CONSERVATION CAMP	13.00	-	-	13.00
3751 ELY STATE PRISON	340.00	1.00	-	341.00
3752 CARLIN CONSERVATION CAMP	12.00	-	-	12.00
3754 TONOPAH CONSERVATION CAMP	12.00	-	-	12.00
3759 LOVELOCK CORRECTIONAL CTR.	274.00	1.00	-	275.00
3760 CASA GRANDE TRANSITION HOUSING	22.00	-	-	22.00
3761 F. McCLURE WOMEN'S CORR. CENTER	109.00	16.00	-	125.00
3762 HIGH DESERT STATE PRISON	362.00	7.00	-	369.00
Total	2,726.44	69.02	19.00	2,814.46
Non-General Fund Budget Accounts	Base	Maint.	Enh.	Totals
Inmate Services				
240-3708 I/M STORE	58.55	-	1.51	60.06
660-3763 INMATE WELFARE	20.00	-	-	20.00
Prison Industries	Base	Maint.	Enh.	Totals
525-3719 PRISON INDUSTRIES	26.00	-	-	26.00
525-3727 PRISON DAIRY	5.00	-	-	5.00
Total	109.55	-	1.51	111.06
FY 08 GRAND TOTAL	2,835.99	69.02	20.51	2,925.52

WORKFORCE ANALYSIS

During Fiscal Year 2007, the Nevada Department of Corrections had a staff of 2,672, of which 716 were female and 1,956 were male employees. The main seven Equal Employment Opportunity categories are: (1) professionals, (2) technicians, (3) protective services, (4) paraprofessionals, (5) administrative support, (6) skill craft, and (7) service maintenance. As is typical for a correctional system, the largest category is protective services. Tables 39 and 40 below show a distribution of service categories by ethnicity for each, female and male workers.

**TABLE 40
FEMALE EMPLOYEES**

EEO CATEGORY NAME	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian Pacific Islander	Native American	Other	Total Category
OFFICIALS AND ADMINISTRATORS	26 83.87%	4 12.90%	1 3.23%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	31 4.33%
PROFESSIONALS	159 76.44%	22 10.58%	9 4.33%	15 7.21%	0 0.00%	3 1.44%	208 29.05%
TECHNICIANS	29 65.91%	5 11.36%	4 9.09%	5 11.36%	0 0.00%	1 2.27%	44 6.15%
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	152 64.96%	51 21.79%	25 10.68%	2 0.85%	2 0.85%	2 0.85%	234 32.68%
PARAPROFESSIONALS	24 75.00%	3 9.38%	4 12.50%	1 3.13%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	32 4.47%
ADMIN SUPPORT CLER & SALES	131 86.18%	8 5.26%	8 5.26%	3 1.97%	1 0.66%	1 0.66%	152 21.23%
SKILLED CRAFT WORKERS	4 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	4 0.56%
SERVICE MAINTENANCE	10 90.91%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	1 9.09%	11 1.54%
TOTAL ETHNIC/RACIAL GROUP	535 74.72%	93 12.99%	51 7.12%	26 3.63%	3 0.42%	8 1.12%	716 100.00%

**TABLE 41
MALE EMPLOYEES**

EEO CATEGORY NAME	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian Pacific Islander	Native American	Other	Total Category
OFFICIALS AND ADMINISTRATORS	38 86.36%	1 2.27%	3 6.82%	1 2.27%	1 2.27%	0 0.00%	44 2.25%
PROFESSIONALS	148 75.13%	16 8.12%	15 7.61%	13 6.60%	2 1.02%	3 1.52%	197 10.07%
TECHNICIANS	9 81.82%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	1 9.09%	1 9.09%	0 0.00%	11 0.56%
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	1,121 74.24%	172 11.39%	140 9.27%	42 2.78%	13 0.86%	22 1.46%	1,510 77.20%
PARAPROFESSIONALS	6 85.71%	0 0.00%	1 14.29%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	7 0.36%
ADMIN SUPPORT CLERK & SALES	38 79.17%	3 6.25%	3 6.25%	1 2.08%	1 2.08%	2 4.17%	48 2.45%
SKILLED CRAFT WORKERS	53 80.30%	3 4.55%	4 6.06%	2 3.03%	0 0.00%	4 6.06%	66 3.37%
SERVICE MAINTENANCE	57 78.08%	4 5.48%	5 6.85%	6 8.22%	0 0.00%	1 1.37%	73 3.73%
TOTAL ETHNIC/RACIAL GROUP	1,470 75.15%	199 10.17%	171 8.74%	66 3.37%	18 0.92%	32 1.64%	1,956 100.00%

PRISON INDUSTRIES

SILVER STATES INDUSTRIES

A division of the Nevada Department of Corrections, Silver States Industries, manages manufacturing, agribusiness, and selects community work programs. The Division provides opportunities for the correctional population to find gainful employment after incarceration by engaging in projects which will earn them useful skills and responsible work habits. In addition, Prison Industries services can help reduce operating costs for governmental units while enhancing the safe operation of the correctional facilities. Earnings are applied towards inmate room and board payments, as well as victim restitutions. Services vary over time as they are adapted to the customer base, and whenever possible, opportunities for private sector business support are also provided. Below are a variety of support and manufacturing services provided by Silver States Industries by location.

Southern Desert Correctional Center

Silver States Industries Auto Shop – Services private customers as well as state and local government in the restoration and repair of vehicles, upholstery services, and limited metal and wood products. We also manufacture Bighouse Choppers in this shop. This cost center is state owned and operated.

Shelby Automobile Company – Produces fiberglass bodies and wiring harnesses for the reproduction Shelby Cobra, does limited assembly and finishing work and custom auto renovation. This is a private operation.

Artistic Glass Company – Manufactures stained, beveled and etched glass products for a wide variety of customers worldwide. This is a contract between the State and a private company.

Thomson Equipment. – Refurbishes heavy-duty commercial trucks. This is a private operation.

Silver States Industries Card Sorting – This cost center re-sorts used playing cards into decks for resale at various area gift shops. This is an agreement between the State of Nevada and a private customer.

High Desert State Prison

Silver States Industries Card Sorting – A cost center which re-sorts used playing cards into decks in the same manner as the one at Southern Desert Correctional Center.

Impact Design - This cost center does large scale embroidery for clothing manufactures and related customers. This is privately owned and operated.

Alpine Steel – This cost center produces structural steel products exclusively for the Las Vegas market. This is privately owned and operated.

Jean Conservation Camp

Trevi Manufacturing – Inmates are transported to their manufacturing location in Las Vegas on a daily basis where they make decorative fountains and related items.

Ely State Prison

Silver States Industries Drapery Shop – This cost center manufactures draperies, primarily for private sector customers. This shop is State owned and operated.

Lovelock Correctional Center

Somerset Industries – This cost center repackages non-perishable food items for redistribution. This is a private operation. This cost center ceased operations during FY 07.

Silver States Industries Garment Shop – This cost center manufactures clothing. This shop is owned and operated by the State of Nevada.

Warm Springs Correctional Center

Silver States Industries Card Sorting – This is the same agreement as described under the Southern Desert Correctional Center.

Comstock Horse Gentling Program – This cost center gentles horses for the purpose of enhancing their adoptability. This shop is owned and operated by the State of Nevada, and it was transferred to the Stewart Conservation Camp in 2008.

BMC Truss & Components - Inmates are transported to their manufacturing location in Minden on a daily basis where they manufacture wooden trusses.

Northern Nevada Correctional Center

Silver States Industries Furniture Factory – This cost center manufactures and restores wooden and upholstered furniture products for governmental and private sector customers. This shop is State owned and operated.

Silver States Industries Metal Factory – This cost center manufactures and repairs structural steel, metal and security products for governmental and private sector customers. This shop is State owned and operated.

Vinyl Products – This cost center manufactures waterbeds and air mattresses. This is a private operation.

Silver States Industries Dairy – This cost center oversees multiple agricultural operations. They operate a dairy herd, produce milk, grow feed, raise beef cattle, produce organic compost and hold wild horses. This operation is owned and operated by the state.

Nevada State Prison

Mattress Factory – This cost center manufactures mattresses and linens for both governmental and private sector customers. It also produces substantial products for Vinyl Products. This shop is State owned and operated.

Print Shop – This cost center provides printing services to the Department of Corrections and selected customers. It also provides book binding services and silk-screening to governmental and private sector customers. This shop is state owned and operated.

Florence McClure Women's Correctional Facility

Jacobs Trading Company – This cost center repackages goods from large retailers for sale at discount stores. This is a private operation.

Silver States Industries Card Sorting – A cost center which re-sorts used playing cards into decks in the same manner as the one at Southern Desert Correctional Center

Southern Nevada Correctional Center

Silver States Industries Card Sorting – A cost center which re-sorts used playing cards into decks in the same manner as the one at Southern Desert Correctional Center.

OTHER INDUSTRY SERVICES

Nevada State Prison

License Plates -This is a tag plant which manufactures license plates is operated and owned by the Department of Motor Vehicles under an agreement predating Silver State Industries establishment. Security and related control are responsibilities of the institution.

Three Lakes Valley Conservation Camp

Steel Trusses - M-truss manufactures steel trusses using the population of this camp, formerly known as Indian Springs Conservation Camp.