

NEVADA PRISON SYSTEM



Bulletin No 81-4

LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU
STATE OF NEVADA

October 1980

REPORT ON THE NEVADA PRISON SYSTEM AND
ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

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Assembly Concurrent Resolution No 41—Assemblymen Wagner Mann Vergiels
Harmon Jeffrey Bedrosian Baren o Mello Glover Webb Hick y and Westall

FILE NUMBER 129

ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION—Directin_g the legislative commis
sion to study the Nevada prison system and alternatives to incarceration

WHEREAS In 1975 the legislature appropriated over \$15 million for
prison construction and

WHEREAS In 1977 the legislature appropriated over \$10 million for
prison construction and

WHEREAS It is proposed to spend anothe \$31 million to \$36 million
for prison construction and

WHEREAS It is the intent of the legislature to examine with ever greater
care the expenditure of tax revenues and

WHEREAS In 1977 and 1978 the legislative commission conducted a
study of the conditions at the state prison as directed by Assembly Con
current Resolution 1 of the 59th session of the legislature but the study
does not appear to have focused on the need for additional construction
within the prison system or on alternatives to incarceration now there
fore be it

*Resolved by the Assembly of the State of Nevada the Senate concur
ring* That the legislative commission is hereby directed to study the pres
ent and future needs of the state prison system and be it further

Resolved That the study include an examination of

1 The need for additional construction within the state prison sys
tem

2 The location and cost of any additional construction which may
be needed

3 The effectiveness of the state prison system in rehabilitating
prisoners and

4 Alternatives to the incarceration of criminal offenders and the cost
and efficaciousness of those alternatives and be it further

Resolved That the results of the study and any recommendations for
legislation be reported to the 61st session of the legislature

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE 61st SESSION OF THE NEVADA LEGISLATURE

This report is submitted in compliance with Assembly Concurrent Resolution No 41 of the 60th Session of the Nevada Legislature. This resolution directed that the Legislative Commission study the present and future needs of the State Prison System to determine the need for additional construction within the State Prison System, the location and cost of any additional construction which may be needed, the effectiveness of the State Prison System in rehabilitating prisoners, and alternatives to the incarceration of criminal offenders and the cost and effectiveness of these alternatives. This report contains the methodology, findings, and recommendations of the subcommittee appointed to conduct the study.

In the conduct of its assigned inquiry, the subcommittee held eight days of hearings in both northern and southern Nevada and toured the facilities of the Department of Prisons. At these meetings, prison and other state officials, local criminal justice officials, individuals from outside of the State of Nevada experienced in correctional matters, members of groups interested in the correctional system and prison reform, and other interested individuals provided testimony to the subcommittee. The subcommittee wishes to acknowledge their contributions through both testimony and other information supplied to the subcommittee to the conduct of the A C R 41 study.

During the 1970's, the Legislature committed almost \$63 million to prison construction in Nevada. Over half of this amount, \$34.4 million, was appropriated by the 1979 Legislature. The result of this considerable investment of public funds is that Nevada currently has, or will shortly have, relatively modern facilities to deal with its adult offenders. However, with prison populations continuing to increase and with current capital costs being nearly \$50,000 per inmate bed and average annual operating costs approaching \$10,000 per inmate, the subcommittee feels that there are less costly methods to deal with some of the criminal offenders that come into contact with Nevada's criminal justice system. The findings and recommendations contained within this report do not reflect a lessening of Nevada's traditional tough attitude towards crime; rather, the findings and recommendations are intended to provide a partial solution to Nevada's prison population problem by handling the criminal offender in a more cost-effective and efficient manner.

This report is transmitted to the members of the 61st Session of the Nevada Legislature for its consideration and appropriate action

Respectfully submitted

Legislative Commission
Legislative Counsel Bureau
State of Nevada

Carson City Nevada
October 1980

* * * * *

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

I The Need for Additional Construction Within the State Prison System

- 1 The subcommittee finds that the population projection techniques utilized by the Department of Prisons are not adequate on which to base a recommendation on the need for future prison construction. The problem is compounded, at this time by a lack of information on the scope of the proposed Mobile Missile (MX) Project and the impact it could have on prison populations. The subcommittee recommends that the Department of Prisons continue development of more sophisticated and reliable methods of projecting inmate populations on which the State Public Works Board, the Governor and the Legislature can base prison construction decisions.

II The Location and Cost of Any Additional Construction Which May Be Needed

- 2 The subcommittee recommends that a site selection committee be statutorily formed to determine the location of future prisons. The committee would meet immediately following a legislative session which has appropriated funds for a new prison facility and would be responsible for determining the new facility's location following an extensive in-depth review of all possible prison sites. The committee would be chaired by the Director of the Department of Corrections with eight additional members as follows: the Director of the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, the Chairman of the State Public Works Board or his designee from the Board's members, the Majority Leader of the Senate or his designee from the Senate, the Speaker of the Assembly or his designee from the Assembly, and four gubernatorial appointees from the general public. The four members appointed by the Governor would serve 4-year staggered terms and all members would receive travel and per diem expenses for meeting attendance. The members who are not public employees would also receive a daily salary for each day while engaged in the committee's business.
(B D R 16-61, Appendix K)

- 3 The subcommittee finds that the site selection criteria developed by the State Public Works Board provide an excellent method of objectively evaluating potential prison site locations throughout the state. However, the subcommittee feels that these criteria are not equally important and should, instead, be considered by the site selection committee in the following order of importance (1) prison criteria, (security requirements programs offered, rehabilitation requirements staffing requirements, inmate source etc) (2) physical criteria (size, availability of water and utilities, access, zoning, etc) (3) cost criteria (land, construction cost, operating cost local tax effect, etc) and (4) social criteria (local attitude towards prison facilities local labor characteristics availability of community programs, availability of support services, etc) These four criteria are to be looked upon as the minimum criteria to be used in siting any future prison institutions, with the site selection committee utilizing additional, or supplemental, criteria if they feel it necessary. Application of these four criteria is not intended to rule out, if the criteria can be met rural locations for prison sites (B D R 16-61, Appendix K)
- 4 The subcommittee did not find any evidence to support the concept that prison institutions should be located 50 miles apart from each other and feels that this concept should not be utilized as a criteria in evaluating any future prison sites.
- 5 The subcommittee finds that the site selection committee, when comparing construction cost alternatives, and the State Public Works Board when designing and constructing correctional facilities, should comply with only the minimum construction criteria that are, in their opinion necessary to comply with the Constitution.
- 6 The subcommittee endorses the facility flexibility concept as presented by the Department of Prisons and recommends that prison institutions and facilities be designed as flexibly as possible to accommodate future program and custody needs.

III The Effectiveness of the State Prison in Rehabilitating Prisoners

- 7 The subcommittee is concerned over the low level of inmate participation, the low level of course completion, and the lack of quality in the Department of Prisons' academic programs.
- 8 The subcommittee finds that the Department of Prisons' Academic Education Program is not fully achieving its goals and is not efficiently and effectively delivering academic educational services. The arrangement at the SNCC whereby the majority of academic classes are offered under the jurisdiction and control of the Clark County Evening High School Program appears, both from inmate participation reports and cost, to provide a more effective means of providing academic programs to inmates. Therefore the subcommittee recommends that the academic programs of the Department of Prisons be operated, not necessarily in the evenings only, under the control and jurisdiction of the local educational agency, with appropriate reimbursement being provided by the state. At its June meeting, the subcommittee requested that the State Department of Education assist in implementing this recommendation and that the results of the Department's work be presented to the 1981 Legislature.
- 9 Since the Department of Prisons' vocational programs provide a source of manpower for institutional work assignments and the Industries' Program, these programs should for the time being, be operationally retained by the Department of Prisons.
- 10 The subcommittee recommends that separate appropriations be made for the Department of Prisons' educational programs in order to prevent the diversion of these funds to other purposes. Also, routine maintenance and operational items should be charged to the maintenance and operational budgets and not to the educational budgets and the Department of Administration's Pre-Audit Section should carefully examine educational claims to insure that such charges are not being made.
- 11 The subcommittee recommends that the Department of Prisons provide greater central direction and supervision to the vocational education program and other rehabilitative programs operated by the Department. The subcommittee recognizes that there is an existing position within the Office of the Director's

budget that is charged with the responsibility of providing central planning, development, and direction for the various inmate programs. Also, all of the institutional budgets with the exception of NWCC's contain program director and educational supervisory positions. In light of the subcommittee's recommendation to transfer academic education responsibility to local school districts, the Department of Prisons should clearly justify the continuing need for these positions to the 1981 Legislature.

12 Additionally, the subcommittee recommends that vocational course offerings be developed, to the greatest extent possible, around skills that are marketable in the outside job market. Job demand forecasts as supplied by the Employment Security Department and other similar organizations should be used in determining if the Department of Prisons is teaching salable skills.

13 The subcommittee strongly supports the Prison Industries Program and various work release programs because they provide for effective management and utilization of inmate time and accomplish work objectives. The subcommittee feels that these programs should be self-supporting in the long run and that they be managed with the goal of defraying the need for taxpayer funds to support the prison system. For example, consideration should be given to budgeting any profits realized by the Industries Program to the vocational education area since these programs serve as a feeder resource to the Industries Program. However, the subcommittee recognizes that seed money may be necessary for supplies and equipment in the Industries Program and feels that a request for such seed monies should, if necessary, be included in the Department's budget submission to the 1981 Legislature.

14 The subcommittee finds that there is no data to support a finding that the academic, vocational and other programs operated by the Department of Prisons are effective in rehabilitating the offender. These programs, however, provide constructive management and utilization of inmate time and should be retained and expanded from a correctional standpoint.

IV Alternatives to Incarceration of Criminal Offenders and
the Efficaciousness of Those Alternatives

- 15 The subcommittee recommends that two multipurpose centers, one in Washoe County and one in Clark County be established on a trial basis under the administrative supervision of the Department of Parole and Probation. The centers would be used to provide structured supervision to adult offenders who have not previously served time in any state prison institution. Two types of offenders would be housed in the centers. First convicted offenders could be assigned to the centers as a condition of probation if the Department of Parole and Probation's presentencing investigative report recommended such an assignment. Such an assignment could include, especially in the case of a property offender, restitution to the victim of the offender's criminal activities. Second convicted offenders who have violated the conditions of their probation could be assigned to the center for a period of time for both structured supervision and punishment purposes.
(B D R S-63, Appendix K)
- 16 The Department of Parole and Probation's presentation to the subcommittee included use of the multipurpose centers to house individuals who were in parole status from the Department of Prisons. The subcommittee feels that it would not be wise to commingle individuals who have served prison time with those who have never served a prior prison sentence and recommends that the proposed multipurpose centers not be used to house parolees.
- 17 Testimony before the subcommittee by those experienced in the operation of such centers indicated that the cost of housing an individual in such a center should be considerably less than housing an inmate in a prison institution. The cost figures submitted by the Department of Parole and Probation do not reflect such a savings. The subcommittee, therefore, recommends that the Department of Parole and Probation carefully analyze its budget proposal for the operation of the centers to reduce costs where possible within the limits of safe supervision.
- 18 The subcommittee recommends that chapter 571, 1979 Legislature be amended to provide eligibility for the 120-day evaluation program for any convicted felon who has not been sentenced to a detention facility for more than 6 months. (B D R 14-59, Appendix K)

- 19 The subcommittee recommends that the statutory provision prohibiting the Department of Prisons from assigning inmates who have committed an assault to Forestry Honor Camps be repealed. The Department has no such statutory requirements in their other programs--i e , restitution centers and work-living programs--and is able to assign inmates based on their own classification findings. Assignment to the Honor Camp Program should also result from the internal classification decisions of the Department of Prisons. (B D R 16-58, Appendix K)
- 20 The subcommittee also recommends that the restitution program established by the 1979 Legislature be continued and that provision be made to permit an inmate to initiate the restitution process by volunteering to make restitution to the crime victim. (B D R 16-60, Appendix K)

REPORT TO THE LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION OF ITS
SUBCOMMITTEE FOR STUDY OF THE
NEVADA PRISON SYSTEM

I INTRODUCTION

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No 41 1979 Session of the Nevada Legislature detailed that recent sessions of the legislature have appropriated substantial sums for construction within the Nevada State Prison System and pointed out that proposals before the 1979 Legislature called for additional capital expenditures within the Nevada State Prison System of between \$31 million and \$36 million. The resolution continued that it is the intent of the legislature to examine with ever greater care the expenditure of tax revenues. In response to this continuing need for the substantial allocation of state funds for prison construction the legislature through A C R 41 directed the Legislative Commission to study the present and future needs of the State Prison System to determine the need for additional construction within the State Prison System, the location and cost of any additional construction which may be needed, the effectiveness of the State Prison System in rehabilitating prisoners and alternatives to the incarceration of criminal offenders and the cost and effectiveness of these alternatives. The resolution further directed that the results of this study and any recommendations for legislation be reported to the 61st or 1981 Session of the Legislature.

This study direction grew primarily out of the long and sometimes bitter 1979 legislative debates on the location of a proposed new medium security facility. Included within the Nevada State Public Works Board's 1979-81 Recommended Capital Improvement Program was a recommended allocation of \$25,599,000 for the construction of an expandable 400-male inmate medium security prison to be located about 10 miles north of the City of Ely. This recommendation followed from the Board's analysis prior to the legislative session of 10 locations throughout the state involving 13 separate potential prison sites. The State Public Works Board evaluated these 10 locations according to three basic criteria: construction considerations, operating considerations, and local impact. These three criteria were later rearranged into four ranking factors: physical criteria, cost criteria, and social criteria. The results of these evaluations ranked the 10 locations as follows: Carson City (92), Northeast of Nellis Air Force Base (87), Stead (86), Ely (84), Jean (80), Dodge Flat (76), Eldorado Valley (74), Fernley Wildlife Management Area (71), Cold Springs Valley (71), and Lahontan Reservoir (66). However, the Cold Springs Valley location was determined to not be acceptable due to lack of water.

Following these objective evaluations and public deliberations the State Public Works Board recommended that the new facility be sited at a location near Ely and this recommendation was incorporated in the Governor's Executive Budget recommendation.

to the 1979 Legislature. In his state-of-the-state address to the Nevada Legislature, the Governor indicated that "With regard to capital construction, the largest single proposal in the budget is \$25.9 million for a new medium security prison which would house some 400 inmates initially, but with the capacity to expand to 600. The necessity for this facility is widely accepted, and the essential question seems to be its location. In this connection, the citizens of White Pine County indicated a keen interest and will be available to provide specific details.

Both the Senate Finance and the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means considered the recommendation of the State Public Works Board and the Governor in siting the new facility, and both committees took testimony from various groups and individuals interested in the outcome of the siting decision. Also, the Assembly Ways and Means Committee traveled to Ely to review the recommended site and assess, through public hearings, community sentiment on the proposed location. After their separate deliberations, the Assembly Ways and Means Committee acted to place the new prison facility at Ely in accordance with the State Public Works Board's and Governor's recommendations. However, the Senate Finance Committee expressed an interest in siting the new facility in southern Nevada and requested that the State Public Works Board conduct additional reviews of locations in southern Nevada and elsewhere.

Following these reviews, the Senate Finance Committee eventually chose a potential site near the community of Indian Springs, some 30 miles north of Las Vegas. The Committee also recommended that the proposed new prison be initially built to accommodate 600 inmates and recommended that the appropriation be increased by \$4,901,000 to provide for this expanded bed space. After much debate, some of it heated and bitter, the Assembly Ways and Means Committee and eventually the entire legislature concurred in the prison siting and prison size decision that was made by the Senate Finance Committee and the 1979 Capital Improvement Act (chapter 622) provided \$30,500,000 from the General Fund for "a 600-inmate prison to be located near Indian Springs.

The 1979 Legislature also provided funds to start two 30- to 40-inmate restitution centers, one in northern and one in southern Nevada, and detailed the operating requirements and procedures for the restitution program through chapter 422. Additionally, the 1979 Legislature significantly expanded the Honor Camp Program reinstated by the 1977 Legislature by increasing the Camp's capacity by 64 beds in northern Nevada and by starting a new 36-inmate Honor Camp in Lincoln County.

Against this background of controversy over prison size and siting and expansion of alternative forms of incarceration, it is appropriate to briefly review the recent history of the State Prison System in Nevada.

II NEVADA'S PRISON SYSTEM

The Nevada Prison System originated with the establishment of a territorial prison in 1862 at Abe Curry's Warm Springs' property. This property, several miles east of Carson City and the site of the Warm Springs Hotel, was purchased by the 1861 Territorial Legislature and was utilized as a territorial prison. The property was assumed by the state upon statehood and the State Constitution, adopted in 1864, made provision for a state prison to be governed by a Board of Prison Commissioners composed of the Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney General.

Since the Warm Springs' site included a stone quarry, inmate labor was utilized to cut stone from the quarry to be used in construction of the prison's buildings. The original cell house was 41 feet long and 28 feet, 6 inches wide (inside measurements) and consisted of 16 cells. In 1864, there were 22 inmates, a Warden and a staff of seven, including a Deputy Warden, Lieutenant, Superintendent of Labor and four Guards. The annual operating budget for fiscal year 1865, was \$20,000.

In 1909, the legislature appropriated \$25,000 for the acquisition of a 1,140-acre farm located south of Carson City along the Ormsby and Douglas County border. In 1928, the State Prison began the manufacture of license plates for the state's motor vehicles. Production of the state's license plates has been a function of the Nevada State Prison since this date and, in calendar year 1979, the plate factory produced 465,260 single plates. Two plates are produced for most motor vehicles, with single plates being produced for trailers, motorcycles, motor carriers, dealer autos, loaner autos and dealer trailers. The license plate factory is currently housed in a metal, industrial type building and employs approximately 20 inmates in the production process.

In 1961, the legislature appropriated \$90,000 to the State Public Works Board to plan and design a Minimum Security Prison on Prison Farm land and authorized the issuance of \$1,410,000 of State General Obligation Bonds for the purpose of constructing, equipping and furnishing in a minimum manner a Minimum Security Prison. The funds were to be utilized to construct a number of cement block buildings: a gate house, the administrative building that included medical and dental areas, a warehouse, laundry and power plant, a kitchen-dining room and a school, library and chapel. The 1961 Legislature also appropriated \$261,320 from the General Fund to acquire the necessary property and to design and construct a Women's Prison at a site to the west of the Nevada State Prison.

The 1963 Legislature provided a General Fund appropriation and authorization to issue General Obligation Bonds in a combined amount of \$587,900 to design and construct two housing units.

at the new prison facility capable of accommodating 144 inmates each in 12 inmate dorms

The 1965 Legislative Session provided for an industrial building at the new Minimum Security facility, an addition to the Women's Prison started in 1961, and new kitchen and dining facilities at the Maximum Security facility

In 1966, a Special Legislative Session provided a General Fund appropriation of \$1,020,500 to construct a third 144-inmate housing unit and two additional security towers at the Minimum Security Prison

The 1967 Legislative Session appropriated funds to expand the Women's Prison and both appropriated General Funds and provided bonding authority for the construction of an additional industrial building and a multipurpose building at the Minimum Security facility

In 1969, the Legislature provided General Fund appropriations for additional expansion at the Medium Security facility, funds for construction of a dairy barn and processing plant at the prison farm, and funds necessary to remodel the administrative section of the Maximum Security Prison

In 1971, the Legislature made appropriations totaling \$672,300, to accomplish a number of miscellaneous improvements at all three institutions and to provide an additional 10 bed spaces at Women's Prison

The 1973 Legislative Session, in response to a growing inmate population, appropriated \$2,628,000 of Federal Revenue Sharing funds received by the State of Nevada to construct a fourth housing unit (capacity of 90 inmates), a third vocational building, and a new utility building at the Medium Security Prison. The same legislative session also provided a \$189,000 General Fund appropriation to construct a kitchen-dining hall addition at Women's Prison

In 1975, with inmate populations rapidly increasing, the legislature appropriated \$6.7 million from the General Fund to design and construct a 250-inmate facility in Clark County. This facility was designed for youthful, first-time, minimum/medium security offenders who are willing to participate in the Department of Prisons' educational and program activities. The State Public Works Board had recommended that the facility be sited south of Vegas Valley Drive, east of Hollywood Boulevard near the City Dump. After much debate, the legislature chose to locate the proposed new facility near Jean, Nevada

The 1977 Legislature provided an additional \$3.6 million to expand the Jean facility to accommodate an additional 100 inmates and to

provide additional program facilities at the site. Both the original appropriation for the Jean facility made by the 1975 Legislature and the additional appropriation for expansion made by the 1977 Legislature were augmented by federal funds and later by an allocation from the Interim Finance Committee. Also, in 1977, the legislature appropriated an additional \$2.4 million to construct a fifth housing unit (90-inmate capacity) at the Medium Security Prison and for other miscellaneous improvements at that facility. The session also provided a General Fund appropriation of \$8.5 million to remodel and rehabilitate the Maximum Security Prison in Carson City. This project provided for new plumbing fixtures and electrical systems in certain existing cell blocks, enlargement of the old quarry to provide an athletic field, rehabilitation of the yard area, renovation of the existing old buildings, and construction of new living units, a new administrative building and new vocational shop buildings.

Between the 1977 and the 1979 Legislative Sessions, the Interim Finance Committee authorized the State Public Works Board to accept a \$1.5 million federal grant from the Economic Development Administration to construct an additional 54-bed housing unit at the Women's Prison.

In 1979, with expansion possibilities at existing facilities severely limited by water and sewer availabilities, the legislature appropriated \$30.5 million from the state's General Fund to design and construct a new 600-inmate facility near Indian Springs in Clark County. As detailed in the introduction, this facility was recommended by both the State Public Works Board and the Executive Budget to be a 400-inmate facility, expandable through future construction to 600 inmates, located near Ely. After considerable debate, the legislature decided to build a 600-inmate facility from the outset, increased the appropriation recommended for the facility, and chose to site it in southern Nevada.

The 1979 Legislature also provided \$1.3 million from the General Fund to construct a 30-inmate psychiatric unit at the Medium Security Prison and \$1.9 million from the General Fund to construct an activity building and medical-dental building at Women's Prison. Table I, on page 6, provides detail on all prison capital improvements which have been approved from the 1961 Legislative Session forward.

As indicated previously, much of the growth in the physical facilities of the State Prison System was necessitated by increases in inmate populations. Table II, on page 10, illustrates the population growth that has occurred in the Nevada Prison System since fiscal year 1971-72 and compares this growth with estimates contained in the various Executive Budgets. Table III, on page 11, shows, by fiscal year, operating costs of the Nevada Prison System and indicates the average cost of maintaining an inmate during the applicable fiscal year. This operating budget history, as does the capital improvement history, illustrates a continuing

TABLE I
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS NEVADA PRISON SYSTEM

	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Funding Source</u>
<u>I 1961 Legislative Session</u>		
A Acquire Property Design and Construct Women's Prison	\$ 261,320	G, F.
B Design and Start Construction on Minimum Security Prison	\$1,500,000	G F & G O B.
C Miscellaneous Improvements at Maximum Security Prison	\$ 120,000	G F
<u>II 1963 Legislative Session</u>		
A Design and Construct Housing Units at Minimum Security Prison	\$ 587,900	G F & G O B
B Miscellaneous Improvements at Maximum Security Prison	\$ 119,800	G F
<u>III 1965 Legislative Session</u>		
A Construct Industrial Building, Develop Water System and Add to Central Heat System at Minimum Security Prison	\$ 296,800	G F & G O B
B Addition to Women's Prison	\$ 124,300	G O B
C Provide Kitchen/Dining Facility and Complete Chapel at Maximum Security Prison	\$ 330,200	G F & G O B
<u>IV 1966 Special Legislative Session</u>		
A Construct Housing Unit 3, Security Towers 3 and 4, and Other Miscellaneous Improvements at Minimum Security Prison	\$1,020,500	G F

TABLE I
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS NEVADA PRISON SYSTEM

		<u>Cost</u>	<u>Funding Source</u>
V	<u>1967 Legislative Session</u>		
A	Construct Southwest Confinement Wing at Women's Prison	\$ 82,800	G F
B	Construct Multi-Purpose (Gym) Building, Industrial Building #2, and Expand Laundry at Northern Nevada Correctional Center	\$ 638,300	G F & G O B
VI	<u>1969 Legislative Session</u>		
A	Acquire Additional Water Supply, and Expand Facilities (Academic Building, Auto Shop, Gate House (Visiting) at Medium Security Prison	\$ 262,900	G F
B	Construct Dairy Barn and Processing Plant at Prison Farm	\$ 167,900	G F
C	Renodel Administrative Section at Maximum Security Prison	\$ 92,300	G F
VII	<u>1971 Legislative Session</u>		
A	Pave Visiting Parking Area/ Perimeter Road, Construct Central Supply Building, and Construct Addition to Central Bakery at Medium Security Prison	\$ 350,200	G F
B	Purchase Milk Processing Equipment and Pave Area Surrounding Barn at Prison Farm	\$ 44,500	G F
C	Construct 10-Inmate Addition to Women's Prison	\$ 223,400	G F
D	Install T V System and Replace Radio/Phone Systems at Maximum Security Prison	\$ 54,200	G F

TABLE I
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS NEVADA PRISON SYSTEM

		<u>Cost</u>	<u>Funding Source</u>
VIII	<u>1973 Legislative Session</u>		
A	Construct 4th Housing Unit, Vocational Building #3, a New Utility Building, and Other Miscellaneous Improvements at Medium Security Prison	\$2,628,000	R S
B	Construct Kitchen/Dining Hall Addition at Women's Prison	\$ 189,000	G F
IX	<u>1975 Legislative Session</u>		
A	Provide Security Lights, Enlarge Infirmary, and Connect Medium Security Prison to Carson Sewer System	\$ 302,085	G F
B	Design and Construct 250-Inmate Facility in Clark County	\$7,728,142	G F & F F (\$1,000,000)
C	Provide Recreational/Industrial Building at Maximum Security Prison	\$ 306,572	G F
X	<u>1977 Legislative Session</u>		
A	Provide Miscellaneous Improvements (Activity Rooms and Program Areas) and Construct 5th Housing Unit at Medium Security Prison	\$2,416,600	G F
B	Construction of Additional Program Facilities (Auto Shop, Laundry and Dry Cleaning Shop), Electrical Power Connections and Expansion of Facilities to Accommodate an Additional 100 Inmates	\$4,116,913	G F & I F C (\$495,713)

TABLE I
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS NEVADA PRISON SYSTEM

		<u>Cost</u>	<u>Funding Source</u>
C	Rehabilitate Maximum Security Prison	\$8,522,400	G F
D	Classroom Additions at Women's Prison	\$ 150,200	
XI	<u>Interim Finance Committee</u>		
A	Construction of Additional Housing Unit at Women's Prison	\$1,540,000	F F
XII	<u>1979 Legislative Session</u>		
A	Miscellaneous Improvements (Fire Alarms, Freezer, and Alternative Fuel System) at Medium Security and Women's Prisons	\$ 427,300	G F
B	Construction of Activity Building and Medical/Dental Building at Women's Prison	\$ 1,905,000	G F
C	Construction of 30-Inmate Psychiatric Unit at Medium Security Prison	\$ 1,302 000	G F
D	Emergency Power Systems at Maximum and Medium Security Prisons	\$ 292,000	G F
E	Design and Construct 600-Inmate Institution Near Indian Springs	\$30,500,000	G F

Legend

Cost - Appropriation and/or Authorization
 G F - General Fund
 G O B - General Obligation Bond
 R S - Revenue Sharing
 F F - Federal Funds
 I F C - Interim Finance Committee (Contingency Funds)

Source Department of Prisons and State Public Works Board

TABLE II
INMATE POPULATION TRENDS
ACTUAL COMPARED TO PROJECTIONS

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Executive Budget Projections</u>	<u>Actual Active Inmates</u>	<u>Change in Actual Active</u>
1971-72	747	650	
1972-73	769	664	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
1973-74	690	759	14 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
1974-75	690	800	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
1975-76	937	855	6 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
1976-77	1,031	970	13 5%
1977-78	1,037	1,152	18 8%
1978-79	1,137	1,363	18 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
1979-80	1,569		
1980-81	1,835		

Source Fiscal Analysis Division from information contained in the Executive Budget and from inmate count reports supplied by the Department of Prisons. The inmate population projections are the projections made for the following biennium in each Executive Budget and do not reflect revised estimates made during the year, and for the year in which the legislature meets.

TABLE III
OPERATING COST TRENDS

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total Prison Operating Expenditures</u>	<u>Average Cost Per Inmate</u>
1971-72	\$ 3,083,391	\$4,744
1972-73	3,281,503	4,942
1973-74	4,148,478	5,466
1974-75	4,890,035	6,113
1975-76	6,179,268	7,227
1976-77	7,337,931	7,565
1977-78	10,013,478	8,692
1978-79	12,964,090	9,511

Source Financial reports of the State Controller Inmate population data from Table I

and increasing commitment of state resources to the Nevada Prison System

As would be expected, the Nevada Prison System provides and offers a number of educational and training experiences to the inmate population. As discussed earlier, the Nevada State Prison (NSP), the state's Maximum Security facility, provides the necessary inmate labor to operate the state's license plate factory. The Maximum Security facility also currently offers an academic program which is basically a general education development test preparatory program, an adult education program, community college classes to those who qualify and possess funds for tuition and books, and vocational programs in the areas of bookbinding and graphic arts.

Additionally, the Department of Prisons is offering a work experience program at the Nevada State Prison which allows inmates to be employed on a piece-work basis, within the institution by the Richdel Company of Carson City, a manufacturer of sprinkler system components. The Department of Prisons reported to the subcommittee that, as of August 1979, there were 19 inmates involved in this program and that the program has been very well received and has proven valuable as a tool to teach the inmates responsibility and a good work ethic. The Department also has at the Nevada State Prison, as they do at the other institutions in the System, a large number of institutional work assignments throughout the institution which contribute to the Prisons' operation. These institutional work jobs vary from the culinary and custodial jobs to building trades and medical assistance. Breakdowns on the number of inmates participating in the academic, vocational, work experience, and institutional work details available at the Maximum Security institution and the other facilities of the Department of Prisons are contained as Appendix A.

The Nevada Women's Correctional Center (NWCC), with a current designed bed capacity of 104, offers female offenders instruction in remedial adult basic education, high school/G E D preparatory work and office occupations such as typing, filing, and shorthand. Material submitted to the subcommittee by the Department of Prisons indicated that "these three areas are taught on an individualized basis in a learning laboratory setting with the residents signing contracts agreeing to areas of study and hours of study per week." Trustees who qualify for outside work assignments can participate in community college classes on the Carson City campus. Also, the institution offers a culinary arts program, a keypunch program, and participation in the plasmapheresis program (a blood donor program currently operated by Yosilanti Biologicals). Inmates who achieve trustee status qualify for work experience programs which offer jobs in various state agencies or participation in the work experience program which is provided through a contract with Bentley of Nevada. This program, conducted in Cottage 1 of NWCC, allows women inmates to assemble

electronic components on a minimum wage basis for Bentley of Nevada. Twenty-five percent of the inmate participant's earnings are deducted to offset the cost of supervision, room and board, with the remainder of the earnings being either available immediately to the inmate or placed in a savings account (customarily 50 percent of the total wage) for use by the inmate upon eventual release or parole.

The Northern Nevada Correctional Center (NNCC) offers adult basic education classes that are remedial in nature. G E D preparatory classes in the areas of math, science, grammar, social studies and literature and a Title I program which is available to inmates under 21 without a high school diploma. Community college courses, offered by the Western Nevada Community College (WNCC), are also offered at NNCC, with the Department of Prisons reporting that 32 inmates participated in either one or more fall, 1979, courses in Business 101 (28 enrollees), English Communications (21 enrollees), Psychology 101 (24 enrollees) and U S History 101 (26 enrollees). Inmates must make their own financial arrangements for these courses, with some funding being available to eligible inmates through the Veteran's Administration and the Basic Education Opportunity Grants Program. During the fall, one inmate was attending community college classes on the WNCC campus. Vocational programs are available in the areas of auto body and fender, auto mechanics, dry cleaning, welding, upholstery, and landscaping. A number of inmates work outside of the institution on a daily basis in either work experience programs, which are conducted through contract arrangements with various local manufacturers, or through the forestry program, which is operated under the joint supervision of the Department of Prisons and the Nevada Division of Forestry.

Also, inmate labor from NNCC is provided to various state agencies, particularly for outside grounds' maintenance, and is utilized to operate the prison ranch and dairy operation. The dairy operation supplies pasteurized milk, cream, butter, chocolate milk and buttermilk to the Children's Home, the State Mental Health Institute, the Clear Creek Youth Camp and the new Carson City Juvenile Center. A number of inmates participate in the plasmapheresis program and, as at the other institutions, there are a number of institutional jobs which are assigned to inmates to aid in the operation of the institution.

At the Southern Nevada Correctional Center (SNCC), an adult basic education program designed to assist low level achievers, a G E D preparatory program, and the Clark County Evening Adult School program are available to inmates. Through the Clark County Evening Adult School program, instruction in five classes-- Mathematics, Government, History, Science and English--is geared to fulfill the requirements of a diploma program. The program is run by the Clark County School District, and inmates participating in the program are counted for Distributive School Fund.

apportionment purposes through the Adult Diploma Program. In school year 1978-79, the School District reported an "average daily attendance" of 136 enrollees in the SNCC program (apportionment was based on one-fourth of this attendance number as described in NRS 387 1233). During school year 1979-80, the SNCC program had an "average daily attendance" of 104.5 enrollees. The vocational program is staffed by four instructors and offers landscaping, building tradesman, laundry/drv cleaning, auto mechanics, air conditioning/rerrigeration, and a bakery program.

Additionally, work experience programs are available at the SNCC through contract arrangements with local emoloyers. Also, effective July 1, 1979, a forestry program under the joint supervision of the Department of Prisons and the Nevada Division of Forestry is being offered to SNCC inmates through a newly established 36-man Forestry Honor Camp located in Lincoln County. As at the other institutions, institutional work assignments are utilized at SNCC to provide both a work experience for inmates and to accomplish necessary institutional tasks.

III SUBCOMMITTEE METHODOLOGY

In order to conduct the study assigned by A C R 41, the Legislative Commission allocated a budget of \$8,300 to provide for the cost of meetings and the printing of a final report. To conduct the study, the Legislative Commission appointed Assemblyman Sue Wagner (Reno) as subcommittee Chairman, Senator Eugene V Echols (Las Vegas) as subcommittee Vice Chairman, with Senator Wilbur Faiss (Las Vegas), Senator M F Mike Sloan (Las Vegas), Assemblyman Virgil M Cetto (Pershing and part of Churchill Counties), Assemblyman Robert F Rusk (Reno), and Assemblyman Nash M Sena (Las Vegas) as subcommittee members.

The subcommittee held its first meetings on September 13, 1979, and September 14, 1979, in the Legislative Building in Carson City. The first meeting day was devoted to organizational matters and testimony on capital construction needs within the Prison System. The second meeting day was devoted to a tour of the Nevada Department of Prisons' facilities in the Carson City area.

The subcommittee held subsequent meetings on November 15, 1979, and November 16, 1979, in Las Vegas. The first hearing day was devoted primarily to testimony concerning the effectiveness of the education and rehabilitation programs operated by the Department of Prisons, and the second hearing day was devoted to a tour of the Department of Prisons' facilities in the Clark County area.

The subcommittee also held two days of public hearings in Reno on January 10, 1980, and January 11, 1980. These two hearing days were devoted principally to testimony on both alternatives.

to incarceration and alternative forms of incarceration after an individual is sentenced to the custody of the Department of Prisons

The subcommittee held a one-day hearing in Carson City on April 24, 1980, to hear a presentation by the Department of Education on the results of their evaluation of the Department of Prisons' vocational programs, to hear summary testimony from the Department of Prisons on all issues addressed in A C R 41, and to begin formulation of subcommittee recommendations. The subcommittee held a followup work session on June 2, 1980, in Carson City to finalize findings and recommendations.

All meetings of the subcommittee were posted in compliance with the Open Meeting Law, with press releases being circulated to the news media throughout the state on the nature and scope of the meetings. Additionally, letters of invitation were sent to various public criminal justice agencies, judicial agencies and other individuals interested in the criminal justice system and the Nevada Department of Prisons. At these meetings, testimony was provided by Department of Prisons' officials, Department of Parole and Probation officials, local law enforcement officials, state and local public defenders, local prosecutors, members or groups interested in the State Prison and prison reform, interested individuals, and outside experts invited to appear before the subcommittee. Participation by a number of individuals who have had extensive prison and correctional experience outside of the State of Nevada was made possible at several of the subcommittee meetings through the efforts of both the Legislative Counsel Bureau's Research Division and organizations such as the Council of State Governments, the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation, the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture, and the National Institute of Corrections. The Chairman of the subcommittee also was able to attend an advance program seminar on alternatives to prison construction conducted under the auspices of the Brookings Institution's Advance Study Program.

Additionally, the subcommittee reviewed a great deal of the literature concerning prison construction, alternatives to incarceration, and alternative forms of incarceration. The Department of Prisons and the Department of Parole and Probation also generously supplied information which was requested by the subcommittee.

At the subcommittee's final meeting in which public testimony was taken, the Department of Education reviewed the results of their evaluation of the vocational programs offered by the Department of Prisons at the Northern Nevada Correctional Center, the Nevada Women's Correctional Center, the Nevada State Prison, and the Southern Nevada Correctional Center. This report was prepared at the request of the subcommittee and provided a valuable, independent means of evaluating this aspect of the Department of Prisons' rehabilitation program.

IV SUBCOMMITTEE FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A The Need for Additional Construction Within the State Prison System

Because of the relative newness of the Department of Prisons' physical plant, the Department's future construction needs, particularly the addition of bed space, will be determined primarily by current and anticipated inmate populations. The subcommittee heard testimony that indicated that these populations are influenced by crime rates, growth of the general population, efficiency and effectiveness of law enforcement agencies, efficiency of the courts, sentences established by the legislature, sentences given by judges, inmate conduct while incarcerated, number of inmates housed from other jurisdictions, parole rates, and success of persons on probation and parole.

At the subcommittee's initial meeting, the Department of Prisons provided information which indicates that, on a straight line basis, populations could increase from a June 30, 1979, actual count of 1,597 to as many as 3,770 inmates by June 1984. These projections showed an anticipated June 1980 population of 1,884, a June 1981 population of 2,250, a June 1982 population of 2,689, and a June 1983 population of 3,201. (Projections included as Appendix B.) However, the Department of Prisons indicated that these projections are extremely unsophisticated and that they were currently working on more sophisticated population projection techniques which incorporate the various elements that cause population changes. The Department of Prisons told the subcommittee that they would have completed further work and evaluations of this inmate projecting program (the Simulation Population Arrest Through Corrections Exit--S P A C E --Program) by both the November and January meetings. However, the Prisons' efforts on evaluating the adequacy and effectiveness of this inmate population projecting program apparently fell behind schedule and the results of this evaluation were not made available to the subcommittee until the April meeting.

At the April subcommittee meeting, the Department of Prisons told the subcommittee that we have continued to define data and make additional runs of the computer program "S P A C E" and that at this time, the program still does not project population or other data fields within a reasonable percentage of accuracy. The Department concluded that the S P A C E Program is still an unacceptable means of projecting prison population and, as an alternate population projection technique, suggested continued use of the multiple regression statistical method which was used by the Department of Administration's Budget Division during preparation

of the Department of Prisons' fiscal year 1979-80 and fiscal year 1980-81 operating budgets. This statistical technique takes previous population history, fits a mathematical curve to it, and projects the curve forward. Using a 45-month population history from July 1976 through March 1980, the Department reported that the projections are an almost perfect mathematical curve and should prove successful in providing approximate monthly prison population through June 1983.

Results of these updated inmate population projection runs based on the multiple regression method of statistical analysis show an anticipated population as of June 1980 of 1,690, a June 1981 population of 1,962, a June 1982 population of 2,260, and a June 1983 population of 2,583. (The Department of Prisons' analysis of the S P A C E Program and population projections, by month to June 1983, are included as Appendix C.)

Material supplied by the Department of Prisons, the Public Works Board, and the Legislative Fiscal Analysis Division shows that the Department of Prisons has the following designed bed capacities:

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Design Capacity</u>
Nevada Women's Correction Center	104
Nevada State Prison	348
Southern Nevada Correctional Center	350
Northern Nevada Correctional Center	612
Northern Nevada Honor Camp	36
	<u>1,450</u>
 <u>Authorized Additions by 1979 Legislature</u>	
New Prison near Indian Springs	612
Honor Camp (North)	64
Honor Camp (South)	36
Restitution Center (North)	30 to 40
Restitution Center (South)	30 to 40
Psychiatric Unit, NNCC	30
	<u>802</u> to <u>822</u>
 Total - Designed Bed Space	 2,252 to 2,272

Note - Designed capacity of the Nevada State Prison assumes the addition of 288 new beds with completion of the renovation project approved by the 1977 Legislature and utilization of 60 existing cell block beds. It is assumed that bed space in older cell blocks, intended to be phased out in the renovation project, will be phased out.

During the course of the subcommittee's hearings, it became apparent that, at least during the current biennium, it is necessary for the Department of Prisons to exceed the designed institutional capacity at several of its facilities in order to accommodate inmate populations. This situation should be ameliorated by the completion of additional bed space authorized by the 1979 Legislature, especially the opening--anticipated in late 1981--of the new facility near Indian Springs. At the Southern Nevada Correctional Center, the Department increased, in early 1980, the inmate population to 400 inmates, and the population of the Northern Nevada Correctional Center has been increased to approximately 775 inmates. These additional inmates have been accommodated through conversion of day rooms and other space to bed space and through the use of double bunking in dormitory and individual cells. The Department of Prisons has indicated that, from an inmate management and security standpoint, this is not a wise practice.

At the time the subcommittee was meeting, inmate populations were running extremely close to those projected in the Executive Budget. These projections anticipated a June 30, 1980, population of 1,693, and a June 30, 1981, population of 1,977. These figures show a fiscal year-end to fiscal year-end growth of 284 inmates. However, the subcommittee also is aware that legislative approval, at the 1981 Session, of a Multipurpose Center operated by the Department of Parole and Probation (see subcommittee's recommendations under section D--"Alternatives to Incarceration"--in this part of the subcommittee's report) could have the effect of slowing inmate growth rates within the Department of Prisons.

In regards to the Department of Prisons' need for additional capital construction at existing facilities, the Director of the Department told the January 1980, meeting of the subcommittee that the Department's capital improvement requests were not yet available since he had not yet met with the State Public Works Board. However, it was indicated at both this meeting and at the subcommittee's April meeting that the Department would request an additional housing unit at the Nevada Women's Correctional Center, additional housing units at the Nevada State Prison and the Northern Nevada Correctional Center, and completion of the renovation project at the Nevada State Prison (infirmary and academic education areas).

Subcommittee Finding:

The subcommittee finds that the population projection techniques utilized by the Department of Prisons are not adequate on which to base a recommendation on the need for future prison construction. The problem is compounded, at this time, by a lack of information on

the scope of the proposed Mobile Missile (MX) Project and the impact it could have on prison populations. The subcommittee recommends that the Department of Prisons continue development of more sophisticated and reliable methods of projecting inmate populations on which the State Public Works Board, the Governor and the Legislature can base prison construction decisions.

B. The Location and Cost of Any Additional Construction Which May be Needed:

During its hearings, the subcommittee received considerable testimony on prison site selection methods, site selection criteria, correctional construction criteria and techniques, and correctional construction costs.

1. Site Selection Methods:

In two out of the last three legislative sessions (1975 and 1979), the legislature has appropriated funds for, and approved the location of, new prison facilities. In both instances the legislature approved the prison location at a site different than that recommended by the State Public Works Board. In 1975, the State Public Works Board recommended that a new facility be constructed in Clark County "south of Vegas Valley Drive, east of Hollywood Boulevard, near the City Dump." The legislature located the facility some 30 miles to the south of this proposed site at Jean, Nevada. In 1979, the State Public Works Board recommended that another new prison facility be built near Ely, Nevada. The legislature instead located the facility in Clark County near Indian Springs. In both instances, the legislative siting decision was accompanied by long, and sometimes bitter, debate and a relative lack of information on the availability and characteristics of alternate site locations.

During the subcommittee's early hearings, the idea was advanced that Nevada should select prison locations through the mechanism of a site selection committee. This committee could meet, following a legislative determination on the need for a new prison facility through the appropriation process, to carefully evaluate and rank all potential locations. Then, following this thorough analysis of all potential locations in accordance with certain objective criteria (discussed in B.2.), the committee would be charged with the

responsibility of selecting the best and most advantageous site. By allowing a site selection committee to make the site choice, the location decision would be moved out of the political process associated with legislative decisionmaking and would allow for an examination of all potential sites in greater depth.

Also, such a committee could be composed of individuals both knowledgeable and/or interested in the siting decision: the Department of Prisons for a correctional perspective, the Public Works Board for a building and planning perspective, the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources for a natural resource perspective, legislative members for the legislative perspective, and members of the general public for citizen input.

In testimony before the subcommittee both the Director of the Department of Prisons and the Secretary-Manager of the State Public Works Board indicated that they had no objections to the creation of a site selection committee to determine the location of future prisons. Both individuals did, however, feel that such a site selection committee should include representatives from the State Public Works Board as long as the Board is responsible for the design and construction of state prison facilities.

Subcommittee Recommendation

The subcommittee recommends that a site selection committee be statutorily formed to determine the location of future prisons. The committee would meet immediately following a legislative session which has appropriated funds for a new prison facility and would be responsible for determining the new facility's location following an extensive, in-depth review of all possible prison sites. The committee would be chaired by the Director of the Department of Corrections with eight additional members as follows: the Director of the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, the Chairman of the State Public Works Board or his designee from the Board's members, the Majority Leader of the Senate or his designee from the Senate, the Speaker of the Assembly or his designee from the Assembly and four gubernatorial appointees from the general public. The four members appointed by the Governor would serve 4-year staggered terms and all members would receive travel and per diem expenses for meeting attendance. The members who are not public employees would also receive a daily salary for each day while engaged in the committee's business (B D R 16-61, Appendix K)

2 Prison Site Criteria

The subcommittee both reviewed the criteria which was utilized by the State Public Works Board in selecting and recommending a site for the proposed new prison facility to the 1979 Legislature and questioned the Department of Prisons on their siting philosophy. The Director of the Department of Prisons indicated a preference for locating prison facilities near urban areas in order to derive the benefits of the community and its resources. He foresaw a regionalization of prisons with a cluster of institutions being located near the urban areas of southern Nevada (which is the source of 61 percent of the current prison population) and then, dependent on the growth in the prison population, the addition of institutions in northern Nevada.

The criteria employed prior to the 1979 Legislature by the State Public Works Board in evaluating potential prison locations included four equally-weighted categories: prison criteria, physical criteria, cost criteria, and social criteria. Prison criteria included the elements of degree or type of security necessary, institution size, programs to be offered, inmate classification, rehabilitation requirements, building and facility requirements, staffing needs, transportation, and inmate source. Physical criteria included size, location and availability of site, urban relationship, utility availability, site access, site topography, physical and geological features and hazards, zoning, adjacent development, variances, climate, and waste disposal. Cost criteria included land, construction, utilities, operating, cost of living, and local tax effect. Social criteria included local acceptance, local labor characteristics, community facilities and characteristics, community-prison programs, and court capabilities.

The State Public Works Board then applied these criteria to 13 different locations containing 21 different potential sites. The results of this ranking process appear on page 1 of Part I--"Introduction"--of this report. However, during the latter part of the legislative session, the Senate Finance Committee requested that the State Public Works Board evaluate additional sites in the Indian Springs' area. In this evaluation process, the four criteria were simplified to location, a reasonable commuting distance of the metropolitan area of Las Vegas, adequate size and an adequate supply of water. The Board's definition of a reasonable commuting distance was 30 to 40 miles.

During the ranking process, the State Public Works Board also adopted the general criteria that major prison institutions should be at least 50 miles apart to reduce chance of riots and other disturbances. Initially, it was thought that this criteria originated from Federal Bureau of Prisons' recommendations. However, the State Public Works Board was unable to substantiate this or attribute the criteria to any other source and indicated, instead that the criteria was accepted by the Board and previous Prison administrators because of the concern that too close a proximity would create management and program problems.

At the request of the subcommittee, the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources assessed the State Public Works Board's potential sites from a natural resources perspective and standpoint. These evaluations were based on current natural resource conditions, and the Department emphasized that the availability of these resources can change rapidly with development and specifically in the case of water and sewage capacity, and that the status of groundwater basins and available sewage capacity may be modified at such times as future investigations and information may warrant. (The Department of Conservation and Natural Resources' sites assessment is contained in Appendix D.)

The subcommittee also heard testimony that emphasized the importance of locating prisons near education, vocational, and support services such as social services and emergency services such as medical, fire and law enforcement. This testimony is supported by Standard 4147 of the American Correctional Association's Commission on Accreditation for Corrections' Manual of Standards for Adult Correctional Institutions which recommends that new correctional facilities be located within 50 miles of a civilian population center that can provide services to support correctional goals. The manual indicates that proximity to a civilian population center provides community services to support correctional goals, such as, social services, schools, hospitals, colleges and universities, and employment opportunities. It also allows for recruitment of personnel having racial and ethnic origins similar to those of inmates. Proximity to a civilian population center also allows the institution to procure maintenance services more efficiently and at less cost.

Subcommittee Findings and Recommendations

The subcommittee finds that the site selection criteria developed by the State Public Works Board provide an excellent method of objectively evaluating potential prison site locations throughout the state. However, the subcommittee feels that these criteria are not equally important and should, instead, be considered by the site selection committee in the following order of importance: (1) prison criteria, (security requirements, programs offered, rehabilitation requirements, staffing requirements, inmate source, etc.); (2) physical criteria (size, availability of water and utilities, access, zoning, etc.); (3) cost criteria (land, construction cost, operating cost, local tax effect, etc.); and (4) social criteria (local attitude towards prison facilities, local labor characteristics, availability of community programs, availability of support services, etc.). These four criteria are to be looked upon as the minimum criteria to be used in siting any future prison institutions, with the site selection committee utilizing additional, or supplemental, criteria if they feel it necessary. Application of these four criteria is not intended to rule out, if the criteria can be met, rural locations for prison sites. (B D R 16-61, Appendix K)

The subcommittee did not find any evidence to support the concept that prison institutions should be located 50 miles apart from each other and feels that this concept should not be utilized as a criteria in evaluating any future prison sites.

3 Correctional Construction Criteria and Costs

In addition to its recommendations on prison siting, the Commission of Accreditation for Corrections' Manual of Standards for Adult Correctional Institutions also makes a number of recommendations on institutional size and physical plant characteristics. Some of the standards for new or existing physical plants are as follows:

Standard 4140--Where an institution houses more than 500 inmates, there are decentralized units of no more than 500 inmates each. (Essential)

Discussion Decentralized or functional units permit programs to be conducted on a smaller, more manageable scale, and decisions affecting inmates to be made by those personnel who know them best. Functional units generally are staffed by a unit

manager, care manager, counselor, unit officer, and secretary. Additional personnel may include an educational coordinator and a mental health specialist.

Standard 4142--There is one inmate per room or cell, which has a floor area of at least 60 square feet, provided inmates spend no more than 10 hours per day locked in, exclusive of counts when confinement exceeds 10 hours per day, there are at least 80 square feet of floor space (Important)

Discussion The institution should provide humane care. Single cells provide privacy and enable inmates to personalized living space. Less personal living space is required for inmates who have programs and activities available to them throughout the institution.

Standard 4143--Each room or cell has
Toilet facilities
Lighting of at least 20 footcandles, which is both occupant- and centrally controlled
Circulation of at least 10 cubic feet of fresh or purified air per minute
Hot and cold running water, unless there is ready access to them
Acoustics that insure noise levels that do not interfere with normal human activities
Bunk, desk, shelf, hooks or closet space, chair or stool and
Natural light (Essential)

Discussion Sensory deprivation should be reduced by providing variety in terms of space, surface texture, and colors. Natural lighting should be available from a source within 20 feet of the room or cell. The bed should be off the floor with a clean, covered mattress and blankets provided as needed. Adequate shower facilities should be provided so that each inmate can bathe daily.

These and other similar standards for correctional construction were brought to the attention of the subcommittee by various testifiers. They indicated that various courts, correctional associations such as the American Correctional Association (the sponsor of the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections), and correctional agencies and entities are developing standards that address both the physical plant and the

operating policies of correctional institutions In many instances these standards are becoming guideposts both for courts and correctional officials to achieve The subcommittee, however, feels that the state should not construct correctional facilities that exceed any standards required by either the U S or the State Constitution

Subcommittee Findings and Recommendations

The subcommittee finds that the site selection committee, when comparing construction cost alternatives and the State Public Works Board, when designing and constructing correctional facilities, should comply with only the minimum construction criteria that are in their opinion necessary to comply with the Constitution

The subcommittee also heard testimony from the Department of Prisons that indicated that correctional facilities should be designed and constructed as structurally flexible as possible in order to respond to all types of inmate behavioral problems, with the housing characteristics of facilities being able to respond to both highly motivated and behaviorally problemated inmates The Department pointed out that this is increasingly important as Nevada's prison population becomes younger, more disparate in terms of academic and vocational age, and behaviorally less predictable and more impulsive A case in point would be the Southern Nevada Correctional Center at Jean which, when originally presented to the 1975 Legislature, was seen as a minimum security institution to house the state's youthful less violent type of offender Now, according to the Department of Prisons, it is necessary to house hardened prisoners at the institution

One correctional expert, from outside of the State of Nevada, told the subcommittee that, from his review of Nevada's current and projected prisoner populations, there should not be a need, in the foreseeable future for Nevada to construct any additional maximum or medium security facilities He indicated that Nevada's inmate population should contain a substantial number of minimum risk offenders who need not be confined to a maximum or medium security institution

Subcommittee Findings and Recommendations

The subcommittee endorses the facility flexibility concept as presented by the Department of Prisons and recommends that prison institutions and facilities be

designed as flexibly as possible to accommodate future program and custody needs

C The Effectiveness of the State Prison in Rehabilitating Prisoners

The Department of Prisons provided the subcommittee with statistical information on certain characteristics of their inmate population as of specified dates. This information included an age breakdown, an ethnic profile, a breakdown by Nevada counties and other states showing location from which inmates were committed, sentence length, and data on educational and tested grade level.

As of October 1, 1979, the Department's 1,584 inmates whose records contained birthdates had an average age of 30.45 years, a median (equal number above--equal number below) age of 28 years, and a modal (most common) age of 24 years. One hundred and sixty-one inmates were 20 years of age or younger, 796 were between 21 and 30 years of age, 398 were between 31 and 40 years of age, 143 were between 41 and 50 years of age, 69 were between 51 and 60 years of age, and 17 were above 61 years of age. The Department reported that as of a recent date, 65 percent (1,058) of the inmates were Caucasian, 28 percent (451) were Black, 3 percent (56) were Hispanic, 2 percent (32) were Indian, 4 percent (8) were Asian, and 1 percent (17) were of unknown ethnic origin.

As of this same date, 60 percent (973) were committed from Clark County, 26 percent (428) from Washoe County, 3 percent (44) from Elko County, 3 percent (42) from Carson City, 2 percent (34) from Douglas County, 5 percent (78) from the remaining 12 counties, and 1 percent (23) were from out-of-state institutions or were federal transfers. The most frequent sentence length served by inmates released from January 1978 to October 1979 was five years.

Data on educational level and tested grade level¹ shows that in reading, 1,173 tested inmates had a score (tested grade) of 9.15; in math, 1,170 tested inmates had a score of 7.92; in language, 1,145 tested inmates had a score of 8.03; and in spelling, 1,150 tested inmates had a score of 8.48. A statistical summary compiled by a criminal justice professor from the University of Nevada at Las Vegas on 1,170 inmates whose records were centrally maintained as of January 1, 1980, showed that, as of this date, 19.8 percent

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The Department reported that not all of the test scores were available because of the lack of initial classification summary sheets, persons refused to take the test, persons were sick when the test was given, or persons were illiterate and could not read the test.

(232) of the inmates had completed less than 10th grade 45.6 percent (533) had completed either 10th or 11th grade 25.8 percent (302) had completed 12th grade 6.2 percent (72) had completed 1 to 4 years of post high school training 1.1 percent (13) had completed work beyond the first 4 years of college, with no data available for 1.5 percent (18) of the inmates. Compiled somewhat differently, the study's data shows that 78 percent (920) of the inmates' records reflect successful completion of at least the 10th grade (profile, which also contains data on sentences and sentence length, is included as Appendix E)

In response to a request from the subcommittee, the Department of Prisons supplied specified information about the inmate population as of February 1, 1980. As of this date, they compiled records on 1,574 inmates which indicated that 308 had previously served time in the Nevada Department of Prisons, that 466 had previously served time in prison institutions of other states and that 80 inmates had served time both in Nevada and in at least one prison institution of another state. This indicates that, as of February 1, 1980, 694 inmates, or 44 percent of the total prison population, had served previous prison time.

As briefly described in Section II of this report, the Department of Prisons offers a variety of programs to inmates. The Department, through its own staff, offers both academic and vocational education courses at the various institutions. The Director of the Department of Prisons' central staff includes a program planner position whose responsibilities include central inmate program development and coordination of the various institutions' educational program. The Nevada State Prison, the Northern Nevada Correctional Center, and the Southern Nevada Correctional Center are each staffed with a Program Director position whose responsibilities include the development and supervision of educational and other inmate programming at the institution.

The Nevada State Prison's educational complement consists of three academic teachers (one acting in a supervisory capacity) and one vocational instructor. The Northern Nevada Correctional Center's educational organization consists of four academic teachers (one acting in a supervisory position), one Title I academic teacher, one academic teacher's aide, a vocational education supervisor, five vocational education teachers and one position devoted to the prison industries' program (the position is supported from the General Fund as a vocational instructor).

The educational staff at the Southern Nevada Correctional Center consists of three academic teachers (one who supervises both academic and vocational educational education) and five vocational instructors. The Department of Prisons, however, reported to the subcommittee that the Southern Nevada Correctional Center has never been fully staffed in both the academic and vocational departments at any one time and that vocational positions have been especially difficult to fill as skilled workers are in great demand in the Las Vegas area. The Nevada Women's Correctional Center's educational department consists of one counselor and one academic teacher. (Organizational charts of each institution's educational department, as prepared by the Department of Prisons, are found in Appendix F.)

In addition to in-house educational efforts, the Clark County Evening High School, the University of Nevada at Las Vegas, the Clark County Community College, and the Western Nevada Community College either have in the past or currently offer courses to inmates under the jurisdiction of the Department of Prisons. Other educational and rehabilitative programming is offered through an LEAA sponsored Substance Abuse Project, the Eastern Nevada Council on Alcohol Drug Abuse, Court Referral Services, the Carson Regional Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, Alcoholics Anonymous, and several CETA financed programs.

The Department of Prisons in response to subcommittee questions on educational policy and workloads, reported that it is departmental policy that the inmate voluntarily agree to participate in rehabilitative programming, with the exception of work assignments and/or where the offender is found to be lacking in the necessary basic educational skills to function in the community. Inmates participating in either academic or vocational programming can earn good days if participation is satisfactory. In order to be classified as full-time academic, an inmate must attend 4 hours of class daily. Inmates in vocational programs attend 6 hours of class daily. Educational programs are of a 12-week duration and successful completion indicates faithful attendance at class and receipt of high school credits for the course. Listings of class offerings, enrollments, completions, and other class data as supplied by the Department of Prisons for the Nevada State Prison, Northern Nevada Correctional Center, and Nevada Women's Correctional Center is contained in Appendix G.

In addition to class load data, the Department of Prisons also supplied workload data on the academic teaching staff. This information, by institution and instructor, is as follows:

I Nevada State Prison--Quarter Beginning 11/13/79

<u>Teacher</u>	<u>Course</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>
<u>A</u>	English	9
	Basic Math	11
	Basic Reading	4
	Independent Studies	6
<u>B</u>	U S Government	5
	Life Science	6
	Anthropology	5
<u>C</u>	Survival Skills	3
	Nevada History	6

Additionally and as reported in Appendix G independent study courses are provided on such subjects as History, Oceanography Reading French Spanish, Art and Avionics In addition to classroom activities, the educational staff at Nevada State Prison brought to the subcommittee's attention the following other professional duties supervision of law and general library educational administration and record keeping, attempting to secure necessary teaching materials and equipment, inmate staff supervision and training, institutional notary, correspondence supervision therapy group sponsorship, individual programs in cell-house, curriculum planning and preparation, and individual counseling as needed

II Northern Nevada Correctional Center--End of 1979

<u>Teacher</u>	<u>Course</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>
<u>A</u>	Grammar	9
	Geography	2
	Practical Writing	5
	Literature	6
<u>B</u>	Science	10
	Government	9
	Life Skills	3
	U S History	9
<u>C</u>	Consumer Economics	5

(Supervisory position responsible for entire academic program, acts as substitute teacher, tests new inmates)

<u>D</u>	Social Studies	6
	General Math	6
	Adult Basic Education	11
<u>E</u>	Responsible for the Title I Program at NNCC This program, remedial in nature and providing a curriculum in reading, mathematics and language arts, is taught on an individualized basis to inmates under 21 years of age	

Data on teacher workload at Southern Nevada Correctional Center was not submitted in a comparable manner to that submitted by the Nevada State Prison and by the Northern Nevada Correctional Center. The material that was submitted to the subcommittee by the educational staff at SNCC indicates that the academic education teachers were, from the inception of the institution principally involved in teaching the G E D preparation class. Workload data on the G E D courses at SNCC is as follows

<u>Month</u>	<u>Enrolled</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Absences</u>
May 1979	7	5	0
June 1979	3	0	0
July 1979	4	0	6
August 1979	<u>No Classes Scheduled</u>		
Sept 1979	12	0	28
Oct 1979*	13	0	52

* Eight classes were cancelled and there were three withdrawals

In addition to the G E D classes taught by SNCC educational staff, classes have been offered to the inmates through the Clark County Evening High School Program, the Clark County Community College, and the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. The Clark County Evening High School operated under the direction of the Clark County School District, sends teachers to SNCC from Las Vegas on Monday through Thursday who teach from 5 p m to 9 p m. Courses leading to a regular high school diploma or a G E D high school diploma, are taught in English, History, Math and Government and enrollees are counted for Distributive School Fund apportionment purposes through the Adult Diploma Program described in NRS 387 1233-(1) (A) (5). The State Department of Education reported to the subcommittee that 1978-79 High School Diploma Program

apportionments included an average daily attendance (A D A) of 136 enrollees from the SNCC As provided for in NRS 387 1233, payment to Clark County School District was based on one-fourth of the A D A , or 34, for a total of \$37,944 School year 1979-80 average daily attendance was reported by the State Department of Education to be 104 5 enrollees at the SNCC, for a total payment of \$32,186

For several semesters, UNLV staff taught classes at the SNCC in Human Relations, Business, Sociology and Hotel Administration These classes were partially made possible by a federal grant received under the provisions of Title I, Part A, of the Higher Education Act of 1965 The Department of Prisons reported that this grant expired in 1979 Community college courses, taught by instructors of either the Western Nevada Community College or the Clark County Community College, are available at both NMCC and SNCC For the semester ending in December 1979, four community college courses were taught at NMCC Introduction to Business 101 (28 enrolled--22 completed), English 101-D (21 enrolled--14 completed), Psychology 101 (24 enrolled--21 completed), and U S History 101 (26 enrolled--19 completed) Course offerings in semester beginning January 1980 include Principles of Management 201-B (28 enrolled), English 102 (7 enrolled), U S History 102 (24 enrolled), Psychology 102 (29 enrolled), and Beginning Drawing 101-2 (18 enrolled) The Department of Prisons indicated that these courses are taught by the staff of the Western Nevada Community College at the NMCC, that the hours of instruction and course requirements are no different than classes being taught on the outside

The SNCC reported to the subcommittee that four courses have been offered at the institution under the auspices of the Clark County Community College They further reported that inmates at the SNCC are not assigned full-time academics as part of their programming package as these programs are offered by outside agencies in the evening hours and programming in these areas is considered voluntary over and above the institutional assignment they may have

At the Nevada Women's Correctional Center the academic program is offered totally by one instructor, and the Department reports that it has been necessary to individualize the program in order to best utilize the instructor's time" and that traditionally structured classes are not offered as this would not allow the instructor to meet all the needs of the offenders Under this program, individualized instruction has been offered in courses such as Shorthand, Accounting, Math, Science, English, and Writing In 1978, 30 offenders took the G E D test 9 passed and 21 failed In 1979, 20 took the test with 8 passing and 12 failing

Subcommittee Findings and Recommendations

The subcommittee is concerned over the low level of inmate participation, the low level of course completion, and the lack of quality in the Department of Prisons' academic programs

The subcommittee finds that the Department of Prisons' Academic Education Program is not fully achieving its goals and is not efficiently and effectively delivering academic educational services. The arrangement at the SNCC whereby the majority of academic classes are offered under the jurisdiction and control of the Clark County Evening High School Program appears both from inmate participation reports and cost, to provide a more effective means of providing academic programs to inmates. Therefore, the subcommittee recommends that the academic programs of the Department of Prisons be operated, not necessarily in the evenings only, under the control and jurisdiction of the local educational agency, with appropriate reimbursement being provided by the state. At its June meeting, the subcommittee requested that the State Department of Education assist in implementing this recommendation and that the results of the Department's work be presented to the 1981 Legislature

Since the Department of Prisons' vocational programs provide a source of manpower for institutional work assignments and the Industries' Program, these programs should for the time being, be operationally retained by the Department of Prisons

The Department of Prisons' vocational training programs vary from institution to institution and both provide skill and work habit training to inmates and provide a source of inmate labor to accomplish departmental and institutional maintenance and work objectives. The NNCC provides vocational training programs in landscaping, upholstery, welding, auto mechanics, auto body and painting, dry cleaning, culinary arts, barber shop and car wash. The Nevada State Prison has programs in bookbinding, printing, the tag plant, culinary arts and the barber shop. The SNCC provides vocational training in landscaping, culinary arts, bakery, auto mechanics, dry cleaning, general building trades and maintenance. Office skills, key punch, and culinary arts training are offered at the Nevada Women's Correctional Center.

Complementing the vocational training offerings, the Department of Prisons also operates an in-house Prison Industries Program which was formally recognized by the 1979 Legislature through passage of Assembly Bill 346.

(chapter 464) The fiscal note prepared on this measure by the Department of Prisons indicated that the Industries' Program would have no fiscal impact at the state level. The Prison Industries Program is currently establishing or operating manufacturing services in metal and wood furniture repair and upholstery, fabrication of school and office furniture, and manufacturing of mattresses and pillows for hospitals and security facilities. Also, a small print shop at the Nevada State Prison performs some bindery services and interdepartmental printing.

In 1975, the State Department of Education conducted an evaluation of the vocational programs of the Northern Nevada Correctional Center. This evaluation was conducted at the request of the Warden and made a number of recommendations aimed at improving the content and delivery of NNCC's vocational education programs (the 1975 evaluation is included as Appendix H). At the request of the subcommittee, the Department of Education updated their 1975 evaluation of the vocational programs at the NNCC and conducted similar evaluations of the vocational programs at the Nevada Women's Correctional Center and the SNCC (this evaluation report is included as Appendix I). The Department of Education's findings included:

- (1) None of the facilities are adequate in size for an effective vocational program, even given the fact that much of the instruction in several of the occupational areas use the maintenance and operation requirements of the prison for on-the-job training.

With respect to equipment, tools and supplies the vocational program suffers even more than with the undersized, limited facilities. There is almost no equipment or tools available. The tools that are used essentially belong to the maintenance department and are not available on a full-time basis for instructional use. (SNCC p 5)

- (2) "In terms of supplies, the situation is again intolerable. Funds apparently are not available for any instructional activity. Materials which are available come from the maintenance department and in most instances are charged back to the instructional budget even though the materials are used for maintenance and operational purposes. One example is a \$300 expense for lawn fertilizer charged to the education budget, but used to fertilize the grass areas in the open yard and athletic field. When instructional supplies are ordered they have been routinely disapproved in the central office in Carson City. (SNCC p 6)

(3) 'While there is no question with respect to using the prison facilities and its maintenance and operation as live work-experience in conjunction with an instructional program, it was the visiting team's conclusion that the maintenance and operation schedule and needs govern the content and sequence of instructional effort * * * In other words, the present system is one in which the construction, maintenance and operation program of the prison determines when and in what order specific vocational skills are taught. Such a system does not permit the orderly development of skills and contradicts any attempt on the part of the teachers to develop a course of study following reasonable standards for an instruction program (SNCC pp 7 and 8)

(4) Funds appropriated for educational functions are withheld by the central office, subject to reapproval, and are utilized for other functions. Over and above the reductions in the funds originally appropriated, expenditures at the prison for certain maintenance and expense costs were charged to the education budget, thereby reducing even further the amount available for instructional supplies and equipment.

The sum total of the methods employed to utilize available funds for vocational education presents one of the most serious problems affecting the delivery of a well-intentioned program (SNCC pp 9, 10 and 11)

(5) The Department of Prisons has not developed an overall vocational philosophy for the vocational programs at the NNCC and, without such a philosophy, it is difficult for the programs to function as designed (repeat of 1975 finding and recommendation). Specific course outlines and course standards were not available at SNCC.

(6) There is no clean-cut statement as to the priority of instructor's responsibilities between institutional maintenance and instruction (NNCC and SNCC)

(7) Funding continues to be a source of concern to supervisors and instructors alike. It appears that money earmarked for vocational programs many times is channeled in other directions. This is discouraging to supervisors and instructors (NNCC p 28)

(8) The Prison Industries' Program is the upper level of vocational education at the NNCC. This program allows inmates who have trained in a particular area to work at a job that pays an hourly wage. Unfortunately,

budgetary limitations continue to limit this type of program (NNCC p 21)

- (9) At the Nevada Women's Correctional Center (NWCC) there is a clearly written statement on the philosophy, objectives, and purpose for vocational education. A number of meaningful and worthwhile courses are offered at NWCC.

In addition to funds appropriated to provide salary support for the various academic, vocational and educational supervisory positions in the various institutions, each institutional budget--NSP, NNCC, NWCC, and SNCC--contains a special category of funds earmarked for educational purposes such as the purchase of textbooks, vocational equipment and other educational materials. In fiscal year 1977-78, the Department of Prisons requested, the Governor recommended, and the Legislature appropriated \$95,640 to the four institutions for this educational category. In fiscal year 1978-79, the Department of Prisons requested, the Governor recommended, and the Legislature appropriated \$87,540 to this special educational category. The Department of Education's vocational evaluation report found that, on occasion, noneducational items, especially routine maintenance items, are charged to this educational category. The subcommittee, however, found that of this \$183,180 of nonsalary funds which was allocated by the Legislature for educational purposes during the 1977-79 biennium, \$98,921, or 54 percent of the total amount, was transferred to other areas of the institution's budget. At the SNCC, \$60,250 was legislatively earmarked for educational programs in the 1977-79 biennium and \$55,000, or 92 percent of the total allocation, was transferred to other areas. These transfers of funds were not illegal and were approved by the Department of Administration and, according to the Department of Prisons, the Board of Prison Commissioners. The Department reported to the subcommittee that "the effect of the transfers was to reduce materials available for the education programs but that "the Department of Prisons continued to provide basic educational services for that biennium.

Subcommittee Findings and Recommendations

The subcommittee recommends that separate appropriations be made for the Department of Prisons' educational programs in order to prevent the diversion of these funds to other purposes. Also routine maintenance and operational items should be charged to the maintenance and operational budgets and not to the educational budgets, and the Department of Administration's Pre-Audit Section should carefully examine educational claims to insure that such charges are not being made.

The subcommittee recommends that the Department of Prisons provide greater central direction and supervision to the vocational education program and other rehabilitative programs operated by the Department. The subcommittee recognizes that there is an existing position within the Office of the Director's budget that is charged with the responsibility of providing central planning, development and direction for the various inmate programs. Also, all of the institutional budgets with the exception of NWCC's contain program director and educational supervisory positions. In light of the subcommittee's recommendation to transfer academic education responsibility to local school districts, the Department of Prisons should clearly justify the continuing need for these positions to the 1981 Legislature.

Additionally, the subcommittee recommends that vocational course offerings be developed to the greatest extent possible around skills that are marketable in the outside job market. Job demand forecasts as supplied by the Employment Security Department and other similar organizations, should be used in determining if the Department of Prisons is teaching salable skills.

In addition to the formal academic and vocational programs offered by the Department of Prisons, the Department also provides, as previously detailed, an in-house Industries Program, various work-living experience programs which allow low security risk inmates to work in the community, a great number of institutional work assignments, and, in conjunction with the Nevada Division of Forestry, Forestry Honor Camps in both northern and southern Nevada. These, and similar programs, all provide inmates with jobs and work assignments of varying degrees of responsibility and trust and, according to the Department of Prisons, provide valuable experience in both skill acquisition and the work ethic.

Also, many of the assignments have public benefit in that they constructively manage inmate time and accomplish public work objectives with inmate labor instead of at substantially greater taxpayer expense. The subcommittee was particularly impressed by the potential of the Prison Industries Program to manage, within a secure setting, inmate time while providing usable, low cost products to public agencies. However, the work-living experience programs potentially have several negative factors which may limit their application and usefulness. First, part of the Department of Prisons' conditions on operating the programs is that they do not displace private citizens from work by the use of inmate labor in the community. If unemployment increases and employers can find non-inmate employees to fill vacancies, the Department of Prisons may find it necessary to discontinue or limit the programs. Second, the Department of Prisons told the

subcommittee on several occasions that they felt that no more than 15 to 20 percent of the total system population would be suitable for community based programs where they can leave secure custody for reasonable periods of time. As alternate programs develop--restitution or a multipurpose center program for instance--a decreasing percentage of the total population may be either not suitable or not available for this type of program.

Subcommittee Findings and Recommendations

The subcommittee strongly supports the Prison Industries Program and various work release programs because they provide for effective management and utilization of inmate time and accomplish work objectives. The subcommittee feels that these programs should be self-supporting in the long run and that they be managed with the goal of defraying the need for taxpayer funds to support the prison system. For example, consideration should be given to budgeting any profits realized by the Industries Program to the vocational education area since these programs serve as a feeder resource to the Industries Program. However, the subcommittee recognizes that seed money may be necessary for supplies and equipment in the Industries Program and feels that a request for such seed monies should, if necessary, be included in the Department's budget submission to the 1981 Legislature.

Throughout its hearings, the subcommittee attempted to assess the impact of the Department of Prisons in successfully rehabilitating the incarcerated offender. The Department of Prisons indicated that the primary objective of their various programs is not to teach a high level of skills but is to effectively manage inmate time and to provide the inmate exposure to the "work ethic." In response to questions from the subcommittee on the effectiveness of their programs in rehabilitating offenders, the Department of Prisons indicated that they had not conducted follow-up studies to indicate if released individuals had found employment in the same or similar areas in which they received training while incarcerated.

A follow-up survey conducted by the Department of Parole and Probation at the request of the subcommittee was also inconclusive. The most concrete statistics examined by the subcommittee--the recidivism rate of over 40 percent--would indicate that the rehabilitative value of incarceration in a state prison institution is questionable.

Subcommittee Finding

The subcommittee finds that there is no data to support a finding that the academic, vocational, and other programs operated by the Department of Prisons are effective in rehabilitating the offender. These programs however, provide constructive management and utilization of inmate time and should be retained and expanded from a correctional standpoint.

D Alternatives to Incarceration of Criminal Offenders and the Efficaciousness of those Alternatives

1 Alternatives to Incarceration

During its hearings, the subcommittee heard considerable testimony concerning alternatives to incarceration and alternative forms of incarceration. Much of this testimony stressed Nevada's high rate of incarceration, which, according to December 31, 1977, data collected by the U S Department of Justice, is sixth among the states in the nation per 100,000 population. The subcommittee, of course, recognizes that a large portion of Nevada's inmate population is attributable to Nevada's nonresident tourist population. However, the high incarceration rate also reflects Nevada's tough attitude towards crime and the relative severity of its sentencing laws. In 1979, for example, the legislature passed measures providing for mandatory jail sentences for offenders who use a gun in the commission of a crime and legislation requiring an increase in minimum time served prior to parole eligibility.

With current capital costs running about \$50,000 per inmate bed at the newly authorized facility near Indian Springs and annual operating cost approaching \$10,000 per inmate, the subcommittee explored methods of dealing with criminal justice offenders other than the construction of traditional prisons and the use of unproductive confinement. Several testifiers stressed sentence practice changes and/or expanded use of probation as a means of dealing with the criminal justice offenders and Nevada's growing inmate population. The State Department of Parole and Probation proposed that the state open two multipurpose centers, one in the north and one in the south, to provide a supervised, structured environment for both probationers who do not require imprisonment and parolees who require some supervision and structure in their environment.

The centers would, according to the proposals advanced by the Department of Parole and Probation, provide an alternative service between the extreme of imprisonment

and the relative freedom of parole and probation In correspondence to subcommittee staff, the Chief of the Department of Parole and Probation indicated that

I would estimate that a multipurpose residential center in the urban areas would result in approximately one-hundred and fifty fewer commitments per year There are two primary types of commitments which could be avoided if we had residential center capabilities The first of these would be the borderline individual who is sentenced to prison because it is apparent that he or she needs some immediate structure which cannot be provided in the community However that structure is normally of a short term nature In other words the individual is simply too unstable due to alcoholism, drugs, or other problems at the time of sentencing to release him to the community or to less structured community programs Therefore, the individual is sentenced to prison and cannot be released until minimum eligibility has been served

The second category would be those persons who are relatively good probation risks, but are sentenced to prison because some element of punishment is deemed necessary Currently county jail sentences in conjunction with probation are utilized for this purpose to some extent However, with the continuing overcrowding in the county jails this is being discouraged more and more Therefore, oftentimes an individual who could be handled in a community is sentenced to prison as a punitive factor It is my belief that a court ordered stay in a residential center would suffice as a satisfactory measure in many cases This of course would also reduce county jail commitments for the above-mentioned purposes

At the subcommittee's January meeting, the Executive Director of Talbert House, Incorporated, a Cincinnati Ohio, social services agency that provides residential services to more than 130 juvenile and adult clients at 10 locations, told the subcommittee that the costs of operating a residential center should be considerably less than the cost of incarcerating the individual within the prison system In addition to lower per-inmate or per-resident operating costs, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration's 1978 study Halfway Houses

identified additional monetary benefits gained by dealing with the offender in the community instead of in prison the resident earns money in the community, the resident provides financial support for his or her family thus eliminating the need for welfare dependence, the resident pays taxes, the resident contributes a portion of his or her income to room and board expenses, the resident accumulates savings, and a portion of the resident's income can be used to make restitution or pay fines

The Department of Parole and Probation's budget estimates to operate the two centers (Appendix J) show a first year total cost of \$587,830 and a second year total cost of \$658,162 The Department estimates that resident payments for maintenance, a charge of between \$3 to \$5 per day to center residents, would generate an estimated \$25,000 the first year and \$90,000 in the second and succeeding years Applying this income to the multipurpose center operation leaves a projected General Fund need of \$562,630 in fiscal year 1981-82 and \$568,162 in fiscal year 1982-83 The Department notes that these costs do not substantially differ from the cost of maintaining a person in prison, but they could be reduced if the centers were operated by contractors and not state employees Additional monetary advantages would accrue through the resident's payment of taxes and family support and the Department indicated that if the programs are successful, and if alternatives to incarceration are expanded in Nevada, it is conceivable that such programs will eliminate the need, or certainly delay the need to construct expensive new prisons

Subcommittee Recommendations

The subcommittee recommends that two multipurpose centers, one in Washoe County and one in Clark County be established on a trial basis under the administrative supervision of the Department of Parole and Probation The centers would be used to provide structured supervision to adult offenders who have not previously served time in any state prison institution Two types of offenders would be housed in the centers First, convicted offenders could be assigned to the centers as a condition of probation if the Department of Parole and Probation's presentencing investigative report recommended such an assignment Such an assignment could include especially in the case of a property offender, restitution to the victim of the offender's criminal activities Second, convicted offenders who have violated the conditions of their probation could be

assigned to the center for a period of time for both structured supervision and punishment purposes
(B D R S-63, Appendix K)

The Department of Parole and Probation's presentation to the subcommittee included use of the multi-purpose centers to house individuals who were on parole status from the Department of Prisons. The subcommittee feels that it would not be wise to commingle individuals who have served prison time with those who have never served a prior prison sentence and recommends that the proposed multi-purpose centers not be used to house parolees

Testimony before the subcommittee by those experienced in the operation of such centers indicated that the cost of housing an individual in such a center should be considerably less than housing an inmate in a prison institution. The cost figures submitted by the Department of Parole and Probation do not reflect such a savings. The subcommittee therefore recommends that the Department of Parole and Probation carefully analyze its budget proposal for the operation of the centers to reduce costs where possible within the limits of safe supervision

In 1979 the legislature enacted Senate Bill 575 (chapter 571) which provided for the commitment of certain convicted felons to the Department of Prisons for a period not exceeding 120 days for evaluation purposes prior to sentencing. In order to be eligible for this program, the convicted felon must have never been held in any detention facility for more than 30 consecutive days. The Department of Prisons told the subcommittee that as of April 1979, 11 individuals had been sentenced to the Department under the 120-day program for evaluation purposes and other testimony indicated that the law possibly excluded individuals from the program who had been unable to post bail and had been held in a county jail for more than 120 days while awaiting and during trial.

Subcommittee Recommendations and Findings

The subcommittee recommends that chapter 571 1979 Legislature, be amended to provide eligibility for the 120-day evaluation program for any convicted felon who has not been sentenced to a detention facility for more than 6 months. (B D R 14-59, Appendix K)

2 Alternative Forms of Incarceration

As previously detailed in this report, the Department of Prisons currently operates honor camp and restitution programs that allow inmates to live and work away from the more structured institutional prison environment. The Honor Camp Program was reestablished by the legislature in 1977 through the appropriation of funds to establish a 36-inmate camp or Prison Farm adjacent to the Northern Nevada Correctional Center. In reestablishing the camps, which had been closed in the late 1960's, the legislature, in chapter 512, detailed a number of qualifications that must be met before an inmate could be assigned to a camp. These qualifications included the provision that an inmate would not be eligible for assignment to a camp if the inmate had committed an assault on any person.

In 1979, the legislature expanded the Honor Camp Program by appropriating funds to expand the Northern Camp to 100 inmates and to start a 36-inmate camp in southern Nevada (Lincoln County). The 1979 Legislature also provided for two restitution centers, one in Washoe County and one in Clark County, with a capacity of between 30 and 40 inmates each.

These two programs provide the Department of Prisons additional flexibility in placing and programming inmates and provide additional bed capacity at considerably less cost, both capital and operating, than the traditional prison setting. Since the restitution centers are located in leased space, capital costs for this additional bed space involved only remodeling expenses and was minimal in cost when compared to prison construction costs. Honor Camp capital costs, as of 1979, were budgeted at less than \$7,500 per bed. Operationally, the two programs run about one-third to one-half of the average per inmate costs experienced in the System's four institutions. Also, both programs have the additional advantage of having inmates help participate in the cost of their maintenance and supervision through a system of charges to program participants.

The Department of Prisons told the subcommittee that the statutory restriction on placing inmates in Honor Camps who have committed an assault severely restricted the number of inmates available for the program. The Department indicated that they were having difficulty in filling the existing authorized 136 beds because of this restriction and would not, if the restriction is maintained, be able to expand existing or fill any possible new camps. The Department felt that normally

between 15 and 20 percent of the total inmate population could be considered for these alternative type of incarceration programs

Subcommittee Recommendations

The subcommittee recommends that the statutory provision prohibiting the Department of Prisons from assigning inmates who have committed an assault to Forestry Honor Camps be repealed. The Department has no such statutory requirements in their other programs--i.e., restitution centers and work-living programs--and is able to assign inmates based on their own classification findings. Assignment to the Honor Camp Program should also result from the internal classification decisions of the Department of Prisons (B D R 16-58, Appendix K)

The subcommittee also recommends that the restitution program established by the 1979 Legislature be continued and that provision be made to permit an inmate to initiate the restitution process by volunteering to make restitution to the crime victim (B D R 16-60, Appendix K)

APPENDIX A

PROGRAMMING - Nevada State Prison

SUMMARY

On September 27 1979 there were 239 inmates in general population 177 in the cellhouse 59 in dormitories and 3 living in the infirmary area

August statistics show that there were 81 inmates enrolled in academic vocational and work-experience programs There were 151 inmates assigned to institutional assignments

Full Time Academic	14	Culinary	45
Part Time Academic	11	Building Trades	12
Graphic Arts	5	Medical	11
Tag Plant	20	Dental	2
Richardel	19	Clothing Room	4
Truck Driving	<u>2</u>	Shortline	13
		Yard Labor	12
TOTAL	81	Porters	18
		Tier Runners	12
		Gym	6
		Law Library	5
		Canteen	3
		Personnel Domestic	3
		School	3
		IST Clerks	<u>2</u>
		TOTAL	151

PROGRAMMING - Nevada Women's Correctional Center

RECAP - NOVEMBER 2, 1979

Intake/Reception	6 Inmates		
Step 1	13 Inmates	Mandatory Life Skills Culinary Arts Adult Basic Education GED - High School Office Occupations Convenience Job Plasmapheresis Program - Earn money Ancillary Programs	Reside in Unit 2
Step 2	11 Inmates	Career Exploration (Same as above)	
Step 3	62 Inmates	Adult Basic Education GED Prep - High School Office Occupations Community College Keypunch In-house Work Experience Outside Work Experience Plasmapheresis Program Ancillary Programs	Reside in Unit 1
Step 4	9 Inmates	Eligible for all of the above	Reside in Cottage Area with Limited Supervision
TOTAL	101 Inmates	As of November 2, 1979	

14 Bentley	6 Community College
15 OWE - CETA	4 Keypunch Class
5 State Agencies	
6 DOP	
2 Keypunch Production	

42 Earning Money -- 37 At no cost to DOP -- 10 In training at no cost to DOP

PROGRAMMING - Northern Nevada Correctional Center

S U M M A R Y

November, 1979

In-House Programming

Academic	40	Law Clerks	5
Community College	32	Psych Attendants	12
Vocations	70	Administrative Aides	8
Culinary	55	Dorm Porters	36
Bakery	10	Misc. Porters	10
Laundry	26	Unit 4 Workers	18
Clerks	20	Unit 5 Workers	19
Maintenance	8	Yard Labor	5
Ranch	12	Perimeter Detail	5
Medical Department	9	Garbage Truck Detail	3

TOTAL - - - - - 413

Inside Work Assignments at no cost to DOP

Plasmapheresis Center 14

Outside Work Assignments at no cost to DOP

Factories	40	Legislative Lawns	4
NDF	60	Governor's Mansion	2
U.S. Forest (Clear Creek)	4	Work Release	7
South Gate	2		

TOTAL - - - - - 119

Unavailable to Program

Intake/Reception	63	Protective Custody	22
Psychiatric Wing	19	Isolation	8
Psychological Wing	30	Medically Unassigned	11

TOTAL - - - - - 153

The Northern Nevada Correctional Center serves as the clearing house for the prison system. All inmates are admitted to the system through the Intake/Diagnostic Center at NNCC. (There were 106 intakes during October of 1979, the highest intake rate in the history of the prison.) Populations at NSP and SNCC are maintained by transfers from NNCC, as well as the work-experience programs in Northern Nevada.

PROGRAMMING - Southern Nevada Correctional Center

SUMMARY

Institutional Assignments	220
(IWE, Culinary, Maintenance, Medical-Dental, Barber Shop, Clerks, Porters, Warehouse, Canteen and Vocations)	
Total in September \$2,533.55	
Academic	
ABE, GED/High School, Clark County Evening Adult	63
Community College	69
Cardio-Pulmonary	20
In-House Work Program	
Department of Motor Vehicles	6
Community Programs	
Western Linen	30
Work Release	<u>14</u>
TOTAL	422

As stated earlier in this narrative, there may be overlapping in programming. The summary shows a total of 422 programming slots while there are 365 men at the institution. The original program concept when the institution opened was that inmates would work in the mornings on institutional job assignments and program in the afternoon and evenings. This planning concept still exists to a degree, thus an inmate working as a barber may also be enrolled in Community College Classes, for example. It is possible for an inmate to be heavily involved in programming or simply completing his institutional assignment and programming no further.

APPENDIX B

POPULATION PROJECTION

Based on 20 percent increase from February through June 1979

June 1979	1597 Actual
June 1980	1884
June 1981	2250
June 1982	2689
June 1983	3201
June 1984	3770

Current population as of September 14 1979 for the Department of Prisons

Nevada State Prison	432
Northern Nevada Correctional Center	730
Southern Nevada Correctional Center	359
Nevada Women s Correctional Center	<u>94</u>
	1 507
Out-Count	<u>97</u>
	<u>1 604</u>

Population Projections

Prison population has been growing at an unprecedented rate The actual in-house population of 1 500 on June 30 1979 was 25 4- larger than projected in the 1977 Executive Budget 7 4- greater than projected in June 1978 and 3 8- greater than projected in the 1979 Executive Budget The 1979 Executive Budget projected a June 30 1980 population of 1 693 the agency is now projecting 1 833

The Department in cooperation with the Budget Division is now updating the S P A C E projection model in order to increase projection reliability

Attached is the most recent long-range population projection

DEPARTMENT OF PRISONS
POPULATION ANALYSIS
MAY 21 1979

<u>Facility Assignment</u>	<u>Inmate Population</u>			
	<u>6/30/79</u>	<u>6/30/80</u>	<u>6/30/81</u>	<u>6/30/82</u>
N S P	311	403	470	336
N N C C	750	810	827	810 (1)
S N C C	330	330	620	620 (1)
N W C C	95	100	100	120
Honor Camp North	35	95	95	95
Honor Camp South		35	35	35
50 Restitution North		30	30	30
Restitution South		30	30	30
New Prison			550	
Total	<u>1,521</u>	<u>1,833</u>	<u>2,207</u>	<u>2,626</u>
Out Count	<u>101</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>101</u>
Total Count	<u>1,622</u>	<u>1,934</u>	<u>2,308</u>	<u>2,727</u>

(1) Facility double bunked

APPENDIX C

PRISON SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT
COMPUTER POPULATION PROJECTIONS
April 24, 1980

In cooperation with the State Budget Division, Department of Parole and Probation, and Central Data Processing Division, the Department of Prisons has expended a considerable amount of effort to develop a computerized program to project inmate population.

We have continued to define data and make additional runs of the computer program S.P.A.C.E. (Simulation of Populations from Arrest to Corrections Exit). At this time, the program still does not project population or other data fields within a reasonable percentage of accuracy. At the last Subcommittee meeting, we reported that the S.P.A.C.E. Program was projecting approximately twelve percent high. After further refinements, the program is still projecting approximately nine percent high and not within an acceptable error rate. The generally accepted error rate, as confirmed by other states that have attempted to use the program, should be three percent or less. Therefore, the S.P.A.C.E. Program is still an unacceptable means of projecting prison population.

We have been in contact with other state correction systems such as Florida, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Arizona, to learn more of their experiences with the S.P.A.C.E. Program. All stated that they attempted to use the program, but with the many variables in data and the methods for data collection, it did not prove to be statistically accurate. These states are now using the multiple regression method for projecting population only or an expensive program developed entirely to fit their state's needs. Developing their own program

required from one to two years development time and many thousands of dollars. Each of the states contacted have research and planning staff as well as large data processing staffs. The Nevada Department of Prisons does not have research and planning staff available for development of a customized population projection package or the funding necessary to contract with the Central Data Processing Division for such a project. It is estimated by Central Data Processing that project development would require a minimum of one year's time and a minimum cost of \$25,000.00.

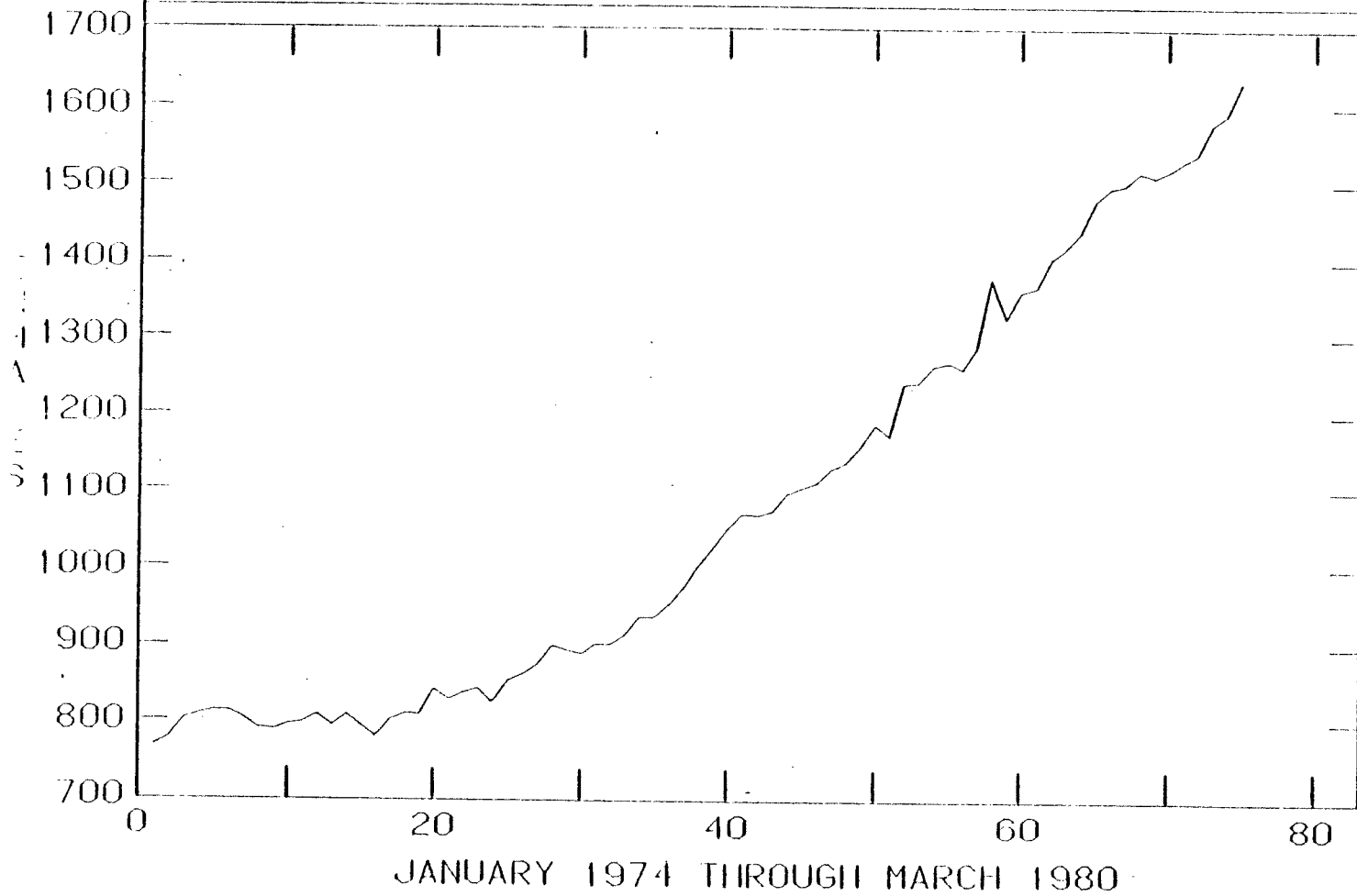
As an alternative to the S.P.A.C.E. Program we have made several runs of the multiple regression statistical method. This method takes previous population history and fits it to a mathematical curve to project population for future months. The Budget Division used this method as an aid in preparing the Fiscal 1980 and 1981 Prison Budgets. We have refined this method with the assistance of Central Data Processing and the Budget Office to project prison population through June 1983. A package of population projections and computer plotted graphs is attached. The projections are based on a forty-five month population history from July 1976 through March 1980. The projections are an almost perfect mathematical curve and should prove successful in providing approximate monthly prison population through June 1983. It should also be noted that the projections show an increase in overall inmate population of fifty-eight percent from the March 1980 population to the June 1983 population.

As of this date, the multiple regression method is our best means of

Page 3

computer population projections. We will continue to explore the possibility of developing a custom computer program to fit the Department of Prisons, Parole and Probation, Budget, and Legislative needs. We will also stay in contact with other state correction systems to monitor new developments in this field.

ACTUAL PRISON POPULATION

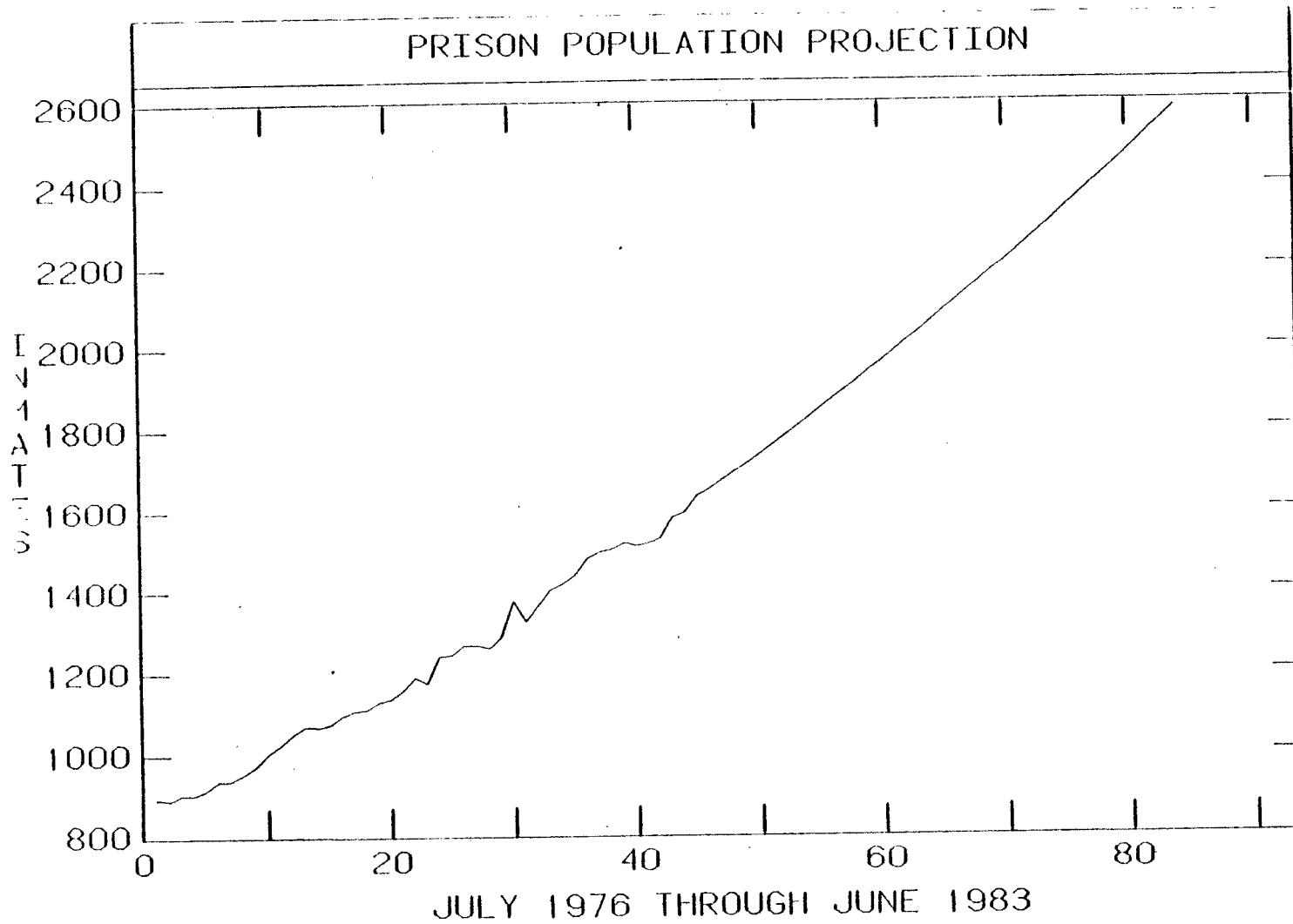


54.

DEPARTMENT OF PRISONS - POPULATION PROJECTION

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
January	853	973	1159	1366	1501	1846	2133	2446
February	861	1002	1108	1404	1593	1869	2158	2473
March	874	1024	1173	1417	1633	1892	2183	2500
April	898	1052	1240	1439	1648	1915	2209	2528
May	893	1070	1243	1479	1669	1939	2234	2556
June	889	1067	1264	1495	1690	1962	2260	2583
July	902	1073	1267	1501	1712	1906	2286	
August	902	1097	1260	1516	1734	2010	2312	
September	913	1105	1289	1510	1756	2034	2339	
October	937	1110	1377	1519	1778	2059	2365	
November	937	1130	1326	1530	1801	2083	2392	
December	953	1137	1361	1542	1823	2108	2419	

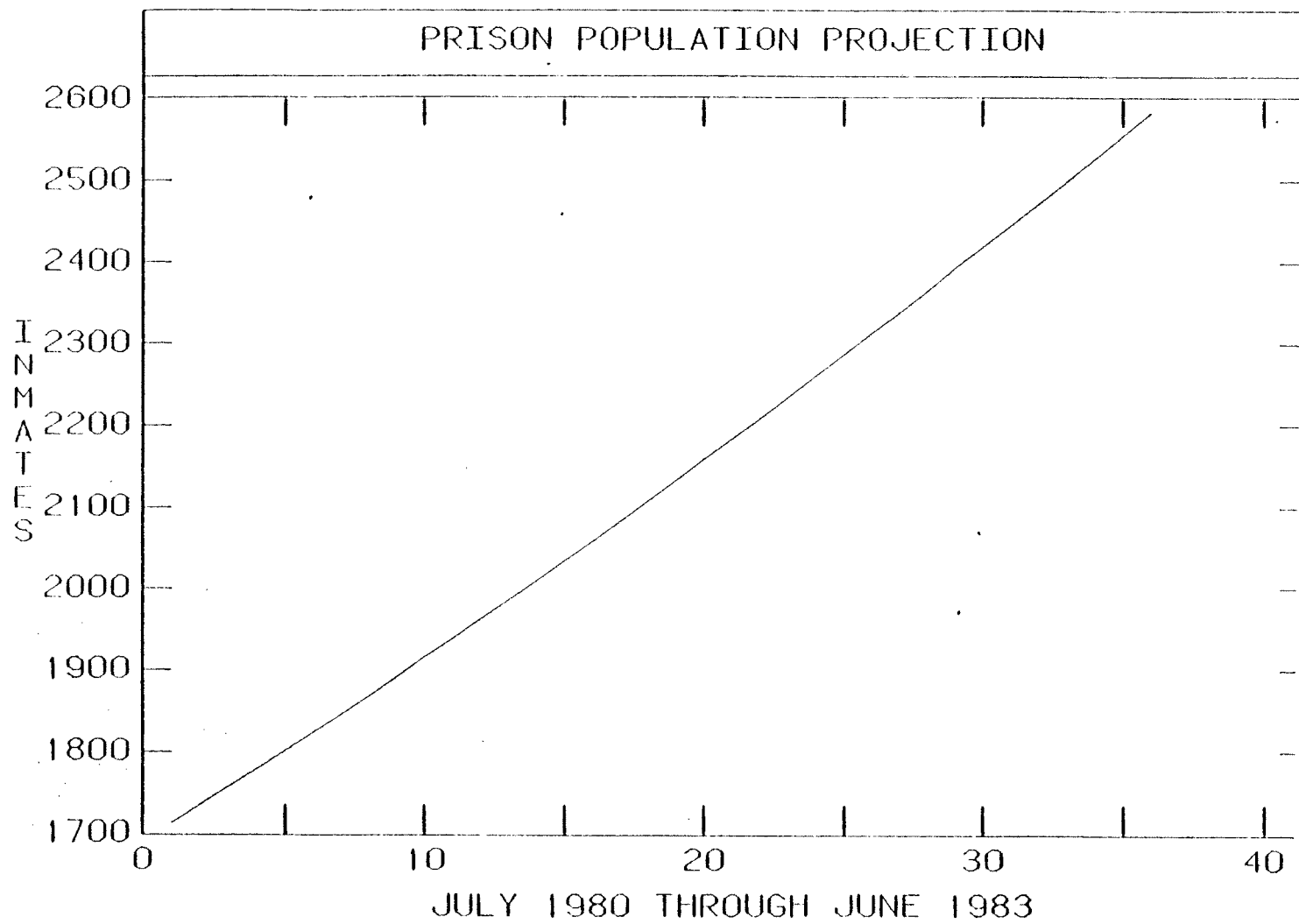
55.



DEPARTMENT OF PRISONS - POPULATION PROJECTION

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
January		1846	2133	2446
February		1869	2150	2473
March		1892	2183	2500
April		1915	2209	2528
May		1939	2234	2556
June		1962	2260	2583
July	1712	1986	2286	
August	1734	2010	2312	
September	1756	2034	2339	
October	1778	2059	2365	
November	1801	2083	2392	
December	1823	2108	2419	

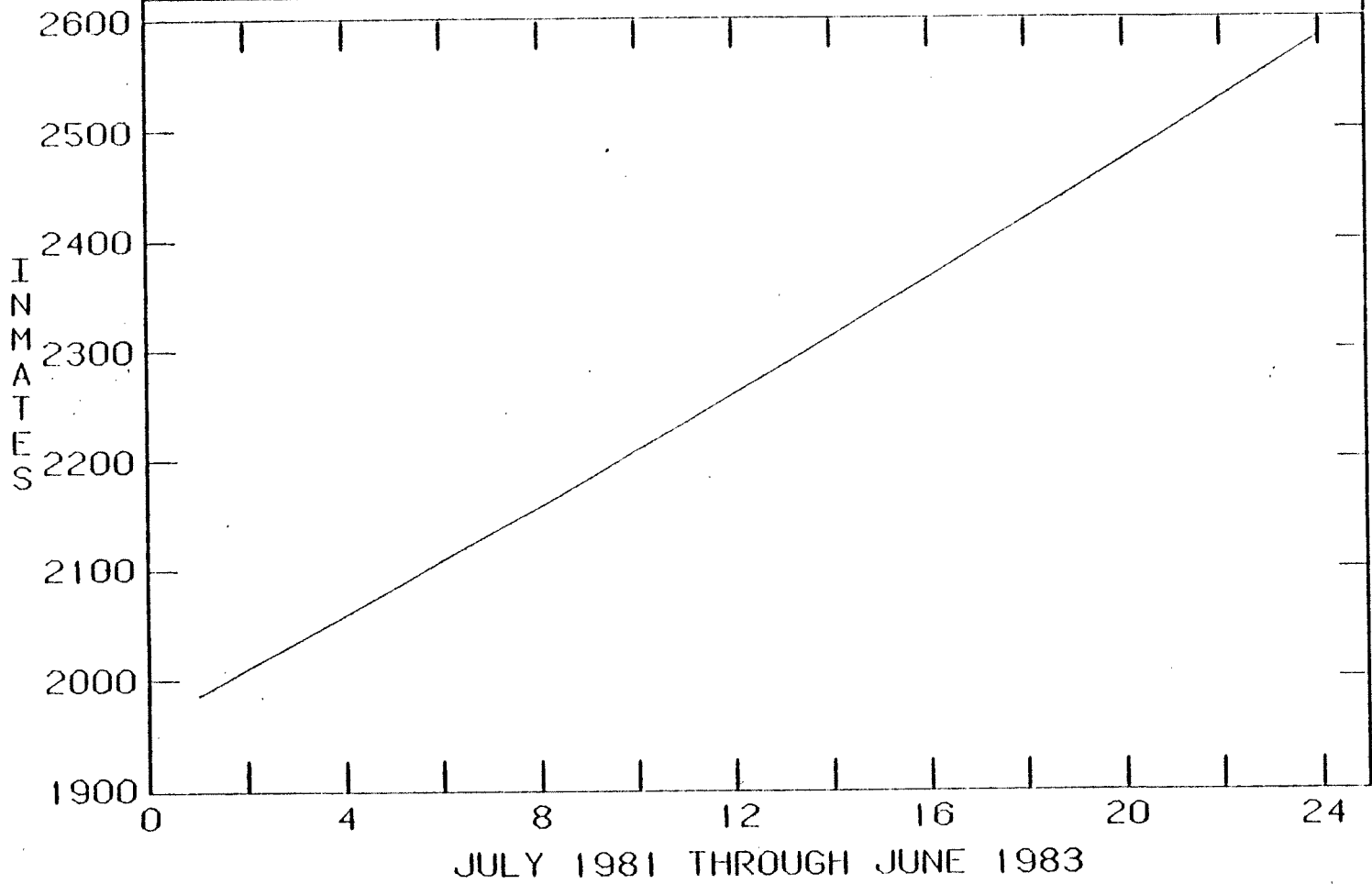
PRISON POPULATION PROJECTION



DEPARTMENT OF PRISONS - POPULATION PROJECTION

	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
January		2133	2446
February		2150	2473
March		2183	2500
April		2209	2520
May		2234	2556
June		2260	2583
July	1986	2286	
August	2010	2312	
September	2034	2339	
October	2059	2365	
November	2083	2392	
December	2108	2419	

PRISON POPULATION PROJECTION



APPENDIX D

ROLAND D WESTERGARD D cto
F G D JERROS As istant Di to
FREDDIE L LITTLE Ass tant Di t
Addrs R ply to

Capitol Complex
Nye Bldg., 201 S Fall Street
Carson City Nevada 89710
Telephone (02) 885-4360

ROBERT LIST
Governor



DIVISIONS
Conservation Districts
Environmental Protection
Forestry
Historic Preservation and Archeology
State Lands
Mines and Reclamation
State Parks
Water Planning
Water Resources

COMMISSIONS
State Conservation Commission
State Environmental Commission

STATE OF NEVADA

Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

CARSON CITY NEVADA 89710

January 3, 1980

Sue Wagner, Chairman
Legislative Commission's Subcommittee
to Study the Nevada Prison System
and Alternatives to Incarceration
Legislative Building
Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710

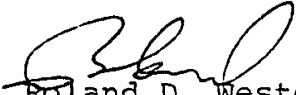
Dear Ms Wagner

The following information regarding the availability and status of natural resources at proposed alternate prison sites provided by the Public Works Board, was compiled from existing records and data within the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources as conditions currently exist. It must be emphasized that the availability of these resources can change rapidly with development and specifically in the case of water and sewage capacity. The status of groundwater basins and available sewage capacity may be modified at such times as future investigations and information may warrant.

If after reviewing the summaries you or other members of the Committee have specific questions, either myself or qualified personnel from this Department and its Divisions will be available at your request to provide additional testimony.

We appreciate the opportunity to assist the Committee in its effort, and please feel free to contact me at your convenience.

Sincerely,


Roland D Westergard
Director

de
Enclosures

Definitions

CAA - Clean Air Act

PSD - Prevention of Significant Deterioration

NAQF - Nevada Air Quality Regulations

APCD - Air Pollution Control Division

EPA - Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. Government)

DEP - Division of Environmental Protection (State of Nevada)

nonattainment area - an area where the measured ambient air quality data demonstrates a violation of an ambient air quality standard(s)

attainment area - an area where the measured ambient air quality shows that there are no violations of the ambient air standards or the emissions that are generated in the area have been demonstrated to show that under reasonable conditions no ambient air standard would be violated

particulate - a class of particles which generally can remain suspended in air for prolonged periods of time

TSP - Total Suspended Particulates

Depleted Groundwater Basin - a groundwater basin in which the groundwater resource is being depleted by existing or proposed appropriations the State determines the necessity for strict management is provided under Chapter NRS 534. Designation is administratively accomplished by Order of the State Engineer

HPA - Division of Historic Preservation and Archeology

map check - Review map case in HPA records

file check - Review file in HPA records

National Register - National Register of Historic Places (current file in HPA offices)

U.S. BM&G - U.S. Bureau of Mines and Geology

perennial yield - Maximum amount of natural discharge that economically can be salvaged over the long term by pumping

Class B waters - Includes waters or portions thereof which are located in areas of light or moderate human habitation, little industrial development, light to moderate agricultural development and where the watershed is only moderately influenced by man's activity

Class C waters - Includes waters or portions thereof which are located in areas of moderate to urban human habitation, industrial developments present in moderate amounts, intensive agricultural practices and the watershed is considerably affected by man's activity

Public Works Board
Sites Investigated
for a Medium Security Prison
1978-1979

A White Pine County

- 1 Section 36 T 18 N R 62 E M D B & M (Smith Valley)
- 2 Section 16 T 17 N R 62 E M D B & M (Robinson Canyon)
- 3 Sections 19 20 29 & 30 T 16 N R 62 E M D B & M
(Rieptown Area)
- 4 Section 30 T 15 N R 64 E M D B & M (Comins Lake)

B Washoe County

- 1 West Half of Sections 18 & 19 T 21 N R 19 E M D B & M
(Stead)
- 2 Section 26 T 21 N R 23 E M D B & M (Dodge Flat)

C Carson City

- 1 Section 9 T 14 N P 20 E M D B & M (Northern Nevada
Correctional Center lands)

D Lyon County

- 1 Section 13 T 20 N R 25 E M D B & M (Fernley Wildlife
Management Area)

F Churchill County

- 1 Section 11 T 18 N R 26 E M D B & M (Lahontan Reservoir)

F Clark County

- 1 Sections 20 & 29 T 26 S R 63 E M D B & M
Sections 3 & 4 T 27 S P 63 E M D B & M
(Eldorado Valley)
- 2 Sections 21 & 24 T 19 S R 62 E M D B & M (North
Las Vegas)
- 3 Section 24 T 25 S R 59 E M D B & M (Jean)
- 4 Section 24 T 19 S R 63 E M D B & M (Las Vegas Dunes)
- 5 Section 35 T 18 S T 59 E M D B & M (Tule Springs)
- 6 Sections 11 & 24 T 16 S R 56 E M D B & M
Section 33 T 16 S R 57 E M D B & M
Sections 6 & 8 T 17 S R 58 E M D B & M (Indian Springs)

Stepoe Valley

Stepoe Valley was designated by the State Engineer on September 21 1979 as a critical groundwater basin. The beneficial yield of the basin is 70 000 acre feet based on information presently available. Existing rights presently total some 48 200 acre feet and an additional 102 400 acre feet are pending or applications including approximately 1000 acre feet to support the proposed White Pine Power Plant site. Stepoe Valley is one of the largest basins in the State and the areas of concentration of existing water rights are well dispersed throughout the Valley which is highly desirable from the standpoint of efficient resource management.

The two proposed terraced prison sites within the valley are well removed from the present areas of concentration and the proposed power plant site. The present water law does allow the State Engineer to consider applications on a preferred use basis of designated groundwater basins. The proximity of the prison sites to the present areas of development and concentration within the basin would be advantageous in consideration of this preferred use basis.

White Pine County

Sec 36 T 18N R 62E DB M (Smith Valley)

Water Quality There are no surface waters in the area which are classified or have applicable specific water quality standards. The least energy intensive sewage treatment facilities would be oxidation lagoons.

Air Quality The site is located within the Steptoe Valley area which has been designated as an unclassified area for particulate and a non-attainment area for sulphur dioxide. The requirements for a permit will be somewhat complicated since for particulate it must be shown that the project will not interfere with the maintenance of the particulate standards. In addition, it must also be looked at to see what impacts if any it would have on the ambient air quality. Any stationary sources would be required to obtain a permit as described in Article 10 of the NAQR. An stationary source that has the potential to emit sulphur dioxide in amount greater than 100 tons per year must meet the permit requirements outlined in Part 3 section 10 of the CA. If the source potential to emit is less than 10 tons per year a permit will still be required subject to the provisions of Article 10 of the NAQR.

Water Quality The site is located approximately nine miles north of Elko which is commonly known as Smith Valley. The site is located within the Steptoe Valley Drainage Basin. Steptoe Valley was designated by State Engineer's Order No. 10 of September 21, 1979. The proposed site includes two applications for water under the Carey Act Land Program. No action has been taken on these applications. No applications have been carried on Steptoe Valley on the basis of over appropriation as of this date.

Mineral Resources Bulletin of U.S. BLM (Bureau of Land Management) titled Geology and Mineral Resources of White Pine County indicates that there are no mineral occurrences in the area. The closest occurrence indicated is approximately three miles away. The geologic map shows the same rock surrounds Smith Valley as occurs in and around Kennecott's property in the Robinson Mining District. Therefore with a little field work and exploration Smith Valley could have possibilities of porphyry copper deposits. Whether or not an exploration has been done is not known. The Bureau of Mines has no additional information on the area. Bulletin 91 (U.S. BLM) titled Thermal Waters of Nevada indicates that there are no known geothermal resources in the immediate area.

Archaeological/Historic Map check - Indicates BLM Project 4-267(p) no sites recorded in area. Field check - Negative. No additional work indicated. National Register check - Negative.

Flora A survey indicates that there are no threatened or endangered plants in the area.

Recreation/Open Space Conservation The site is within two to three miles of Hercules Gap. Hercules Gap is a proposed National Natural

White Pine County (South Valley)

-2-

Recreation Open Space Conservation continued, landmark of importance as an outstanding example of a water gap carved through a limestone range leaving an imposing cliff. The site could be developed as long as there were no impact on Hercules Gap.

Land Ownership Sec 36 T 8N R 62E MDB & 1 - Public domain

White Pine County

Sec 16 T17N R 62E MDB M (Robinson Canyon)

Water Quality There are no surface waters in the area which are classified or have applicable specific water quality standards. The major intermittent stream through the area flows into Cleason Creek a Class C water. The least energy intensive sewage treatment facilities would be oxidation lagoons. There may be water quality problems with groundwater development because of mineralization.

Air Quality This site is located in Steptoe Valley which has been designated as an unclassified area for particulate and nonattainment area for sulphur dioxide. The requirements for a permit will be somewhat complicated since for particulate it just be shown that the project will not interfere with the attainment of the particulate standards. Negative dust must also be looked at to see what impact any dust will have on the ambient air quality. Any stationary sources would be required to obtain a permit as described in Article 13 of the NAQP. Any stationary source that has the potential to emit sulphur dioxide in amounts greater than 10 tons per year must meet the permit requirements outlined in Part D Section 1.3 of the CAA. If the source potential to emit is less than 100 tons per year a permit will still be required subject to the provisions of Article 13 of the NAQP.

Water Quantity This site is located approximately eight miles northwest of Ely which water is commonly known as Robinson Canyon and is within the Steptoe Valley Designated Groundwater Basin designated by State Engineer's Order No. 73 on September 1, 1979. There are currently no applications or permits either over or under the state or federal one mile radius Dept. of Groundwater table would probably be in excess of 200 feet.

Mineral Resources Bulletin 85 (U.S. B.M.&C) titled Geology and Mineral Resources of White Pine County indicates that there are no mineral occurrences. The rock unit shown on the geologic map along with the area is close proximity to Copper Flat and to the Robinson Mining District suggests that there may be some potential for copper, lead, zinc, gold and manganese deposits. How much exploration work has been done and the results of such work is not known. The Bureau of Mines has no additional information on this area. Bulletin 9 (U.S. B.M.&C) titled Thermal Waters of Nevada indicates that there is no known geothermal potential in the immediate area.

Archaeological/Historical Map check - Negative no work done in the area. File check - Negative no work done in the area. National Register check - Negative.

Flora A survey indicates that there are no threatened or endangered plants in the area.

Recreation Open Space Conservation This site is not as near to Hercules Gap as the Steptoe Valley site but again the site could be developed with Hercules Gap taken into consideration.

Land Ownership Sec 16 T17N R 62E MDB & M - Public domain.

White Pine County

Sec 19 20 29 and 30 T 16N R 62E MDB & M Reptown Area)

Water Quality There are no surface waters in the area which are class-
ified or have applicable specific water quality standards. Several inter-
mittent streams cut through the sites. The least energy intensive sewage
treatment facilities would be oxidation lagoons.

Air Quality These sites are located in White River Valley an attainment
area. The permit requirements will be subject to Article 13 of the Nevada
Air Quality Regulations (PQR) and possibly the requirements of Part C -
Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) of the Clean
Air Act (CAA) and any regulations pursuant to that part of PSD permit
must be obtained from the EPA Region IV.

Water Quality These sites are located approximately ten miles west of
the extreme north end of the White River Valley Groundwater Basin.
The White River Valley is not currently designated and no applications or
water have to date been carried within this Basin nor over approximately
the only water right currently on record within this site is a small stock
water right certificate or water is known as the Brock Wash Reservoir
located within the NW 1/4 Sec 30 T 16N R 62E MDB & M. There are no
rights of record within a one mile radius of these sites. There is
possible excessive depth to the groundwater table.

Mineral Resources Bulletin 8 (U.S. B.M.C.) titled Geology and Mineral
Resources of White Pine County indicates on the mineral resources map
that there are no mineral occurrences in the immediate area. Kennecott
Copper Mine (operational) is less than one mile to the north of this area.
There are probably see some exploration work done by Kennecott the
results of which are not known. The geologic map along with the site
close proximity to the existing open pit copper mine indicates that there
may be a good opportunity copper exploration area. Bulletin 10 (U.S. B.C.)
titled Thermal Waters of Nevada indicate that there is no known
geothermal potential in the area.

Archaeological/Historical Map check - Negative no work done in the
area. Photo check - Negative no work done in the area. National Register
check - Negative.

Flora A survey indicates that there are no threatened or endangered
plants in the area.

Recreation Open Space Conservation This site is very near the Ward
Mountain recreation area an important recreation area for White Pine
County. The site could be developed for a prison as long as the recre-
ation area is minimally impacted.

Land Ownership Sec 20 1/4 and 30 1/4 NW 1/4 SW 1/4 and NW 1/4 NW 1/4
Sec 19 T 16N R 62E MDB & M - Public domain
W 1/2 SW 1/4 NE 1/4 SW 1/4 S 1/4 NW 1/4 NE 1/4 NW 1/4 Sec 19 - Privately
owned.

White Pine Court

Sec 30 T 13N R 04E MDB & M (Comins Lake)

Water Quality There are no surface waters in the area which are classified or have applicable specific water quality standards. The intermittent streams in the site are flow toward Comins Lake a Class C Water. The least energy intensive sewage treatment facility would be oxidation lagoons.

Air Quality This site is located within the Steptoe Valley area which has been designated as an unclassified area for particulate and a non-attainment area for sulfur dioxide. The requirements for a permit will be somewhat complicated since for particulate, must be shown that the project will not interfere with the maintenance of the particulate standard. Fugitive dust must also be looked at to see what impact it may have on the ambient air quality. Any stationary sources would be required to obtain a permit as described in Article 13 of the AQR. Any stationary source that has the potential to emit sulfur dioxide in amounts greater than 100 tons per year must meet the permit requirements outlined in Part D Section 17 of the CAA. If the source potential to emit is less than 100 tons per year, a permit will still be required subject to the provisions of Article 13 of the AQR.

Water Quantity This site is located approximately seven miles south of Comins Lake and one mile south west of Comins Lake within the Steptoe Valley Designated Groundwater Basin designated by State Engineer's Order No. 1 of September 11, 1970. There are no rights or applications within the proposed site and the one mile radius within a one mile radius is a stock water right permit from an underground source located within the NW 1/4 of Sec 32 T13N R 04E MDB & M. There is little information available for this area on depth to the groundwater table.

Mineral Resources Bulletin 85 (U.S. B.M.G. titled Geology and Mineral Resources of White Pine County, indicates on the mineral resources map that there are no mineral occurrences in the area. The geologic map indicates that this area lies about 1/2 miles east of the range front in an area covered by alluvial material from a mineral deposit standpoint this is the best of the four areas in White Pine County to consider building a prison site. Bulletin 1 (U.S. B.M.G. titled Thermal Waters of Nevada indicates that there are no known geothermal resources in the immediate area.

Archaeological Studies field check - Negative no work done in the area.
File check - Negative no work done in the area. National Register check - Negative

Flora A survey indicates that there are no threatened or endangered plants in the area.

Recreation Open Space Conservation This site is very near Comins Lake which is a very important resource. This is the one place in the State where Northern Pike are caught. This area recently received a written

White Pine County (Combs Lake)

-2-

Recreation Open Space Conservation (continued) in a national circu-
lating sports magazine because of its production. Again a prison
could be developed at this site but from a recreation standpoint it is
the least desirable in White Pine County

Land Ownership Sec 0 T 15N R 64E MDB M - Public domain

Washoe County

Sec 18 W* Sec 19 W* T 21N R 19E MDB M (Lermon Valley Stead)

Water Quality There are no surface waters in the area. The present community sewage facilities are adequate to serve a prison site.

Air Quality The site is located in an attainment area. Any permits required for the project would need to be obtained from the Division of Environmental Services of the Washoe County Health Department and possibly a PSD permit from EPA would be required.

Water Quantity This site is located within the Lermon Valley (Western Part) Groundwater Basin which was designated by State Engineer's Order No. 391 dated June 1, 1971. The State Engineer is denied applications to appropriate groundwater on the basis of over appropriation in the past. A portion of the proposed site, the W* Sec 18 and NW* 1/4 Sec 19 T 21N R 19E is included under the place of use under three existing permits of quasi-municipal purposes from underground sources.

Mineral Resources Bulletin 70 (U.S. BM&G) titled "Geology and Mineral Deposits of Washoe and Storey Counties, Nevada" indicates on the mineral resources map that there are no mineral occurrences in the immediate area. The geologic map indicates that the area has good possibility of mineral potential. Bulletin 9 (U.S. BM&G) titled "Thermal Waters of Nevada" indicates no known geothermal resources in the area.

Archaeology Map check - Negative. No work done in the area. Field check - Negative. No work done in the area. National Register check - Negative.

Flora Survey indicates that there are no threatened or endangered plants in the area.

Recreation/Open Space/Conservation Washoe County is presently reviewing the Stead area for possibility of a background-rodeo site. No specific site has been determined. Prison construction could also impact on recreational and other activity out of Stead Field and the Annual Reno Air Races.

Land Owners W* Sec 18 T 21N R 19E MDB M - Privately owned
W* Sec 19 T 21N R 19E MDB & M - Parcel 4 City of Reno Remaining - Privately owned

Washoe County

Sec 26 T14N R25E MDB M (Dodge Flat)

Water Quality There are no surface waters in the area that are classified or have applicable water quality standards. The two intermittent streams through the site flow toward the Truckee River which is about 4 1/2 miles away. The least energy intensive sewage treatment facilities would be oxidation lagoons.

Air Quality This site is located in an attainment area. Any permits required for the project would need to be obtained from the Division of Environmental Services of the Washoe County Health Department and possibly a PSD permit from the EPA would be required.

Water Quantity The site is located within the Dodge Flat Groundwater Basin and is approximately 3 miles west of Meadows. Dodge Flat is not currently designated. The proposed site is overlain by a permit from an underground source issued for mining purposes and domestic purposes. In addition, an application for water under the Carey Land Act program is located within Section 6 adjacent to the SE corner of the site and is currently pending action by the State Engineer's Office. No applications for water within the Dodge Flat Groundwater Basin have been denied or the basis of over appropriation. There are presently approximately 1,000 acres of land being irrigated in Dodge Flat by the Truckee River. The potential yield of the Basin is approximately 1,400 acre feet annually. There has been very little groundwater development in the area.

Mineral Resources Bulletin 70 (USBG) titled "Geology and Mineral Deposits of Washoe and Storey Counties" indicates that there are no mineral occurrences in the immediate area. Through the Carson City Mining District is located about 10 miles to the west. Silver and gold occur in Orocopia House Canyon and to the north. Bulletin 70 (USBG) "The most extensive silver ground in the Carson House District is present in the alluvium at the mouth of Truckee and Orocopia House Canyons. The alluvium is in sections 26 and 27 T14N R25E were explored by the Thomas Corban from 1839 to 1854. Assays from this work range from 8 to 94 per cubic yard of material based on a \$5.00 per ounce price of gold. Based on a \$5.00 per ounce price of gold, the above values range from 91 per cubic yard to 107 per cubic yard of material. The geologic map indicates that this area is underlain by alluvial material and lies approximately two miles east of the large iron. Bulletin 91 (USBG) titled "Thermal Waters of Nevada" indicates no known geothermal resources in the immediate area. However, there is a warm spring (70-100 F) approximately 10 to 15 miles to the east along or close to the Truckee River.

Archaeological/Historical Map check - NSM Project 18-9 Powerline Corridor Project. Sites 26WA2405 and 26WA4006 in area. Field check - Negative. No additional work indicated. National Register check - Negative.

Flora A survey indicates that there are no threatened or endangered plants in the area.

Wasioe County (Dodge Flat)

-2-

Recreation Open Space Conservation There are no apparent conflicts
as long as the Truckee River Corridor is maintained

Land Owners Sec 26 T 21N P 23E MDB & M - Public domain

Carson City

Sec 20 14N R 20E MDB M (Northern Nevada Correctional Center
yards

Water Quantity Two streams the Carson River and Clear Cree flow through the site Clear Cree is a Class B water and strict water quality standards apply to both streams The community sewage facilities in the area at the present time are inadequate to serve a prison site

Air Quality This site is located in an attainment area Any permits required would be subject to Article 13 of the Nevada Air Quality Regulations (AQPR) and possibly a PSD permit from US EPA may be required

Water Quality This site is located at the extreme north end of the Carson Valley Groundwater Basin which was designated by the State Engineer Order No 5 dated June 1977 The site is dissected by the Carson River and the Carson River which flows through the south end of the site The State Engineer as designated the Basin and is not an applicable area for classification purposes in areas of concentration In addition the basin is not an attempt to appropriate water from ground water sources in close proximity to the Carson River The State Engineer also designated the Basin on the basis of possible interference with existing rights established on the River itself

Mineral Resources Bulletin 7 of the B.M.C titled Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Douglas and Ormsby Counties Nevada indicates on the mineral resource map that there are no mineral occurrences in the area The geologic map indicates that there is not much potential of ore deposits in the immediate area without there are some sand and gravel deposits to the north west approximately two miles distance Bulletin 9 of the B.M.C titled Thermal Areas of Nevada indicates that there are no geothermal resource occurrences in the state area however two to three miles to the northeast and two to three miles to the south/southwest there are two known water wells with temperatures ranging from 100 to 150 and therefore could be some geothermal potential in the area as a whole

Archaeological/Historic check - Negative no work done in the area check - Negative no work done in the area National Register check - Negative Recommendation - If selected an archaeological field check be made on the site to insure that resources are properly identified and evaluated

Flora A survey indicates that there are no threatened or endangered plants in the area

Recreation Open Space Conservation No known conflicts

Land Ownership Sec 20 14N R 20E MDB & M
NE 1/4 W/4 SE - State of Nevada
E/4 SE - Private owners

Lyon County

Sec 13 T 20N R 25E MDB (Fernley Wildlife Management Area)

Water Quality No surface waters in the area are classified or have applicable specific water quality standards. The least energy intensive sewage treatment facilities would be oxidation lagoons. There may be some problems with water quality in groundwater development.

Air Quality This site is located in a nonattainment area for particulate. Any permit issued in this area would be required to meet the permit requirements of Part D Section 17. of the CAA and/or the requirements in the Fernley Area Nonattainment Plan which include emission allocations or offset.

Water Quantity This site is located within the Fernley Area Groundwater Basin which was designated by State Engineer's Order No. 600 dated December 30, 1977. Applications for irrigation purposes have been denied within this Basin in the past. There are no permits or applications presently covering the site. Within one mile of the site are several permitted groundwater rights in the amount of approximately 200 acre feet per year for both irrigation and commercial purposes. Water quality problems have been reported in the Wadsworth-Fernley Groundwater Basin.

Mineral Resources Bulletin 75 (U.S. B.M.G.) titled Geology and Mineral Deposits of Lyon, Douglas and Ormsby Counties, Nevada, indicates on the mineral resources map that there are no mineral occurrences in the immediate area. The geologic map indicates poor possibility for ore deposits. Bulletin 94 (U.S. B.M.G.) titled Thermal Waters of Nevada, indicates no geothermal resource in the immediate area. However, in the section immediately to the east of this section Sec 16 T 20N R 26E MDB & M, there are four springs which are reported to be boiling and Adgra Power Company in 1964 drilled three shallow wells in this same area in which temperatures exceeded 200°. Therefore it appears that this area may have geothermal potential.

Archaeological/Historical Map check - Negative no work done in the area. File check - Negative no work done in the area. National Register check - Negative.

Flora A survey indicates that there are no threatened or endangered plants in the area.

Recreation Open Space Conservation This site would possibly impact the Fernley Wildlife Management Area which receives extensive use as a public hunting ground. The primary use is for duck and geese hunting but warm water fishing also occurs.

Land Ownership Sec 13 T 20N R 25E MDB & M
S* S* - Privately owned Presently administered by the Nevada Department of Wildlife as a game refuge
N* S* N* - State of Nevada

Church Valley County

Sec 11 N 18N R 25E DB M (Jarrott Reservoir)

Water Quality There is no water in approximately 400 feet of the west portion of the described site. There are no active stream systems within the area. The least energy intensive sewage treatment facility would be oxidation lagoons.

Air Quality This site is located in a nonattainment area for particulate and permit issues would be required to meet the permit requirements of Part D Section 1 of the CAA and/or the requirements of the Tierley Area Nonattainment Plan which includes emission allocations or offset.

Water Quantity The site is located approximately two miles southeast of Jarrott Dam and is dissected by the hydrographic divide between the Cursor Desert Groundwater Basin and the Church Valley Groundwater Basin. Church Valley was designated by State Engineer's Order No. 10 dated August 3, 1977. Cursor Desert was designated by State Engineer's Order No. 10 dated July 6, 1977. The site is located within one mile of the Jarrott Reservoir which might present the possibility of interference with existing plants as attempts were made to appropriate water within too close proximity of the reservoir itself. The site is overlain by a permit issued from a ground water source for commercial service to a proposed park campground and club house.

Mineral Resources Bulletin 87 of BICG titled Geologic and Mineral Deposits of Church Valley County Nevada indicates that the mineral resources map that there are no mineral occurrences in the area. The geologic map indicates that the area has a poor potential for mineral deposits. Bulletin 9 of BICG titled Thermal Waters of Nevada indicates that no geothermal resources are available in the area to date.

Archaeological Resources MLD check - NS 18-1 Report Survey of Recreation Site Improvement Project at Jarrott Reservoir. Sixteen sites identified in which grave were collected. Four sites remain in the general area. File check - Negative. No additional work indicated. National Register check - Negative.

Flora A survey indicates that there are no threatened or endangered plants in the area.

Recreation Open Space Conservation This site would impact the Jarrott State Recreational Area. Part of the proposed project site would be within the natural plan boundaries of the recreation area and within the area authorized by the legislature for acquisition.

Land Ownership Sec 11 N 18N R 25E - Formerly all privately owned. Presently the site has been subdivided into sixteen parcels which are all privately owned.

Clark County

Sections 20 and 29 T 26S R 63E MDB & M Sections 3 and 27S
R 63E MDB & M (Colorado Valley)

Water Quality No surface waters in the area are classified or have applicable specific water quality standards. The least energy intensive sewage treatment facilities would be oxidation lagoons.

Air Quality The site is located in an attainment area. Permits required for the project would need to be obtained from the Clark County APCD and possibly a PSD permit from EPA.

Water Quantity The site is located within the Colorado Valley Groundwater Basin which has not been designated by the State Engineer. There are currently no permits or applications for water either overl and the site or located within a one mile radius thereof. No applications within the Colorado Groundwater Basin have been denied on the basis of over appropriation. A major portion of the Colorado Valley is affected by Public Law 85-370 which reserves 120,000 acres for acquisition by the state of Nevada. The site is located within that reserved area. Groundwater tables are reported to be 400 feet to 500 feet in depth.

Mineral Resources Bulletin 64 (U.S. BM&G) titled Geology and Mineral Deposits of Clark County Nevada indicates on the mineral resources map that there are no mineral occurrences in the area. The geologic map indicates that this area is poor mineral potential. Bulletin 91 (U.S. BV&C) titled Thermal Waters of Nevada indicates no geothermal resource in the area, but there are some low temperature (70-100 °F) water wells to the north and south, approximately 6 miles and 7 miles respectively. Therefore there may be a low potential for geothermal development in the area as a whole.

Air and Geological/Topical Map check - Negative no work done in the area. Title check - Negative no work done in the area. National Register check - Negative.

Flora A survey indicates that there are no threatened or endangered plants in the area.

Recreation Open Space Conservation The site is within the boundaries of the Piceance Range BLM open space area. The area has been set aside by the Bureau of Land Management for species habitat protection.

Land Ownership Sections 20 and 29 T 26S R 63E MDB & M - Public domain
Sections 3 and 27S R 63E MDB & M - Public domain

Clark County

Sections 21 and 24 T 19S R 62E MDB & M (North Las Vegas)

Water Quality There are no surface waters located in the area of the sites. The community sewage facilities are presently adequate to serve a prison site.

Air Quality This site is located in the Las Vegas Valley Nonattainment Area for particulate carbon monoxide and ozone. Permits for any project must be obtained from the Air Pollution Control Division (APCD) of the Clark County Health District. Air permits would be subject to Part D Section 101 of the CAA or can be issued by assuring a project to be a portion of the emission growth increment as stated in the Las Vegas Valley Air Quality Implementation Plan.

Water Quality This site is located within the Las Vegas Valley Groundwater Basin which was originally designated by State Engineer's Order No. 7 dated March 10, 1959. There are currently no water rights or applications of record which overlap the two sections of land located within a one mile radius. The site is within the service area of the Las Vegas Valley Water District. Applications to appropriate water or preferred use within the basin and within the District service area have been granted on a revocable basis in the instance where such cannot be serviced within economically justifiable limitations by the District.

Mineral Resources This site is discussed in Bulletin 64 (B-3M&G) titled Geology and Mineral Deposits of Clark County. The mineral resources do indicate no mineral occurrence in these areas but there are some commercial gravel deposits within a one mile radius south of the area. The geologic map indicates a good potential for sand and gravel. Bulletin 9 (B-3C) titled Thermal Waters of Nevada indicates approximately 10 wells are numerous and are considered anomalous (above 0°C) in the area and while the immediate area of consideration lies just north of the east line outlining the geologic cluster of the geothermal wells and springs it is close enough to be considered as having geothermal potential.

Archaeological/Historic Vap check - Negative no work done in the area.
File check - Negative no work done in the area.
National Register check - Negative

Flora A survey indicates that there are no threatened or endangered plants in the area.

Recreation/Open Space/Conservation No known conflicts.

Land Ownership Sec 21 T 19S R 62E MDB & M - Public domain with the exception of a 40 acre parcel in the SW of Sec 21 which is privately owned.

Sec 24 T 19S R 62E MDB & M - Public domain

Clark County

Sec 24 " 255 R 9E MDB & M (Jean)

Water Quality No surface waters in the area are classified or have applicable specific water quality standards. The community sewage treatment facilities in the area are presently inadequate to serve a prison site.

Air Quality The site is located within an attainment area. Permits are required from the Clark County APCD and possibly a PSD permit from EPA may be required.

Water Quantity This site is located within the Ivopah Valley Groundwater Basin (northern part) which is not currently a designated basin. The proposed site is located approximately one mile south of the town of Jean. No permits or applications currently are on file for this area. Caution should be noted that the Basin is over appropriated by existing rights and there are concerns that additional appropriations will adversely affect these existing rights. It is also to be noted that the State Engineer's Office and DWP have received reports that groundwater has been raised from Las Vegas since completion of the prison facility due to water quality problems in the present existing water system. Groundwater tables are reported to be 100 feet to 300 feet in depth.

Mineral Resources This site is discussed in Bulletin 62 (U.S. B&C) titled Geology and Mineral Deposits of Clark County Nevada. The mineral resources map indicates that there are no mineral occurrences in the immediate area, although there is a commercial appearance of dolomite approximately one mile north/northeast of the area. The geologic map indicates that the ground in the area is alluvium and is poor mineral potential, however the rocks immediately to the east and south of this area are the same as those found in the Good Springs Mining District to the west of Jean and therefore may have some exploration potential. Bulletin 61 (U.S. B&C) titled Thermal Waters of Nevada indicates that there is no geothermal potential in the area.

Archaeological/Historic Map check - Negative. No work done in the area. Title check - Negative. No work done in the area. National Register check - Negative.

Flora A survey indicates that there are no threatened or endangered plants in the area.

Recreation/Open Space Conservation This entire valley receives extensive off-highway vehicle use. A State prison could be developed taking into consideration recreation conflicts.

Land Ownership Sec 24 " 255 R 9E MDB & M - Public domain

Clark County

Sec 24 N 09S R 63E MDB M (Las Vegas Dunes)

Water Quality No surface waters in the area are classified or have applicable beneficial water quality standards however the drainage is toward Lake Mead which is about 10 miles south of the site. The least energy intensive sewage treatment facilities would be oxidation lagoons. There also may be a quality problem with groundwater. At the present time there is very little data available.

Air Quality The site is located in an attainment area. Permits required for the project would need to be obtained from the Clark County APCD and possibly a PSD permit from EPA may be required.

Water Quantity This site is located within the unconsolidated Black Mountain Area Groundwater Basin. There are currently no permits or applications with the proposed site or within a one mile radius. Existing water rights in the Basin presently amount to only 1 acre feet per year. The Basin has a perennial yield of approximately 300 acre feet annually. Demand on the groundwater table may be excessive.

Mineral Resources Bulletin #2 (U.S. B & G titled Geology and Mineral Deposits of Clark County Nevada) indicates of the mineral resources map that there are no mineral occurrences in the area. The geologic map indicates that the area has a poor mineral potential. Bulletin #1 (U.S. B & G) titled Thermal Areas of Nevada indicates that there are no geothermal resources in the area.

Archaeological/Historic Field check - BLM Report - 0 Survey of the M-100 Route shows site unutilized for general area. Field check - Negative. No additional work core. National Register check - Negative.

Flora Survey indicates that there are no threatened or endangered plants in the area.

Recreation/Open Space Conservation Part of this site lies within the Las Vegas Dunes Recreation Plan area designated for off-highway recreational use and is presently used extensively.

Land Ownership Sec 2 N 09S R 63E MDB & M - Public domain

Clark County

Sec 5 " 18S R 59E MDB & M (Tule Springs)

Water Quality There are no surface waters in the area. The present community sewage facilities available are adequate to serve a prison site.

Air Quality The site is located in the Las Vegas Valley nonattainment area for particulate carbon monoxide and ozone. Permits for any project must be obtained from the APCD of the Clark County Health District. The permit will be subject to Part D Section 173 of the CAA or can be issued by assuming the project to be a portion of the emission growth increment as stated in the Las Vegas Valley Air Quality Implementation Plan.

Water Quantity The site is located within the designated Las Vegas Valley Groundwater Basin and is approximately 1.5 miles northwest of Las Vegas on U.S. 93 about 1 mile north of the Mount Charleston Road intersection. No permits or applications are located within the proposed site at the present time. The only right within a one mile radius is a small permit granted for quasi-municipal purposes within the SW of Sec 5 " 18S R 59E. Applications have been granted within this Basin on a revocable and preferred use basis. Groundwater tables are reported to be 100 feet to 200 feet in depth.

Mineral Resources Bulletin 62 (U.S. B&C) titled Geology and Mineral Deposits of Clark County Nevada indicates on the mineral resources map that there are no mineral occurrences in the area. The geologic map indicates that the area is a poor mineral potential. Bulletin 1 (U.S. B&C) titled Thermal Waters of Nevada indicates that there are no geothermal resources in the area.

Archaeological/Historical Map check - Negative no work done in the area. Site check - Negative no work done in the area. National Register check - Negative. Some National Register sites in general are however.

Flora A survey indicates that there are no threatened or endangered plants in the area.

Recreation Open Space Conservation There are no known conflicts in the area of the site at the present time.

Land Ownership Sec 5 " 18S R 59E MDB & M
N¹ - Public domain
S¹ - Public domain some mining claims

Clark County

Sections 11 and 24 T 16S R 56E MDB & M Sec 33 T 16S R 57E
MDB & M Section 6 and 8 T 17S R 58E MDB & M (Indian Springs)

Water Quality Sections 11 and 24 T 16S R 56E MDB & M There are no surface waters in the area. The community sewage facilities presently available are adequate to serve a prison site. Sec 33 T 16S R 57E MDB & M There are no surface waters in the area. The least energy intensive sewage treatment facilities would be oxidation lagoons. There has been a test well drilled in this area, but information on water quality is not yet available. Sections 6 and 8 T 17S R 58E MDB & M There are no surface waters in the area. The least energy intensive sewage treatment facilities would be oxidation lagoons.

Air Quality All three sites are located in an attainment area. Permits required for the project would need to be obtained from the Clark County APCD and possibly a PSD permit from the EPA would be required.

Water Quantity Sections 11 and 24 T 16S R 56E MDB & M This site is located within the Indian Springs Groundwater Basin which was designated by the State Engineer's Order No. 128 of August 1, 1970. No applications to appropriate have been filed to this date in this Basin. There has been some concern expressed of intercepting water in the aquifer comprising a regional flow and discharge in the Mojave Desert Valley and in areas of Death Valley in California. The regional flow of water to the Amargosa Desert supports the water table in Death Valley which was the subject of a U.S. Supreme Court Decision to protect the Devils Hole pupfish. Sections 11 and 24 are overlain by applications to appropriate water for irrigation purposes under the Desert Land Entry Program. Sec 33 T 16S R 57E MDB This site is located within the Three Lakes Valley Groundwater Basin which is not a designated basin. The Nevada State Public Works Board is required to separate applications to appropriate water for service to a proposed reclamation facility within this section. There are no other permits or applications within this site or within a one mile radius. No applications to appropriate water have been denied within this Basin on the basis of over appropriation. A test well has been drilled at the site. Preliminary information provided by the well driller indicates that the test hole was drilled to a depth of 700 feet encountering major water bearing aquifers from 300 feet to 400 feet to 57 feet to 600 feet and 650 feet. The static water table appears to be at about 500 feet. A hole pump test indicated that the well would produce 30 gpm with a 0 foot drawdown. Sections 6 and 8 T 17S R 58E MDB & M This site straddles the watershed divide between the Las Vegas Valley Artesian Basin and the Three Lakes Valley Groundwater Basin. Sec 6 is located within Three Lakes Valley and is outside of the designated area of the State Engineer's Order No. 175 for the Las Vegas Valley. The major portion of Sec 8 is located within the Las Vegas Valley Groundwater Basin and within the designated area of that Order. There are currently no permits or applications located within these two sections or within a one mile radius.

Clark County (Indian Springs)

-2-

Mineral Resources The following comments are applicable to all three described sites. Bulletin 6 (U.S. B&G) titled Geology and Mineral Deposits of Clark County Nevada indicates on the mineral resources map that there are no mineral occurrences in the area. The geologic map indicates that most of the area is alluvium and therefore has poor potential for mineralization. The limestone rocks which crop out in the northeastern portion of the area could be receptive to mineralization. Whether or not any mineralization occurs in these rocks is not known. Bulletin 91 (U.S. B&G) titled Thermal Water of Nevada indicates that a warm spring (70-100 °) is located at Indian Springs. Exploration as far as known has been insufficient to determine the geothermal potential, if any.

Archaeological Potential The following comments are applicable to all three sites. Old creek - Negative no work done in the area. The creek - Old railroad grade through the area. National Register check - Negative.

Flora A survey indicates that there are no threatened or endangered plants located within any of the three areas.

Recreation Open Space Conservation The only possible conflict is the proposed section 1 which includes the access road to Willow Creek Recreation Area and Cold Springs Recreation Area. If a proposal were submitted here alternative access may have to be pursued.

<u>Land Owners</u>	Sec 13	165	165E	MDB & M	- Public domain
	Sections 6 and 8	17	17E	MDB & M	- Public domain
	Sec 11	16	16E	MDB & M	- Public domain
	Sec 2	165	165E	MDB & M	- Public domain
	Ely Public domain (under DLE segregation)				

APPENDIX E

ocio legal Proteccion de Intereses
en el Nevada Prison System
(Secretar 1990

Francis Hayden Ph
Director of Justice Programs
University of Nevada Las Vegas

Characteristics	Number	Percentage
(N = 1170)		
Age		
Under 17	3	0.2
17-21	217	18.5
22-25	271	23.1
26-30	203	17.3
31 and over	468	40.0
NR (no reported)	2	0.2
Race		
White	734	62.7
Other	436	37.3
Offense		
Drugs	91	7.8
Personal crime	214	18.3
Robbery	10	0.8
Other property**	306	26.2
Rape	17	1.4
Sex with minor***	41	3.5
Forgery fraud check	108	9.2
Other	4	0.3
<p>* Murder manslaughter kidnapping assault ** Burglary arson false statement *** Includes statutory rape lewdness with minor etc + Includes creating a false check ++ Includes 7 cases of sentence on drugs and personal property and 12 cases of sentence on drugs and property crime</p>		
Used weapon		
Yes	426	36.4
No	734	62.7
NR	10	0.9
Sentence*		
1 to 5 years	309	26.4
6 to 10 years	325	27.8
11 to 15 years	63	5.4
More than 15	251	21.4
NR	1	0.1

One inmate serving 120 days and not included in above total

na act rts 1	um	P c n
Nevada Resident		
Yes	810	6
No	347	20 2
NR	6	1 5
Type of Counsel		
Retained (private)	23	20 4
Cour appointed	141	12 C
Public Defender	710	60 1
Waived		
NR	15	6 4
Prior arrests as adults		
None	150	5
1	400	34 1
2-4	220	1
5 or more	347	20 2
NR	34	2
Prior Misdemeanor convictions		
None	30	3 C
1-2	5	28 0
3-4	17	14 2
5 or more	250	2
NR	4	4 C
Prior felony convictions		
None	70	0 2
1-2	262	30 0
3-4	11	
5 or more	70	2
NR	2	3 0
Prior Jail Terms		
None	601	51
1	25	0
-	80	
5 or more	108	0 2
NR	49	4

Characteristic	Number	Percentage
Prior Prison Terms		
None	721	61
1-2	291	24
3-4	89	7
5 or more	44	3
NR	25	2
Marital Status (when sentenced)		
Never married/common law	483	41
Married common law	290	25
Divorced/separated	250	21
Widow	19	1
NR	13	1
Number of Marriages / common law		
None	48	4
One	29	2
Two	18	1
Three or more	90	7
NR	10	1
Children		
None	623	52
One	212	18
Two	169	14
Three or more	145	12
NR	21	1
Assets		
None	917	77
Car/ycl	153	13
Home	17	1
Home & car/cycle	1	0
Savings (\$1 000 or more)	11	0
Business/other income property	9	0
Other	16	1
NR	35	3

Characteristic	Count	Percentage
Occupation		
Unskilled	892	74.2
Skilled**	10	9.0
Dealer	3	3.3
Clerical sales	40	4.2
Self employed	27	2.3
Other	2	2.1
NR	53	2.8
Includes dishwasher janitor car washer laborer etc		
** includes carpenter mechanic plumber etc		
Employed in oil fields		
Yes	467	39.0
No	651	54.7
NR	52	4.4
Work His or		
Steady	233	21.0
Sporadic	879	51.1
NR	58	3.0
Education (highest grade completed)		
Less than 10th	42	3.8
10th	3	.4
12	302	25.8
13th	2	.2
16 or more	13	1.1
P	18	1.5
Drug abuse		
None	85	42.2
Some	234	20.0
Heavy	221	18.9
Alcoholic	200	17.1
NP	10	.9
Alcohol abuse		
None	677	70.0
Some	118	10.1
Heavy	138	11.6
Alcoholic	220	18.8
NR	17	1.5
Institution		
SAC	400	34.2
MJC	91	7.6
NL	53	4.3
NP	121	10.0
IRL	5	.4

APPENDIX F

NEVADA WOMEN ' S CORRECTIONAL CENTER

SUPERINTENDENT
Marti Conard

COUNSELOR
Bert Koon

ACADFMIC
Jessie Walsh

S O U T H E R N N E V A D A C O R R E C T I O N A L C E N T E R

DIRECTOR OF PROGRAMS
Leon Hardison

Jack Norris Academic Teacher
performs as supervisor

Academic

Jack Howell Academic Teacher
Shaion Willis Academic Teacher

Vocational

Ralph Iuenza Landscaping
Kevin August Bakery
James Cooper Dry Cleaning
Vacant Auto Mechanics
Vacant General Building Trades

N E V A D A S T A T E P R I S O N

DIRECTOR OF PROGRAMS
Howard Pyle

Education

Dale Zieseimer Academic Teacher acting
in Supervisory position

Pat Harbour Academic Teacher
John Riggs Academic Teacher

Vocations

Fred Allen Bookbinding/Graphic Arts

N O R T H E R N N E V A D A C O R R E C T I O N A L C E N T R

DIRECTOR OF PROGRAMS

John Ignacio

Academic

Carl Swain Academic Teacher acting
in supervisory position

Charles Buchanan Academic Teacher
Marty Halgrimson Academic Teacher
Larry Roundtree Academic Teacher

Judy Miller Title I Teacher
Frankie Finlayson Teacher Aide

Vocational

Mit Yeoman Vocational
Education Supervisor

Mike Walsh Welding
Paul Fleming Dry Cleaning
Phil Evanson Auto Body-Paint
Richard Davis Auto Mechanics
Vacant Landscaping

Industries

Wally Prichard

Question Number 4

APPENDIX G

Nevada State Prison

July - October 78

Basic Math	8	enrolled
	5	completed
	13	other
English Composition	17	enrolled
	5	completed
	12	other
Consumer Math	10	enrolled
	4	completed
	6	other
Grammar	18	enrolled
	3	completed
	15	other
Life Science	19	enrolled
	4	completed
	15	other
Substance Abuse Education	15	enrolled
	9	completed
	6	other
U S Government	8	enrolled
	5	completed
	3	other
Metrics	6	enrolled
	0	completed
	6	other

Nevada State Prison

Nov 6 78 - Feb 23 79

Math	17 enrolled 6 completed 11 other
English Composition	11 enrolled 3 completed 8 other
Grammar	12 enrolled 3 completed 9 other
Black History	36 enrolled 9 completed 27 other
Life Science	14 enrolled 0 completed 14 other
Algebra	9 enrolled 3 completed 6 other
Life Prep	9 enrolled 4 completed 5 other
Substance Abuse	10 enrolled 2 completed 8 other
Metrics	6 enrolled 0 completed 6 other

Nevada State Prison

March 7 - June 22 77

Literature	12	enrolled
	4	completed
	5	reassigned
	3	dropped
Basic Math	12	enrolled
	2	completed
	9	reassigned
	1	dropped
Algebra	8	enrolled
	2	completed
	~	reassigned
	3	dropped
GED English	14	enrolled
	2	completed
	8	reassigned
	4	dropped
U S History	6	enrolled
	2	completed
	4	reassigned
	0	dropped
Earth Science	14	enrolled
	2	completed
	8	reassigned
	4	dropped
Vocabulary/Reading	7	enrolled
	2	completed
	4	reassigned
	1	dropped
Survival Skills	9	enrolled
	1	completed
	6	reassigned
	2	dropped

Nevada State Prison

July 9 - Oct 19 79

Grammar	18 enrolled
	5 completed
	12 transfer or reassigned
	1 dropped
Literature	11 enrolled
	6 completed
	1 reassigned
	4 dropped
Vocabulary/Spelling	15 enrolled
	3 completed
	10 reassigned
	2 dropped
General Math	11 enrolled
	5 completed
	3 reassigned
	3 dropped
Earth Science	8 enrolled
	5 completed
	2 reassigned
	1 dropped
U S History	7 enrolled
	1 completed
	4 reassigned
	2 dropped
World History	6 enrolled
	2 completed
	2 reassigned
	2 dropped

Nevada State Prison Independent Study

August 1979

Independent study program goes into cell block all materials are furnished Assistance is provided if asked for

Basic CPR	3	students 3 hrs work - they worked then with 20 students for 8 hrs in August
History	5	students
Oceanography	1	student
Reading	2	students
Construction Trades	1	student 3 hrs
French	1	student 3 hrs
Spanish	2	students 1 hr
Avionics	1	students 1 hr
Graphic Arts	1	student 10 hrs
Sociology	1	student 20 hrs
Art	3	students 4 hrs
Math	3	students 5 hrs
Literature	1	student 2 hrs
English	1	student 10 hrs
Journalism	2	students 2 hrs
Biology	1	student 10 hrs

Nevada State Prison Independent Study

September 1979

History	6	students 15 hrs
Construction	1	student 3 hrs
Avionics	1	student 1 hr
French	1	student 3 hrs
Sociology	1	student 20 hrs
Reading	1	student 20 hrs
Literature	4	students 10 hrs
Spanish	2	students 5 hrs
Journalism	1	student 2 hrs
Art	1	student 2 hrs
CPR	3	students 3 hrs (plus 15 of their students they now teach was 20)
Biology	1	student 2 hrs
Oceanography	1	student 2 hrs
Math	1	student 4 hrs
English	3	students 6 hrs

Nevada State Prison Independent Study

October 1979

Biology	1	student 4 hrs
Reading	2	students 10 hrs
History	5	students 15 hrs
Sociology	1	student 20 hrs
English	3	students 6 hrs
Oceanography	1	student 2 hrs
CPR	3	students
Spanish	2	students 5 hrs
Literature	3	students 10 hrs
Gen Psychology	2	students 4 hrs
Avionics	1	student 4 hrs
Art	1	student 2 hrs
Construction	1	student 3 hrs
French	1	student 4 hrs
Math	1	student 4 hrs
Science	1	student 4 hrs

Nevada State Prison Independent Study

November - December 1979

History	6	students	20 hrs
Construction	1	student	10 hrs
Avionics	1	student	2 hrs
French	1	student	8 hrs
Sociology	1	student	10 hrs
Reading	1	student	10 hrs
Literature	4	students	20 hrs
Spanish	2	students	6 hrs
Journalism	1	student	1 hr
CPR	3	students	
Biology	1	student	2 hrs
Math	1	student	8 hrs
English	3	students	12 hrs

SUMMARY

Since August of 1978 twenty-one men have received GED certificates
(Thirty-five took the test with 14 failing)

Three inmates have received high school diplomas from the Carson City
School District during the past year

Ten inmates have received vocational certificates from the Bookbinding
program since 1977

<u>NWCC</u>	July 1979 to December 1979
Shorthand	11 enrolled 8 dropped 0 in progress 3 completed
Accounting	29 enrolled 7 dropped 22 in progress 0 completed
Math	45 enrolled 27 dropped 18 in progress 0 completed
Science	1 enrolled 0 dropped 1 in progress 0 completed
American Gov t	2 enrolled 2 dropped 0 in progress 0 completed
Nevada History	1 enrolled 0 dropped 1 in progress 0 completed
Reading	1 enrolled 0 dropped 1 in progress 0 completed
G E D	45 enrolled 22 dropped 16 in progress 5 passed
Clerical Tech	11 enrolled 0 dropped 11 in progress 0 completed

NwCC (continued)

English	3 enrolled
	0 dropped
	3 in progress
	0 completed
Personal Life Skills	142 enrolled
	0 dropped
	15 in progress
	127 completed
Career Education	146 enrolled
	0 dropped
	18 in progress
	128 completed
Creative Writing	2 enrolled
	0 dropped
	2 in progress
	0 completed

Special Programs Offered

There have been seminar type programs offered on a one-time basis to the residents of NWCC by outside agencies in violation to areas of study in the Step program

These seminars were offered during the evening hours to allow for more participation. Three seminars are listed below. All were 3-hour programs

Child Development and Parenting Skills - 40 Attended and Completed

Career Opportunities for ex-offenders - working with juveniles

30 Attended and Completed

Basic Financial and Banking Skills - 30 Attended and Completed

GED TEST

	<u>TESTED</u>	<u>PASSED</u>	<u>FAILED</u>
1978	30	9	21
1979	20	8	12

Northern Nevada Correctional Center

Summer 78 May-July

Government	29	enrolled
	14	completing
	2	failed
	3	SNCC
	2	NSP
	8	withdrew
Social Studies	20	enrolled
	14	completing
	1	SNCC
	1	NSP
	6	withdrew
Grammar	21	enrolled
	10	completed
	2	SNCC
	3	incompletes
	6	withdrew
Speech	18	enrolled
	7	completed
	5	incomplete
	1	SNCC
	5	withdrew
Literature	25	enrolled
	12	completed
	3	incomplete
	1	SNCC
	9	withdrew
Algebra	15	enrolled
	7	complete
	2	incomplete
	6	withdrew
Metrics	27	enrolled
	15	completed
	2	SNCC
	1	NSP
	9	withdrew
General Math	23	enrolled
	14	completed
	2	failed
	1	NSP
	6	Withdrew
Title I	23	enrolled

Northern Nevada Correctional Center

Summer 78 May-July Cont'd

U S History 18 enrolled
 8 completed
 2 SNCC
 2 NSP
 6 withdrew

Fall 78 August-October

Metrics 26 enrolled
 16 completed
 10 dropped

Government 28 enrolled
 19 complete
 8 dropped
 1 SNCC

Science 20 enrolled
 9 completed
 10 other

General Math 15 enrolled
 7 completed
 8 dropped

Social 20 enrolled
 0 completed
 3 incomplete
 6 reclassified
 5 dropped

U S History 25 enrolled
 18 complete
 7 dropped

ABE 21 enrolled
 13 completed
 8 other

Literature 14 enrolled
 8 completed
 6 withdrew

Speech 15 enrolled
 8 completed
 7 withdrew

Grammar 37 enrolled
 20 complete
 17 withdrew

Algebra 22 enrolled
 12 completed
 10 withdrew

Title I 19 enrolled
 13 completed
 3 SNCC
 3 reclassified

Northern Nevada Correctional Center

Winter 78-79 December - March

Literature	16 enrolled 5 completed 1 SNCC 10 withdrew
Grammar	15 enrolled 8 completed 0 withdrew 1 SNCC
Practical Writing	17 enrolled 8 completed 1 incomplete 4 SNCC 4 withdrew
Algebra	13 enrolled 4 completed 1 SNCC 8 withdrew
Life Skills	13 enrolled 6 completed 4 SNCC 3 withdrew
General Math	18 enrolled 7 completed 4 SNCC 7 withdrew
Government	23 enrolled 10 completed 3 NSP 6 SNCC 4 withdrew
Metrics	9 enrolled 2 completed 3 SNCC 2 NSP 2 withdrew
U S History	20 enrolled 8 completed 2 NSP 4 SNCC 6 withdrew

Winter 78-79 Dec-March (cont

Title I	35	enrolled
	11	completed
	13	SNCC
	9	dropped
	1	released

Nortnern Nevada Correctional Center

Spring 79 Apr 1 - June

Life Skills	17	enrolled
	6	completed
	3	SNCC
	8	withdrew
Math	16	enrolled
	6	completed
	3	SNCC
	7	withdrew
Government	12	enrolled
	4	completed
	8	withdrew
Metrics	5	enrolled
	2	completed
	1	NSP
	1	SNCC
	1	withdrew
U S Hstory	13	enrolled
	3	completed
	2	SNCC
	1	NSP
	5	withdrew
Algebra	7	enrolled
	3	completed
	1	SNCC
	3	withdrew
Literature	7	enrolled
	4	completed
	1	SNCC
	2	withdrew
Grammar	18	enrolled
	5	completed
	2	SNCC
	11	withdrew
Practical writing	11	enrolled
	6	completed
	1	NSP
	4	withdrew
Title I	17	enrolled
	9	completed
	2	NSP
	5	reclassified
	1	released

Life Skills	6	enrolled
	2	completed
	1	incomplete
	3	withdrew
Consumer Economics	10	enrolled
	3	completed
	1	incomplete
	1	escape
	5	withdrew
Grammar	17	enrolled
	6	completed
	11	withdrew
Practical Writing	8	enrolled
	2	completed
	6	withdrew
Literature	7	enrolled
	3	completed
	4	reclassified
U S History	12	enrolled
	3	completed
	9	withdrew
General Math	12	enrolled
	3	completed
	9	withdrew
ABE	16	enrolled
	10	completed
ABE	13	enrolled
	10	completed
Social Studies	14	enrolled
	3	completed
Science	13	enrolled
	4	completea
Title I	11	completed

SOUTHERN NEVADA CORRECTIONAL CENTER
POST OFFICE BOX 100
JEAN NEVADA 89019

MEMO

TO WILLIAM LATTIN SUPERINTENDENT
FROM JACK MORRIS ED COORDINATOR
SUBJECT EDUCATION ACTIVITY REPORT FOR MAY 1979
DATE MAY 24 1979

The following table is the information requested for the monthly activity report

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>COLLEGE CLASSES</u>
11 ENROLLED	26 ENROLLED
0 COMPLETED	15 COMPLETED
14 ABSENCES	45 ABSENCES
70 AV GRADE LEVEL	11 WITHDRAWALS
2 CLASSES CANCELLED	130 AV GRADE LEVEL

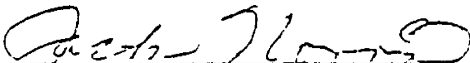
GED PREPARATION

7 ENROLLED
5 COMPLETED
0 ABSENCES
102 AV GRADE LEVEL
0 CLASSES CANCELLED

HIGH SCHOOL

50 ENROLLED
20 COMPLETED
175 ABSENCES
7 WITHDRAWALS
102 AV GRADE LEVEL

College classes ended on 5/31/79. High school classes will end on 2/1/79.
There will be no high school or college classes during the Summer.


Jack Morris

cc Leon Faralson

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Appendix G--page 17

SOUTHERN NEVADA COMMUNITY COLLEGE
POST OFFICE BOX 100
JEFFERSONVILLE, NEVADA 89019

MEMO

TO WILLIAM LATTIN SUPERINTENDENT
FROM JACK NORRIS VOC/ED & EDUC SUPERVISOR
SUBJECT EDUCATION ACTIVITY REPORT FOR JUNE 1979
DATE June 25 1979

The following data is the information requested for the monthly activity report

HIGH SCHOOL

10 Enrolled
0 Completed (80 hrs)
9 Absences
5.5 Av Grade Level
1 Classes Cancelled
1 Withdrawals

COLLEGE

36 Enrolled
22 Completed
20 Absences
10.2 Av Grade Level
0 Classes Cancelled
14 Withdrawals

GRADUATE

3 Enrolled
0 Completed
0 Absences
9.1 Av Grade Level
0 Classes Cancelled
0 Withdrawals

College Classes

Ended May 7 1979

High School classes ended June 21 1979 and will resume on August 27 1979 under the direction of the Clark County Adult Evening High School Division. College classes will resume in September 1979 under a federal grant obtained by UNLV.

Jack Norris

cc Leon Harrison Program Director

LATTIN, SUPERINTENDENT
P O BOX 100
JEAN, NEVADA 89019
PHONE (702) 874-1626

MEMORANDUM

TO William Lattin Superintendent

FROM Jack Norris Ed & Voc/Ed Supervisor

SUBJECT EDUCATION ACTIVITY REPORT FOR AUGUST 1979

DATE August 23 1979

The following data is the information requested for the monthly activity report

TITLE I

10 Enrolled
0 Completed
10 Absences
5 5 Av Grade Level
8 Classes Canceled
1 Withdrawal

HIGH SCHOOL

New classes to begin 8/27/79
which will include

Math
Government
History
Science
English

GED PREPARATION

New class to begin in Sept

COLLEGE

College classes to begin 9/10/79

Business 101 - 3 cr
Hotel Admin 101 - 3 cr
Sociology 101 - 3 cr
Human Relations - NC



Jack Norris
Voc/Ed & Educ Supervisor

JN/mb

cc Leon Hardison

SOUTHERN NEVADA COMPLETIONAL CENTER
POST OFFICE BOX 100
JEAN NEVADA 89019

MEMO

TO WILLIAM LATTIN SUPERINTENDENT
FROM JACK NORRIS SUPVR EDU & VOC/ED
SUBJECT EDUCATION ACTIVITY REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER 1979
DATE SEPTEMBER 25 1979

The following data is the information requested for the monthly activity report

<u>College Classes</u>		<u>GED Preparation</u>	
67	Enrolled	12	Enrolled
0	Completed	0	Completed
23	Absences	28	Absences
10 8	Av Grade Level	7 2	Av Grade Level
0	Classes Canceled	0	Classes Canceled
0	Withdrawals	0	Withdrawals

<u>High School Classes</u>		<u>Title I</u>	
63	Enrolled	9	Enrolled
0	Completed	5	Completed
51	Absences	13	Absences
9 1	Av Grade Level	5 5	Av Grade Level
0	Classes Canceled	6	Classes Canceled
18	Withdrawals	4	Withdrawals


Jack Norris

cc Leon Hardison

SOUTHERN NEVADA CORRECTIONAL CENTER
POST OFFICE BOX 100
LAS VEGAS NEVADA 89019

MEMO

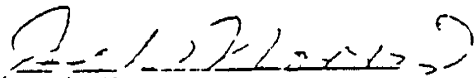
TO WILLIAM LATIEN SUPERINTENDENT
FROM JACK NORRIS SUPERVISOR LDU & VOC/LD
SUBJECT EDUCATION ACTIVITY REPORT FOR OCTOBER
DATE OCTOBER 26 1979

The following data is the information requested for the monthly activity report

<u>College Classes</u>	<u>GLD Preparation</u>
69 Enrolled	13 Enrolled
0 Completed	0 Completed
44 Absences	55 Absences
10.8 Av Grade Level	7.2 Av Grade Level
0 Classes Canceled	8 Classes Canceled
6 Withdrawals	3 Withdrawals

High School Classes

63 Enrolled
0 Completed
91 Absences
9.1 Av Grade Level
0 Classes Canceled
12 Withdrawals


Jack Norris

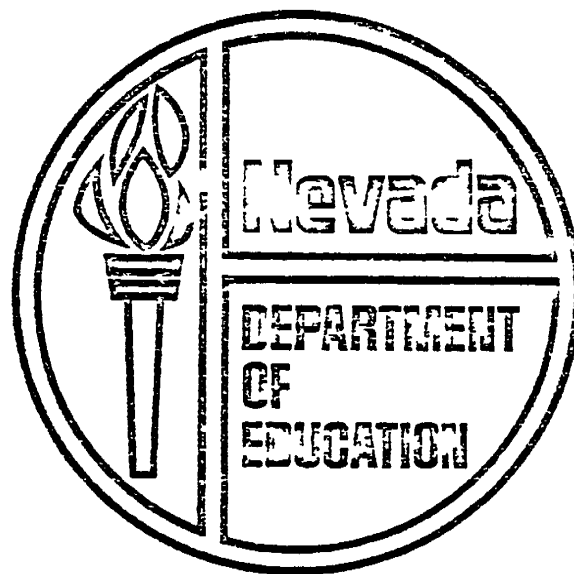
cc Leon Harrison
Max Jeneker

APPENDIX H

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAM EVALUATION
FOR THE NORTHERN NEVADA CORRECTIONAL CENTER
1975

*John Garble
Superintendent
of
Public Instruction*

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAM EVALUATION
FOR THE NORTHERN NEVADA CORRECTIONAL CENTER



*John Gamble
Superintendent
of
Public Instruction*

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

400 West King Street
Carson City Nevada 89701
(702) 885-5700

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December 1975

NORTHERN NEVADA CORRECTIONAL CENTER
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAM EVALUATION

Prepared by

R Courtney Riley
Director of Vocational Education
State Department of Education
Carson City Nevada

*Richard J Swinney
Nevada VEPDA Coordinator
Research and Educational
Planning Center
College of Education
University of Nevada
Reno Nevada*

*J Maurice Ansolabere
Consultant
State Department of Education
Carson City Nevada*

*John H Madson
Consultant
Vocational Education
State Department of Education
Carson City Nevada*

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OBSERVATIONS	3
CONCLUSIONS	6
Programs	6
Personnel	7
Instructors	8
RECOMMENDATIONS	10
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Summary	13

LIST OF APPENDICES

- APPENDIX A - Guidance Recruitment Placement and Follow-Up Evaluation
- APPENDIX B - Dry Cleaning Program Evaluation
- APPENDIX C - Horticulture Program Evaluation
- APPENDIX D - Metals Program Evaluation
- APPENDIX E - Upholstery Program Evaluation
- APPENDIX F - Auto Body Program Evaluation--Auto Shop Evaluation
- APPENDIX G - General Evaluation
- APPENDIX H - Inmates Evaluation
- APPENDIX I - General Developmental Notes for Program Evaluation
- APPENDIX J - Job Descriptions and Course Outlines

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

Warden Ed Pogue of the Nevada State Prison contacted Mr R Courtney Riley of the State Department of Education and requested that an evaluation be done of the vocational education offerings at the Northern Nevada Correctional Center Carson City Nevada As a result of this request Mr Riley contacted appropriate people within the State and consequently developed the necessary evaluation format

The purpose of the study was to examine evaluate and make recommendations concerning the vocational education program at the Northern Nevada Correctional Center In order to carry out this task the following persons were called upon to make observations and evaluations in their particular area of expertise

- 1 R Courtney Riley Director of Vocational Education evaluated administrative supervisory and organizational structure
- 2 John Madson State Department of Education Vocational Consultant evaluated guidance recruitment placement and follow-up
- 3 Andy Butti owner of Butti Motors evaluated automotive programs
- 4 Bobby Page owner of Bobby Page Cleaners evaluated the dry cleaning program
- 5 Jim Peddicord State Department of Education Vocational Consultant evaluated the agriculture program
- 6 Maurice Ansolabehere State Department of Education Vocational Consultant evaluated the metals and upholstery programs
- 7 Richard Swinney University of Nevada VEPDA Coordinator coordinated the evaluation program

METHOD

Appropriate instruments were developed for use in each of the vocational areas. These instruments were then used to evaluate the programs from the viewpoint of the inmate, the instructor, and the administrator. The same instruments were also used by the outside evaluators to determine areas of commonality between administrators and evaluators, instructors and evaluators, and inmates and evaluators. These completed questionnaires are displayed in Appendices B-H. In addition, extensive personnel interviews were conducted by individual evaluators. Comments from these evaluations are reflected within the evaluators' questionnaires. In addition, Dr. Swinney conducted extensive additional interviews. The transcripts of these interviews are contained in Appendix I.

The resulting observations, conclusions, and recommendations of this report are based upon this documentation.

OBSERVATIONS

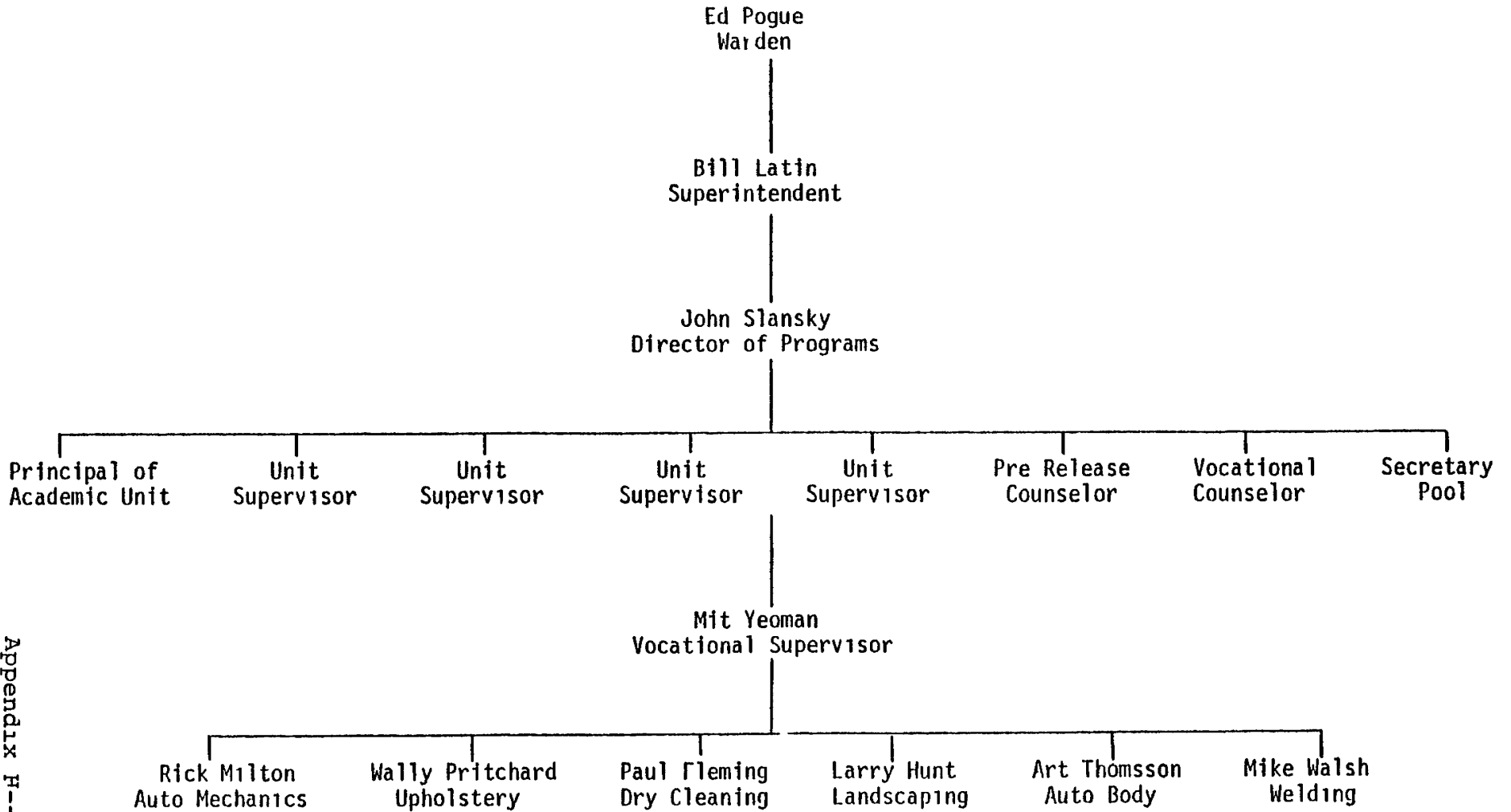
Northern Nevada Correctional Center is a minimum security prison facility located in Carson City Nevada. The institution houses in excess of 400 inmates, and in addition to carrying out the primary function of custody provides educational programs in both the academic and the vocational fields. This report concerns itself primarily with the vocational training aspect of the program. The academic and custodial functions of the prison will be referred to only as they interface with the vocational program. The institution is quite new having been built in the 1960's and for the most part contains above average facilities for the implementation of all programs.

The institution itself operates under the following administrative structure. The Warden Ed Pogue has overall responsibilities for the Nevada Prison System. Superintendent Bill Latin has specific responsibilities for the medium security facility (NNCC). The vocational education program is the responsibility of Mr. John Slansky who in turn answers to Mr. Latin. The supervisor of the vocational education program is Mr. Mit Yeoman. Mr. Yeoman oversees the six individual instructors who have direct responsibility for implementation of the vocational education offerings.

On the following page is an organizational chart showing the relationship between the above mentioned personnel.

The vocational education program is housed in quite modern facilities at the institution. The automotive, landscaping, ornamental horticulture, dry cleaning, and upholstery programs are housed in buildings that were finished during the initial phase of the facility's construction. The auto body program and welding shop are located in facilities completed within the last year. Shop areas themselves appear to be adequate to above for instructional purposes, however, there does appear to be a need for individual classroom space and classroom-type furniture. This need will be documented in a later section.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION STAFF CHART



It seems appropriate in the presentation of this report to divide it into conclusions and recommendations with supporting material to be contained in the various appendices. In order to present these conclusions and recommendations information has been drawn from each area presented by the members of the evaluation team as well as institutional employees and inmates. Therefore the conclusions and recommendations presented in this portion of the report will be of a composite nature. Separate sections are presented for each area of responsibility by members of the evaluation team.

It should be noted that offenders make up one of the most vocationally handicapped groups in our society. They are poorly educated and usually drop-outs, thus it takes an increased effort on the part of the instructors and administrators to teach the inmate employable skills. Many offenders must face long periods of unemployment, humiliation and depression even though they may possess a salable skill and have the motivation to do an honest day's work. It therefore places greater responsibility on the institution in the area of placement, follow-up and counseling for the released inmate to succeed.

CONCLUSIONS

General Statement

The presentation of conclusions is based on documents that may be found in the various appendices attached to this report. The conclusions presented here are an attempt to pull together an overall view of the program. Instructors' and evaluators' recommendations concerning individual programs will be found in the appropriate appendices.

Programs

- 1 It appears that the vocational education program does not have a clear-cut documented statement of purpose and appears to have a considerable difference of opinion regarding the purpose of the programs as viewed from top-level administrators to the individual instructors. Much of this confusion seems to stem from whether or not the primary concern of the program should be instruction or production, i.e., institutional maintenance.
- 2 The vocational education program is currently being carried out with a minimum utilization of textbooks, instructional materials, or audio-visual aid equipment.
- 3 While individual shop facilities appear to be adequate or above, the individual classrooms and classroom furniture are less than adequate.
- 4 The program does not appear to provide any secretarial help or support services of the individual vocational instructors. In fact, on at least one occasion when an individual instructor requested Xerox support, the request was returned to him by his supervisor without even having been forwarded to higher administration.
- 5 Individual program budgets are a source of concern to instructors. The instructors state that until very recently they have not known the contents of their budgets and have felt that they have little or no control over budget utilization. A request heard over and over again in many of the interviews was that at least a portion of the funds generated by individual programs should be returned to individual budgets.
- 6 Numerous references were made during the course of the evaluation to problems concerning obtaining necessary materials and equipment for support of individual programs. The paper trail surrounding purchase orders seems to be unduly cumbersome and time-consuming.
- 7 On numerous occasions the entire vocational education program comes to a complete halt due to various kinds of external interference. For example, other functions of the institution such as the blood bank program, mail call, custody count, inmate visitors, all were found to take time away from the instruction day.

- 8 There appears to be a great amount of confusion in the minds of instructors regarding whether priority of the vocational program should be for inmate instruction or institutional maintenance and production. Observations made by Dr. Swinney and the other evaluators would seem to underline that individual instructors feel the top priority rests with institutional maintenance and production.
- 9 The orientation program for new inmates coming into the vocational section while it appears to have a sound philosophical base in actuality seems to be experiencing poor implementation. Orientation students are often assigned to individual classrooms by other than the vocational supervisor and in addition assignments are made to classrooms that do not have adequate space to receive the orientation students.
- 10 Numerous instructors expressed the opinion that when students are involved in production or institutional maintenance consideration should be given for some kind of remuneration to the inmates.

Personnel

- 1 Numerous references were made by individual instructors concerning the lack of understanding and support on the part of top-level administrators.
- 2 The vocational supervisor and the manner in which he is carrying out supervision appear to be contributing factors to the lack of communication and other problems appearing in the vocational education program. Specifically the following items were noted based on inmate evaluations, instructor and evaluator questionnaires, and the individual interviews conducted by Dr. Swinney:
 - a The vocational supervisor does not appear to have a clear-cut specific job description. Consequently what he sees as his function and what both those above and below see as his function are seldom in agreement.
 - b Individual instructors expressed that on numerous occasions their supervisor is not available for consultation and to make program decisions.
 - c It was also noted on numerous occasions that the supervisor was not available at the beginning of the day to make necessary program decisions which are vital for a smooth operation.
 - d It is apparent that the vocational supervisor does not divide his supervisor's time equally among the various programs.
 - e The supervisor seldom, if ever, communicates with the instructors through written memos; therefore the communication in the vocational division has no degree of reliability.
 - f The vocational supervisor controls the job assignments to the various instructional shops. A great amount of dissatisfaction was expressed regarding this method of assignment by the individual instructors.

- g Individual instructors expressed a great degree of concern regarding the lack of leadership coming from the office of the vocational supervisor
- h A great deal of concern was expressed by the individual instructors regarding the method in which the vocational supervisor handles the attendance check on the individual inmates enrolled in the vocational program. On direct order from Superintendent Latin individual inmates attendance is to be kept only by the vocational instructors and checked on only by the vocational supervisor. Based on both personal observation and reports from the individual instructors this function is being carried out by inmate clerks rather than by the vocational supervisor
- i The vocational supervisor appears to have a considerable degree of difficulty in the processing of routine paper work. Individual instructors expressed on numerous occasions that they felt the vocational supervisor's office was restrictive to the flow of paper work rather than an aid

Instructors

- 1 The instructors currently have no contact with the classification committee. In conjunction with this the instructors expressed a great desire for individual classification committee members to spend time in the vocational area so that they might be better prepared to carry out the classification function
- 2 The individual instructors have little or no official contact with the parole board and do not have available to them a method whereby they might provide input regarding an inmate's parole request
- 3 A number of the individual instructors have split job assignments. Specifically Mr. Fleming who is responsible for not only the dry cleaning program but also supervision of the institutional laundry facility and Mr. Hunt who is in charge of the landscaping and horticulture program and in addition has supervisory responsibility for institutional maintenance regarding the correctional center grounds
- 4 There is in many instances a lack of communication by the vocational instructors and custody personnel
- 5 The individual instructors feel there is a lack of support for what they are attempting to do not only from their individual immediate supervisor but in many cases from high administration as well
- 6 Individual instructors feel there is a tremendous lack of communication at all levels of the program
- 7 There is a lack of understanding on the part of individual instructors as to just exactly what their jobs are i.e. instruction or institutional maintenance

- 8 There is a definite need both observant and expressed by the individual instructors for a regular meeting time and a channel of communication to keep them informed of what is expected of them. In conjunction with this they feel a great need to have open to them a method whereby they might make their needs known to not only their supervisor but to higher administrative authorities as well.
- 9 There are at times problems with the interaction between custody personnel and the individual instructors.
- 10 Individual instructors could benefit from an in-service program to improve a supplement teaching technique.

RECOMMENDATIONS

These proposed recommendations are based on documents that may be found in the various appendices attached to this report. The recommendations presented here are an attempt to pull together an overall view of the program. Instructor and evaluator recommendations concerning individual programs will be found in the appropriate appendices.

Programs

- 1 It is recommended that Warden Pogue issue a definitive document regarding the role of vocational education at Northern Nevada Correctional Center. This document should speak directly to whether the priority of the program should be inmate instruction or institutional maintenance. The statement should further outline the relationship between these two important areas.
- 2 It is recommended that up-to-date textbooks and instructional materials be immediately obtained for the individual vocational programs. In selecting curriculum, special attention should be given to using student based and competency based programs. It is further recommended that the use of audio-visual aid materials be initiated into the various programs. This will mean the purchase of the necessary projection equipment and the providing of physical areas adequate for its utilization.
- 3 It is recommended that in each of the shop areas a portion of the facility be set aside for classroom instruction. In this particular area, either adequate armchair seating or tables and chairs should be provided for inmate use in classroom activities.
- 4 It is recommended that some type of secretarial support be provided for both the vocational supervisor and the individual instructors. Perhaps some type of phone dictation equipment might be considered where individuals might call a central recording number and then a secretary could make the necessary transcription. Relating to this same area, it is recommended that reproduction equipment, i.e. Xerox or mimeograph be made available to individual instructors for the preparation of instructional materials.
- 5 It is recommended that at the beginning of each fiscal year the vocational supervisor sit down with each vocational instructor and go over the budget for the ensuing year. It should then be the individual responsibility of each instructor to keep track of his budget and to check his expenditures with the vocational supervisor in order to insure responsible fiscal procedures. It is further recommended that a method be investigated whereby at least a portion of the money generated by individual programs be returned to the programs. These funds might then be utilized for inmates' remuneration and equipment maintenance.

- 6 It is recommended that some type of system be set up for access to funds for routine materials and maintenance similar to what is currently being used by Mr. Bill Latin in the maintenance department. Under the current purchase order system the time factor is prohibitive in obtaining the routine instructional materials or processing maintenance requests for equipment etc.
- 7 It is recommended that a thorough investigation be made of the interaction between the instructional day and the various institutional functions which take away from that day. For example ways should be found to cut down on the transfers between the instructional day and the blood bank program mail call custody count inmate visitation etc. If these functions could be scheduled at times other than classroom hours it would be a great aid to the overall instructional program.
- 8 It is recommended that the orientation program be thoroughly reviewed by the director of programs the vocational supervisor and the individual instructors. While this program appears to be excellent in theory as it is currently being implemented it is not functioning as it appears on paper. Inmates are often assigned to areas that are already overcrowded. They are also often assigned without any advance warning to individual instructors. This type program needs to be reviewed and clear-cut guidelines drawn up and followed by all persons involved.
- 9 It is recommended that some kind of remuneration program be instituted at the upper level of the vocational programs for the inmates who are working with the production phase of the program.

Personnel

A Administrative

- 1 It is recommended that a review be made of the current administrative structure with particular reference to the director of institutional programs. The total number of people reporting to this office appears from an external point of view to give rise to a certain amount of confusion. On numerous occasions the sentiment was expressed by individual vocational instructors that while the director of institutional programs was interested in their problems he had little time to deal with them due to the multiplicity of his responsibilities.
- 2 It is recommended that the director of institutional programs be provided an adequate office. During the course of this evaluation it was observed that he carried on his business from the end of the table in the office of the superintendent's secretary. On numerous occasions when individuals wished to discuss a particular problem with the director of programs it became necessary for them to search through several offices before finding the necessary privacy.

- 3 It is recommended that the director of programs be assigned specific secretarial help. It appears, at this time at least, that secretarial help comes from whichever secretary happens to be not busy at the moment.

B Vocational Supervisor

- 1 It is recommended that a specific detailed job description be written for the vocational supervisor. This job description should outline very specifically such things as
 - a On the job time responsibilities
 - b Involvement with inmates attendance rosters
 - c Supervisor's visits and interaction with individual classes
 - d Responsibilities regarding paper flow, such as purchase orders, etc.
 - e Responsibilities regarding development of individual vocational education area curriculum.
- 2 In conjunction with the detailed job descriptions for the vocational supervisor, it is further recommended that a specific in-service training program be conducted with the individual currently filling the vocational supervisor's position for the development of specific skills in the area of supervisory techniques.
- 3 Due to the vast amount of animosity that has developed between the individual instructors and the person currently filling the vocational supervisor's role, it is recommended that careful thought be given by top-level administration to the possibility of reassignment for the current vocational supervisor. Even with a detailed job description, it should be recognized that the current communication problem between the supervisor and instructors has reached such magnitude that the mere redefining of roles may not solve the problem.

C Instructors

- 1 It is recommended that procedures be set up whereby the individual vocational area instructors may have direct input to the classification committee and to the parole board regarding individual inmates.
- 2 It is recommended that those instructors who hold dual responsibilities between instruction and institutional maintenance have made available to them a clear-cut statement as to the priority of their responsibilities in these two areas.
- 3 It is recommended that a thorough investigation be made into the problems of communication between individual area instructors and custody personnel. In relation to this, a specific investigation should be made regarding the lack of custody personnel.

in the auto mechanic area. At the time of this evaluation it was felt by the administration that inmates in the auto mechanic area checked in through gatehouse custody personnel. In reality inmates in this area are checked directly in and out with the individual instructor and there is a total lack of any involvement with custody personnel.

- 4 It is recommended that at least weekly meetings be set up between the instructors and the vocational supervisor at least in the beginning. These meetings should be conducted by the director of institutional programs and should be conducted with a written agenda. Input for this agenda should be solicited from the instructor, the supervisor, and the director of programs.
- 5 It is recommended that an intensive in-service program be conducted with the vocational instructors. Reports from both the evaluator and the inmates, particularly in the individual classes, show that the instructors do possess a vast amount of practical knowledge. There is still a definite indication of a need for increased experience in the area of teaching techniques.
- 6 It is recommended that consultants from the various service areas in the Nevada State Department of Education be utilized in carrying out the in-service training program.

Summary

In the process of conducting this evaluation of vocational education offerings at Northern Nevada Correctional Center, numerous areas of excellence were found within the programs. It was felt by the evaluation team that rather than spending time on these areas of excellence and commending them, the time might be better spent in evaluating those areas of the program that might be improved in order to provide an even better educational offering. It seems appropriate to note that an overall sense of dedication was observed on the part of individual instructors, the vocational supervisor, and the administration toward the vocational education program at the Northern Nevada Correctional Center. The potential certainly exists for the establishment of a truly exemplary program. The key to accomplishing this would appear to be in the utilization of individual strengths and skills toward carrying out institutionally agreed-upon goals.

APPENDIX I

NEVADA PRISON SYSTEM
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

EVALUATION

FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE SUBCOMMITTEE
ACR-41

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

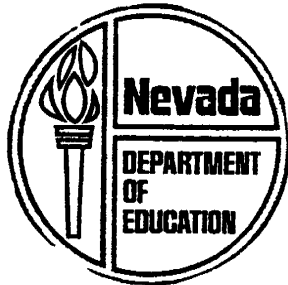
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NEVADA PRISON SYSTEM
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION EVALUATION

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EVALUATION OF THE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

SOUTHERN NEVADA CORRECTION CENTER

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EVALUATION OF THE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAM
SOUTHERN NEVADA CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Methodology

The evaluation of the vocational education program at the Southern Nevada Correctional Center was conducted at the request of the legislative sub-committee for prison systems. The evaluation assignment was given to Robert Seckendorf who with David Hoggard and Benjamin Portillo conducted an on site visit on March 5 1980.

The team interviewed the administrative and supervisory staff teachers and some inmates. In addition all facilities were visited. Available data in terms of reports on enrollments and completions were reviewed. The team was on site for an entire day and had an opportunity to observe classes and the organization and operation of the prison.

Introduction

Vocational education should be considered an important component of the services available at the Southern Nevada Correctional Center. Within the constraints described in this report the staff and teachers are making every attempt possible to provide an adequate and appropriate instructional program to those prisoners who elect to participate in an education program.

Overall it does not appear that the vocational education program functions as would be expected even though the prison administration is totally supportive of it. The critical problem revolves around the relationship of education to other aspects of prison operation. Priority obviously must be given to custody

and security but there must be a balance achieved between the maintenance and operation of the prison and the education program

It is believed that the tight interweaving and overlapping of security maintenance and education is not a matter exclusively of concern at Southern Nevada Correctional Center but it is one reflected in almost all prison settings. If education is to play a major role in the rehabilitative efforts expended on prisoners there is a need to sort out the three functions and place them within a more appropriate relationship. While it is understandable that security must govern all other aspects of prison life maintenance and operation of the prison cannot govern the extent and effectiveness of the education program. In other words it cannot be the driving force behind the education program and still expect the staff to provide a high quality vocational education program that achieves objectives comparable to education programs in the publicly operated schools and colleges in Nevada.

Lastly there is the matter of adequate financing and the assurance that legislative appropriation commitments made to the institution be honored totally. When an institution's fiscal resources are administratively reduced in favor of supporting other aspects of prison needs the priority and support originally placed on the education program is effectively defeated--and so are both the quality of the program and the efforts of the staff.

The Prison

Southern Nevada Correctional Center located in Jean is a modern up-to-date facility which has been in operation for two years. It was originally designed as a minimum security facility but it is the understanding of the evaluation team that it became a medium security prison at the time it opened. The prison was built for a capacity of 350 persons but now has approximately

400 requiring double-bunking of some prisoners While specific information about the age range of prisoners was not requested it appears that most are in their mid-twenties to early thirties All prisoners are serving a minimum sentence of one year and the average is about three and one-half years Intake of prisoners is conducted at the Northern Nevada facility with transfers made to the Southern Nevada prison after an assessment of individual persons is made

Staffing

The prison is headed by Superintendent William Lattin whose program and education staff includes Mr Leon Hardison Director of Program Services and Mr Jack Norris Director of Education The authorized education staff consists of three academic teachers and five vocational teachers One of the academic positions is used for the employment of a director of education thereby reducing the academic faculty services At present there are two vacancies for vocational education teachers In addition two inmates are used as instructors and the food service director is teaching a class in culinary arts on a limited basis A drafting program has been instituted and is taught by a substitute academic teacher

The authorized vocational education positions include Auto Mechanics (vacant) Building Trades Landscaping/Horticulture Culinary Arts (vacant) Laundry/Dry Cleaning Air Conditioning and Refrigeration (inmate teacher) and CPR/Emergency Care (inmate teacher)

Vocational Education Program

The education program is offered as an optional activity at the prison and attendance in the vocational education program is voluntary on the part of the prisoners While instruction takes place during daytime hours most of the

instructional time revolves around the maintenance and work of the prison

Enrollment in the several courses offered varies and changes from month to month because of the continuous intake of prisoners as well as the release of prisoners who are paroled complete their sentences or are assigned to a work-release program. The February 1980 activity report indicates an enrollment of 10 in air conditioning, 22 in building trades, 26 in CPR/emergency care, 15 in culinary arts, 10 in landscape/horticulture and 7 in laundry/dry cleaning. Auto mechanics had an enrollment of 3 persons but the program was terminated because of the loss of an instructor. The report also indicates that 115 1/2 hours of classes were held during the month except for automotive which was at 55 hours. Certificates of completion are provided as each prisoner finishes the course. The evaluation team could not determine the exact basis for awarding the certificates since specific course outlines and course standards were not available.

The team interviewed all of the teachers including the two inmates and the food service director and found all of them to be dedicated and hard-working. The three regular teachers and the food service director are trained teachers and hold state certification in vocational education. All of the teachers are attempting within the limitations of the facilities and equipment available to deliver as high a quality program as is possible. The instructors and staff exhibit a high degree of frustration in their efforts due to the influence of circumstances that are beyond their immediate control.

Facilities Instructional Equipment and Materials

The current vocational education facilities are housed in a vocational building in space constructed as an addition to the culinary warehouse and in part of a building originally planned for the maintenance department. All

the facilities except the space now used for auto mechanics are within the secure area of the prison. Auto mechanics is outside this area because of the location of the maintenance building.

The vocational building while supposedly designed for shop programs is not any different than the adjacent academic building. The rooms are classroom size and do not lend themselves to much more than lecture activities. One large room in the vocational building is presently used as a prison chapel. CPR/emergency care and air conditioning are offered in this building. In addition, there is a classroom organized for a drafting program. The building trades and horticulture are located in the building addition at the culinary warehouse and are not much larger than storerooms. The laundry/dry cleaning program is conducted in the prison laundry and food service is in a back room in the dining hall. The auto shop is under-sized with two bays for cars since it was originally part of the maintenance department.

None of the facilities are adequate in size for an effective vocational program even given the fact that much of the instruction in several of the occupational areas use the maintenance and operation requirements of the prison for on-the-job training.

With respect to equipment, tools and supplies, the vocational program suffers even more than with the undersized, limited facilities. There is almost no equipment or tools available. The tools that are used essentially belong to the maintenance department and are not available on a full-time basis for instructional use. For example, in building trades, the workbench was built by the teacher, as was the tool storage cabinet. The woodworking machines available are of the home workshop variety and in no way reflect the kind of equipment used on a construction job. There are but a few hand tools available. The hand power tools such as an electric drill or hand circular saw also belong

to the maintenance department In horticulture there are a few shovels and rakes two or three hand-operated lawn mowers a fertilizer spreader and a wheelbarrow There are no riding lawn mowers or tractors and insufficient other equipment for a horticulture and landscaping class No separate equipment or supplies exist for the laundry/dry cleaning or culinary arts programs The auto shop has a lift that does not function and test equipment which is outdated The wheel alignment installation has never been wired up to operate Air conditioning and refrigeration has no tools and only one old window air conditioner for students to use

In terms of supplies the situation again is intolerable Funds apparently are not available to purchase sufficient supplies for any instructional activity Materials which are available come from the maintenance department and in most instances are charged back to the instructional budget even though the materials are used for maintenance and operational purposes One example is a \$300 expense for lawn fertilizer charged to the education budget but used to fertilize the grass area in the open yard and athletic field When instructional supplies are ordered they have been routinely disapproved in the central office in Carson City For example a request has been made to purchase curriculum and instructional materials for the dry cleaning program This expenditure has been disapproved at least twice In the drafting program the T-squares triangles pencils and paper were obtained by private donation and the drawing boards were made from scrap plywood No instructional supply funds were used in the program

These are but illustrative of the limitations and handicaps imposed on the vocational education program and the teachers The lack of adequate facilities equipment and materials are far greater than those described

Support Services

During the intake and classification process at the northern facility apparently an educational assessment is not made and sent to Southern Nevada Correctional Center with each inmate. This means that the institutional staff has no specific information on the abilities or interests of a new prisoner. The staff has to start from the beginning. In addition, there is not a full-time person assigned as a vocational counselor. Instead, the director of education spends a significant portion of his time on this important activity. The teachers also provide some counseling within the time constraints of their instructional duties. In order for a vocational program to be effective, counseling services need to be available so that appropriate selection of a program can be made and individuals can be assisted with their educational problems as these may arise. Assessment of educational level with respect to assignment to a vocational program also is necessary in order that a vocational program is selected that is consistent with the abilities of the prisoner.

Prison Maintenance as Vocational Education

While there is no question with respect to using the prison facilities and its maintenance and operation as live work experience in conjunction with an instructional program, it was the visiting team's conclusion that the maintenance and operation schedule and needs govern the content and sequence of instructional effort. For example, if there is need to obtain storage boxes for the prison resident buildings, it falls upon the building trades program to provide them. If the lawn and planting area sprinkler system needs replacement or extension, the horticulture class accomplishes this task. The laundry and dry cleaning program is almost totally the operation of the prison laundry.

In other words, the present system is one in which the construction main-

tenance and operation program of the prison determines when and in what order specific vocational skills are taught. Such a system does not permit the orderly development of skills and contradicts any attempt on the part of the teachers to develop a course of study following reasonable standards for an instructional program.

Impact of Security

The visiting team understands the primary concern and need of prison authorities with respect to security and custody. There is no question that security is the first priority in a prison setting. However, this need has several effects on the provision of education programs.

It is understood that the education staff is trained to perform security functions and need to function in this capacity in times of emergency. At present, however, there is a shortage of regular security personnel and at times the superintendent must call on the education staff to substitute for an absent uniformed officer. At other times, education staff are used to escort prisoners to hospitals and other locations outside the prison. In addition, the teachers serve as security officers in their own classrooms and work sites on the prison grounds. This latter requirement restricts the teacher to either the classroom or a work site. It is not possible to assign several prisoner/students to a job while the rest of the class is in an instructional location. Either the entire class is at the work site or in the classroom, even if the work assignment needs only two or three persons. The use of teaching staff to perform security functions in the event of absent officers or for escort duty effectively cancels classes for that day. The end result of security functions is to either reduce or restrict the vocational education instructional program.

One other problem relating to security is apparent in terms of the location

of the auto mechanics facility and an unused portion of the same building which could be used for an additional vocational education program. The facility which was originally part of the maintenance complex is outside the secure area of the prison. Therefore, only minimum security prisoners can be selected for training in auto mechanics.

Financing Vocational Education

The current budgeting and financing system is a significant problem area with respect to providing an adequate vocational education program. Aside from the fact that the visiting team believes that the original proposed expenditure level itself is inadequate to provide a quality vocational education program, the limitations and reductions imposed on the prison in terms of approvals to expend the appropriated funds effectively restricts any opportunity to carry out an adequate program.

As the visiting team understands the budgeting and appropriation process, the first step is the development of a proposed budget by the institution. This budget is submitted to the central office of the prison system where it is included in the total budget request of the division. The budget then goes to the governor for inclusion in the total state budget which is submitted to the legislature for approval. The legislature approves the budget on a line-item basis. In the case of the budget request for vocational education, it is understood that the full amount requested by Southern Nevada Correctional Center was approved at each level and appropriated by the legislature. It would be assumed that the Southern Nevada Correctional Center would then have the total available for expenditures for its program. However, this does not occur. First, a percentage of the appropriation is withheld by the central office of the division and the remainder is subject to item-by-item approval by the director of the

division and the central office business manager. The exercise of not approving specific purchases and expenditure requests by the Southern Nevada Correctional Center superintendent effectively reduces the amount of funds available for the program at the prison even though these funds were authorized by the legislature for expenditure at the prison and for the education program. The team is not knowledgeable about the authority of the central office to carry out such a practice but it is believed that the process produces a re-approval system that violates the intent of the legislature to support the education process.

In the instance of the Southern Nevada Correctional Center the process described resulted in the education program having available less than half of the original amount of money appropriated by the legislature.

It would appear that the control of the approved appropriation for Southern Nevada Correctional Center is not within the authority of the superintendent but rather is considered a part of the total operating budget of the prison system and is approved at the discretion of the central office which may move available funds from one institution to another depending on the needs of each institution for expenditure lines for purposes other than those which may have been over-expended.

Over and above the reductions in the funds originally appropriated expenditures at the prison for certain maintenance and expense costs were charged to the education budget thereby reducing even further the amount available for instructional supplies and equipment. For example when the building trades or horticulture program is called upon to carry out a construction or maintenance project the cost of supplies and materials is charged to the education budget rather than the maintenance and operation budget.

The sum total of the methods employed to utilize available funds for vocational education presents one of the most serious problems affecting the

delivery of a well-intentioned program

Recommendations

1 The position of full-time director of education should be established thereby releasing the present academic line item to provide additional education services

2 A full-time position of vocational guidance counselor should be established in order to provide necessary counseling services to inmates and thereby permitting the director and teachers to devote their full time to the responsibilities of their positions

3 Immediate efforts should be made to employ an auto mechanics teacher and a culinary arts teacher so that these two programs can become available on a full-time basis

4 Adequate security personnel should be made available to the prison so that the education staff need not be used for routine security functions that are more appropriate to those of the uniformed officers

5 The education budget should be increased in order to realistically reflect the needs of the vocational program Once the budget is approved and funds appropriated by the legislature they should be expended under the authority of the superintendent and not be subject to re-approval by the central office of the Division of Prisons

6 The dry cleaning program should be instituted as soon as possible This will require some relocation of equipment and adequate materials and supplies

7 The culinary arts program can continue to be located in the room available in the dining hall but should be provided with its own equipment in order for it to be used as an instructional facility in its own right

8 Additional and appropriate equipment and tools should be obtained for the building and trades program so that the maintenance department is no longer the sole source of these items

9 A larger more appropriate space should be provided for the air conditioning and refrigeration program Sufficient equipment and tools should be provided and a full-time certified teacher should be employed for this vocational program

10 A more adequate space should be provided for the horticulture program in order to permit classroom instruction and specific work experiences that are appropriate to indoor activity Additional equipment and supplies should be provided including a small tractor and a riding lawn mower

11 The drafting program should be provided with adequate equipment and supplies and a certified teacher should be employed if possible

12 Consideration should be given to adding other vocational education courses such as welding and masonry where employment possibilities exist for released prisoners It may be that these courses can be components of the building trades program but may over time require additional teachers

13 Work experience activities using the needs of the prison maintenance and operation requirements are a valuable component of a vocational program however such activities should be scheduled in such a manner that they fit into the instructional sequence as opposed to having maintenance and operation govern the sequence of instructional units

14 The cost of materials and supplies used for maintenance and operational services should be charged to the operating budget of the prison rather than to the education budget

15 The unused space adjacent to the auto mechanics shop should be used for building trades. The size and ceiling height are appropriate for this activity.

16 The chapel should be relocated in order to permit the use of the one large room in the vocational education building to be used as a shop facility.

17 The prison fences should be relocated in the vicinity of the maintenance building now used for auto mechanics in order that it become part of the secure area. This will permit all prisoners an opportunity to elect the auto mechanics program.

18 If inmates are used as instructors they should be provided with basic training in the techniques of teaching adults.

19 An educational assessment should be part of the intake process at Northern Nevada Correctional Center and such information should be provided at the Southern Nevada institution at the time of transfer of a prisoner.

20 Specific courses of study should be developed for each program and an orderly process of recording achievement of skills should be instituted. Such a procedure will provide an objective measure of accomplishment and establish the basis for awarding completion certificates.

21 Consideration should be given to the establishment of a prison industry program at the institution. Such a program could provide additional vocational education opportunities and diversify the work experience component significantly.

Summary

The evaluation team found at Southern Nevada Correctional Center an

atmosphere and climate conducive to achieving the objectives of a prison education program. Few of the twenty-one recommendations in this report can be directly attributable to either a negative attitude on the part of the staff or a lack of ability and competence to carry out an effective program. While the report describes the conditions under which the program functions, the major deterrent to achieving the objectives are external forces and factors that appear to be beyond the control of the institution's personnel.

SECTION II

EVALUATION OF THE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

NORTHERN NEVADA CORRECTIONAL CENTER

(Update of the 1975 Evaluation)

SUBMITTED BY

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...
opportunity employer and does not
discriminate or deny services on
the basis of race color national
origin sex handicap and/or age

Methodology and Purpose

The Legislative Commission's Subcommittee studying the Nevada Department of Prisons has requested an update evaluation of the 1975 Vocational Education Evaluation which was conducted at the Northern Nevada Correctional Center in Carson City Nevada. As a result of this request appropriate people within the State Department of Education were contacted and consequently developed the necessary evaluation format.

The purpose of the study was to evaluate the vocational programs and to determine if the 1975 recommendations had been implemented within the existing vocational programs at the Northern Nevada Correctional Center.

In order to carry out this task the following persons were called upon to make observations and evaluations in their particular area of expertise:

- a John M Wadsworth Department of Education Consultant
Trade and Industry evaluated administrative supervisory auto body and auto shop
- b Dr Howard Downer Department of Education Consultant
Agriculture evaluated welding sheet metal and landscaping
- c Jerry Nielsen Department of Education Consultant
Adult Education evaluated upholstery and dry cleaning
- d Marcia Berasain Dean Occupational Education Western Nevada Community College
evaluated the business and office programs at the Northern Nevada Women's Correctional Center

Introduction

The Northern Nevada Correctional Center is a minimum security prison facility located in Carson City Nevada. The institution houses in excess of 600 inmates and in addition to carrying out the primary function of custody provides educational programs in both the academic and vocational fields. The institution is quite new having been built in the 1960's and for the most part contains above average facilities for the implementation of all programs.

The Vocational Education Program is housed in quite modern facilities at the institution. The automotive, landscaping, dry cleaning and upholstery programs are housed in buildings that were finished during the initial phase of the facility's construction. The auto body program and welding shop are located in facilities completed at a later date. Shop areas appear to be adequate for instructional purposes, however, there is still a need for individual classroom space and classroom type furniture.

1975 RECOMMENDATIONS
1980 FINDINGS AND 1980 RECOMMENDATIONS

These are the 1975 proposed recommendations. The recommendations presented here are an attempt to pull together an overall view of the vocational programs as they existed in 1975. These recommendations have been included in this report so that they can be compared to the 1980 update evaluation findings.

Programs

1 1975 Recommendations

It is recommended that Warden Pogue issue a definitive document regarding the role of vocational education at Northern Nevada Correctional Center. This document should speak directly to whether the priority of the program should be inmate instruction or institutional maintenance. The statement should further outline the relationship between these two important areas.

A 1980 On-site Evaluation Finding

The 1980 evaluation finding indicates there is still a need to develop an overall vocational philosophy for the vocational programs at the Northern Nevada Correctional Center.

B 1980 On-site Evaluation Recommendation

It is recommended that this document address itself not only to the role of vocational education at the prison but to the purpose, objectives, and priority of the various vocational service area programs.

2 1975 Recommendations

It is recommended that up-to-date textbooks and instructional materials be immediately obtained for the individual vocational programs. In selecting curriculum, special attention should be given to using student based and competency based programs. It is further recommended that the use of audio-visual aid materials be initiated into the various programs. This will mean the purchase of the necessary projection equipment and the providing of physical areas adequate for its utilization.

A 1980 On-site Evaluation Finding

The Center has purchased up-to-date textbooks in some of the service areas and purchase orders indicated several volumes are currently on order. Course outlines have been developed in a portion of the vocational programs.

B 1980 On-site Evaluation Recommendation

It is recommended that a competency based curriculum be developed for the vocational service areas. This type of curriculum could be developed by the vocational staff or purchased on the commercial market. It is also recommended that audio-visual aid materials be purchased for use at the Center.

3 1975 Recommendations

It is recommended that in each of the shop areas a portion of the facility be set aside for classroom instruction. In this particular area either adequate armchair seating or tables and chairs should be provided for inmate use in classroom activities.

A 1980 On-site Evaluation Finding

There continues to be a need for adequate classroom space. It would appear that there is only one room available for classroom instruction.

B 1980 On-site Evaluation Recommendation

Because of small class size in most of the service areas it is again recommended that classroom space be made available within the particular shops. This would allow instructors to teach theory and provide instruction in shop practices without transporting inmates to other facilities.

4 1975 Recommendations

It is recommended that some type of secretarial support be provided for both the vocational supervisor and the individual instructors. Perhaps some type of phone dictation equipment might be considered where individuals might call a central recording number and then a secretary could make the necessary transcription. Relating to this same area it is recommended that reproduction equipment i.e. Xerox or mimeograph be made available to individual instructors for the preparation of instructional materials.

A 1980 On-site Evaluation Finding

After the on-site evaluation it was generally agreed by team members that this particular recommendation had been met. Prison administrators and vocational instructors indicated that secretarial support was no longer a factor as so indicated in the 1975 evaluation.

B No recommendation made

5 1975 Recommendations

It is recommended that the beginning of each fiscal year the vocational supervisor sit down with each vocational instructor and go over the budget for the ensuing year. It should then be the responsibility of each instructor to keep track of his budget and to check his expenditures with the vocational supervisor in order to ensure responsible fiscal procedures. It is further recommended that a method be investigated whereby at least a portion of the money generated by individual programs be returned to the programs. These funds might then be utilized for inmates remuneration and equipment maintenance.

A 1980 On-site Evaluation Finding

There have been informal discussions between the vocational supervisor and the vocational instructor concerning budget allowance. In some vocational areas a provision has been made for inmate remuneration. There are certain inmates who have been designated as institution welder, auto mechanic, etc. These individuals are on a wage basis as are the inmates in the industries programs.

B 1980 On-site Evaluation Recommendation

It is recommended that vocational instructors have more input into the development of a vocational budget in their particular service areas. It is also recommended that a method be developed in which inmates in the vocational areas could participate in a remuneration program.

6 1975 Recommendation

It is recommended that some type of system be set up for access to funds for routine materials and maintenance similar to what is currently being used by Bill Latin in the maintenance department. Under the current purchase order system the time factor is prohibitive in

obtaining the routine instructional materials or processing maintenance requests for equipment etc

A 1980 On-site Evaluation Finding

A system has been developed in which vocational instructors have access to funds for routine materials and maintenance. However because of the detailed paper work and control of the budget this procedure has not been fully implemented.

B 1980 On-site Evaluation Recommendation

It is recommended that a system be developed that would allow vocational instructors access to funds to purchase routine materials without the unnecessary paper work.

7 1975 Recommendations

It is recommended that a thorough investigation be made of the interaction between the instructional day and the various institutional functions which take away from that day. For example ways should be found to cut down on the transfers between the instructional day and the blood bank program, mail call, custody count, inmate visitation, etc. If those functions could be scheduled at times other than classroom hours it would be a great aid to the overall instructional program.

A 1980 On-site Evaluation Finding

There have been very few changes concerning the instructional day and the interruptions of the various institutional functions.

B 1980 On-site Evaluation Recommendation

It is recommended that mail call, custody count and inmate visitations be adjusted so as not to conflict with the instructional day. The blood donation program allows inmates to earn money therefore this particular program has continued during the instructional day. It is recommended that this program be carried on at night so as not to conflict with the work day schedule.

8 1975 Recommendations

It is recommended that the orientation program be thoroughly reviewed by the director of program, the vocational supervisor and the individual instructors. While this program appears to be excellent in theory,

as it is currently being implemented it is not functioning as it appears on paper Inmates are often assigned to areas that are already overcrowded They are also often assigned without any advance warning to individual instructors This type program needs to be reviewed and clear-cut guidelines drawn up and followed by all persons involved

A 1980 On-site Evaluation Finding

An orientation and classification system is in operation An internal classification review system is used in the vocational areas in which incoming inmates are placed in vocational service areas on a probationary status This gives instructors an opportunity to observe and evaluate inmates concerning their potential in that particular vocational program However until the inmate has been assigned to a vocational program the instructor has no input into the process

B 1980 On-site Evaluation Recommendation

It is recommended that vocational instructors have more input into the initial classification process

9 1975 Recommendations

It is recommended that some kind of remuneration program be instituted at the upper level of the vocational programs for the inmates who are working with the production phase of the program

A 1980 On-site Evaluation Finding

The prison industry program is the upper level of vocational education at the Northern Nevada Correctional Center This program allows inmates who have trained in a particular area to work at a job that pays them an hourly wage Unfortunately budgetary limitations continue to limit this type of program

B 1980 On-site Evaluation Recommendation

It is recommended that during budget planning sessions consideration be given to the prison industry program

Personnel - Administrative

1 1975 Recommendations

It is recommended that a review be made of the current administrative

structure with particular reference to the Director of Institutional Programs. The total number of people reporting to this office appears from an external point of view to give rise to a certain amount of confusion. On numerous occasions the sentiment was expressed by individual vocational instructors that while the Director of Institutional Programs was interested in their problems he had little time to deal with them due to the multiplicity of his responsibilities.

A 1980 On-site Evaluation Finding

At present it appears that there exists the necessary cooperation between the Director of Institutional Programs and the vocational program supervisors in carrying out their duties and responsibilities.

B No recommendation made

2 1975 Recommendations

It is recommended that the Director of Institutional Programs be provided an adequate office. During the course of this evaluation it was observed that he carried on his business from the end of a table in the office of the superintendent's secretary. On numerous occasions when individuals wished to discuss a particular problem with the Director of Programs it became necessary for them to search through several offices before finding the necessary privacy.

A 1980 On-site Evaluation Finding

The Director of Institutional Programs has adequate office space.

B No recommendation made

3 1975 Recommendations

It is recommended that the Director of Programs be assigned specific secretarial help. It appears at this time at least that secretarial help comes from whomever is available at the moment.

A 1980 On-site Evaluation Finding

During the course of this evaluation it was observed that the Director of Institutional Programs has adequate secretarial help.

B No recommendation made

Personnel - Vocational Supervisor

1 1975 Recommendations

It is recommended that a specific detailed job description be written for the vocational supervisor. This should outline very specifically such things as

- a On-the-job time responsibilities
- b Involvement with inmate attendance rosters
- c Supervisor's visits and interaction with individual classes
- d Responsibilities regarding paper flow e.g. purchase orders etc
- e Responsibilities regarding development of individual vocational education area curriculum

A 1980 On-site Evaluation Finding

The evaluation team had the opportunity of visiting with the vocational supervisor. It was generally felt by team members that he is aware of his responsibilities however there is need for a written job description in this area.

B 1980 On-site Evaluation Recommendation

It is recommended that a job description be written for the vocational supervisor.

2 1975 Recommendations

In conjunction with the detailed job description for the vocational supervisor it is further recommended that a specific in-service training program be conducted with the individual currently filling the vocational supervisor's position for the development of specific skills in the area of supervisory techniques.

A 1980 On-site Evaluation Finding

It would appear that this type of in-service training has not been conducted.

B 1980 On-site Evaluation Recommendation

It is recommended that a specific in-service training program be conducted for individuals in supervisory positions.

3 1975 Recommendations

Due to the vast amount of animosity that has developed between the individual instructors and the person currently filling the vocational

supervisor's role it is recommended that careful thought be given by top-level administration to the possibility of reassignment for the current vocational supervisor. Even with a detailed job description it should be recognized that the current communication problem between the supervisor and instructors has reached such magnitude that the mere redefining of roles may not solve the problem.

A 1980 On-site Evaluation Finding

It was generally felt by the 1980 team members that there was a good relationship between the current vocational supervisor and instructors.

B No recommendation made.

Personnel - Instructors

1 1975 Recommendations

It is recommended that procedures be set up whereby the individual vocational area instructors may have direct input to the classification committee and to the parole board regarding individual inmates.

A 1980 On-site Evaluation Finding

Procedures were instituted after the 1975 evaluation whereby instructors would have input into the classification committee regarding individual inmates. This procedure lagged for awhile until renewed by the new Institutional Program Director. The instructors meet with the classification committee on inmates assigned to their particular vocational area; however, they do not have input into the initial classification procedures.

B 1980 On-site Evaluation Recommendation

The evaluation team continues to recommend that vocational instructors have input into the initial classification procedure.

2 1975 Recommendations

It is recommended that those instructors who hold dual responsibilities between instruction and institutional maintenance have made available to them a clear-cut statement as to the priority of their responsibilities in these two areas.

A 1980 On-site Evaluation Finding

After open discussion with members of the administrative structure it was found there was no clear-cut document stating the priorities in the areas of instructional and maintenance activities. However, statements were made by prison vocational administrators that maintenance activities did indeed supersede instructional activities.

B 1980 On-site Evaluation Recommendation

It is recommended that a document be written stating the priorities in the areas of instructional and maintenance activities.

5 1975 Recommendations

It is recommended that a thorough investigation be made into the problems of communication between individual area instructors and custody personnel. In relation to this, a specific investigation should be made regarding the lack of custody personnel in the auto mechanics area. At the time of this evaluation, it was felt by the administration that inmates in the auto mechanics area checked in through gate-house custody personnel. In reality, inmates in this area checked directly in and out with the individual instructor and there is a total lack of any involvement with custody personnel.

A 1980 On-site Evaluation Finding

Since the 1975 evaluation, there have been several staff changes in the vocational areas. It would appear at this time that any communication problem between area instructors and custody personnel has been resolved.

B 1980 On-site Evaluation Recommendation

No recommendation made.

4 1975 Recommendations

It is recommended that at least weekly meetings be set up between the instructors and vocational supervisor at least in the beginning. These meetings should be conducted by the Director of Institutional Programs and should be conducted with a written agenda. Input for this agenda should be solicited from the instructor, supervisor, and director of programs.

A 1980 On-site Evaluation Findings

The supervisor of vocational programs meets every morning with the appropriate staff members

B 1980 On-site Evaluation Recommendation

It is recommended that the Director of Programs organize and conduct this meeting Also a written agenda would be beneficial in organizing and conducting this type of meeting

5 1975 Recommendations

It is recommended that an intensive in-service program be conducted with the vocational instructors Reports from both the evaluator and the inmates particularly in the individual classes show that the instructors do possess a vast amount of practical knowledge However there is still a definite indication of a need for increased experience in the area of teaching techniques

A 1980 On-site Evaluation Finding

There has been no in-service program provided by the administrative personnel at the Correctional Center Vocational instructors have taken courses at the University of Nevada relating to teaching techniques and they have the opportunity to attend the area Vocational Conference sponsored by the Nevada Vocational Association However there is need for a continued in-depth in-service program for vocational teachers in the prison system

B 1980 On-site Evaluation Recommendation

It is recommended that in-depth in-service programs be provided for vocational instructors so that they may stay abreast of the latest teaching techniques in vocational education

6 1975 Recommendations

It is recommended that consultants from the various service areas in the Nevada Department of Education be utilized in carrying out the in-service training program

A 1980 On-site Evaluation Finding

The only utilization or contact the Correctional Center has had with the Department of Education has been through monitoring visits made by Jerry Nielsen Consultant for Adult Education The

instructors and supervisors appeared to be interested in utilizing the consultants more in the future

B 1980 On-site Evaluation Recommendation

The evaluation team continues to recommend the use of Department of Education Consultants in all areas of the vocational program

Summary

In the process of conducting this update evaluation of the vocational education offerings at the Northern Nevada Correctional Center numerous areas of improvement were found within the programs. It seems appropriate to note that an overall sense of dedication was observed on the part of individual instructors, the vocational supervisor, and the administration toward the vocational education program at the Northern Nevada Correctional Center. The potential certainly exists for the establishment of an outstanding vocational program.

Conclusions

The presentation of conclusions is based on the observations of team members as they viewed the vocational programs at the Northern Nevada Correctional Center. The conclusions presented here are an attempt to pull together an overall view of the vocational programs. Evaluators' recommendations concerning individual programs will be found elsewhere in this report.

It appears that the vocational education programs at the Northern Nevada Correctional Center still lack a clear-cut document stating the philosophy, objectives and purpose of the programs. Without a documented philosophy, it is difficult for vocational programs to function as they are designed to function. There is a continued need for up-to-date textbooks and audio-visual equipment. Most programs are operating without the aid of established curricula. The shop facilities at the Center appear to be adequate for the programs being taught.

Funding continues to be a source of concern to supervisors and instructors alike. It appears that money earmarked for vocational programs many times is channeled in other directions. This is discouraging to supervisors and instructors. Although problems in obtaining necessary materials and equipment for support of individual programs have been minimized, there is still an unduly cumbersome and time-consuming paper trail surrounding purchase orders. As a result, some of the vocational programs come to a complete halt.

There are other functions which seem to interrupt the vocational instruction day. For example, the blood bank program, mail call, custody count and inmate visitors. Although there has been an attempt by prison staff to minimize this problem in the vocational programs, the need exists to eliminate interruptions by institution functions of the type mentioned.

Many of the individual vocational programs lack vocational objectives. As a result, there is confusion in the minds of instructors regarding the priority of their particular vocational program. This, coupled with the fact that an institutional vocational philosophy does not exist, makes it difficult for instructors to plan a meaningful program.

A classification system designed to place new inmates in a vocational

program best suited to their particular needs appears to be working well. However, more input into the initial classification of the new inmate is needed from the instructors.

The vocational personnel at the prison are dedicated and well trained in their areas. There is some concern by instructors because of the lack of understanding and support on the part of top-level administrators. It would appear that vocational education at the prison is given a low priority. Individual instructors have little or no official contact with the parole board and there is no way they might provide input regarding an inmate's parole request. A better channel of communication could be established between instructor and administrator by setting a regular meeting time when instructors could make their needs known not only to their supervisor but to higher administrative authorities as well.

The evaluation team feels there has been some improvement in the vocational programs at the Northern Nevada Correctional Center since the 1975 evaluation. However, as previously stated, vocational education at the Center appears to have a low priority causing many programs to operate at half speed. It should be noted that offenders make up one of the largest vocationally handicapped groups in our society. They are poorly educated and have difficulty holding a job. Many offenders have faced long periods of unemployment, humiliation, and depression before incarceration. This places greater responsibility on an institution in providing meaningful vocational training. Upon release from prison, many inmates can possess a salable skill and have the motivation to do an honest day's work. It is for this reason that vocational education should be given a high priority in a prison system.

SUMMARY OF INDIVIDUAL VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Welding

The welding program at the Northern Nevada Correctional Center appears to be well organized. Through an individualized instructional program inmates are allowed to proceed at their own pace and develop their skills.

Although the instructor can teach welding theory in the shop areas additional space and classroom-type furniture are needed in this particular area. Shop facilities and welding equipment appear to be adequate.

After the introductory courses inmates begin to refine their skills by participating in assigned tasks. These welding assignments come from other areas of the prison.

The welding program appears to be one of the better vocational programs where inmates can be taught a salable skill.

Landscaping

A program statement should be developed setting forth the objectives of this program. There is also a need for the implementation of self-paced learning packages to facilitate the orientation of new students to the landscaping program.

The shop facilities in this area are adequate. Space and classroom furniture are ample to carry out the objectives of a good landscaping program. The equipment is adequate.

Individualized instructional learning packages are made available to inmates after orientation which helps them to develop skills in other areas of landscaping. This area has primary responsibility for the grounds at the Center which allows the inmates to receive additional instruction and training.

With some additional support in the areas of budget and administration landscaping can develop into a model program at the prison.

Auto Shop

The auto shop is housed in facilities that are inadequate. The facilities are small and do not allow the program to be taught in a fashion comparable to other vocational programs at the prison. Because of budget

limitations the instructor has not been able to acquire up-to-date equipment This has made it very difficult to maintain the high standard of training that is necessary in today's automotive industry

The automotive program has not developed vocational objectives as of this evaluation however they are using textbooks that can be considered adequate as the program exists at this time

The instructor is competent and knowledgeable but is limited in his ability to teach inmates a salable skill due mainly to the outdated equipment

The automotive shop is an important part of any vocational program mainly because of the job market availability With an appropriate budget this particular shop could be upgraded to better serve the inmates

Auto Body

Similar to other vocational programs at the prison the auto body program has not developed vocational objectives as of this evaluation There is also a need for the development of a curriculum which could be centered around vocational objectives designed to meet a prison system auto body program

The instructor is very knowledgeable and the equipment in this shop appears adequate for the number of inmates in the program The facilities and space are somewhat limited however student load to space available is in the normal range

Inmates are taught the basics of auto body repair and auto painting Course instruction is supplemented with auto painting assignments from other state agencies This allows inmates to develop their skills in all areas of auto body trades

Dry Cleaning

This course of instruction is divided into two major areas -- dry cleaning and pressing Content is selected from materials which best serve the needs at the local level Also included in the program is instruction in garment pressing fur cleaning cleaning and blocking hats cleaning rugs and other household furnishings

The dry cleaning course is well organized and is designed to prepare inmates for entry-level employment in three occupations -- dry cleaning spotting and pressing Facilities are adequate and appropriate for the course design

The instructor is knowledgeable and well informed about the many aspects of the dry cleaning industry

Upholstery

The upholstery course is taught by a very knowledgeable and conscientious instructor. A course outline has been developed which gives inmates a complete breakdown of the upholstery units. The facilities and equipment are adequate and accommodate the program as it is designed.

Textbooks and instructional materials are updated and current.

Inmates in this particular vocational program seem satisfied with the program offerings.

The upholstering program at the Center has the capabilities of training inmates in a skill that will enhance their employment opportunities upon their release from prison.

Correctional Industries Program

Correctional Industries is a self-supporting resident work training program. Through the manufacture and sale of products and services it offers residents of the Northern Nevada Correctional Center an opportunity to develop new skill or improve on skill already acquired as well as to receive wages higher than available in other areas of assignment.

Production of items such as mattresses, wood furniture and metal furniture is supervised by employees who specialize in training residents in a wide range of job skills. Additional training opportunities are available through the services provided by the program. These include furniture repair and upholstery, laundry, business office procurement and supply, and a maintenance shop for repair of industrial shop equipment.

The Prison Industry fund, established July 1, 1979, AB #346 Nevada State Legislature, enables Correctional Industries to purchase all supplies, materials and equipment, carry out manufacturing operations, pay wages of all industrial residents and staff employees, and reimburse the Department of Corrections for all the other services such as administrative, transportation, utility and engineering maintenance.

Correctional Industries sells its products and services to agencies of the State of Nevada, County and Federal Government, and all tax supported agencies.

The evaluation team was very impressed with this segment of the vocational training program at the Center. These particular programs are organized to resemble employment conditions outside the prison as much as possible.

To become eligible for the Industries Program, inmates must show skill and a willingness to learn in their assigned areas of the program.

The Prison Industries Program is an important part of vocational education at the Northern Nevada Correctional Center.

GENERAL EVALUATION REPORT
OF THE
NORTHERN NEVADA WOMEN'S CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Process

An on-site visit was conducted at the Correctional Center on March 3 1980 from 10 30 A M through 2 00 P M

The gathering of information for this report was done by interviews with Mrs Flora Luster Vocational Education Instructor Mrs Bert Koon Correctional Classification Counselor II and Mrs Marty Connard Superintendent In addition to the interviews the evaluator visited classroom facilities (both existing and those under construction) and reviewed samples of instructional materials used in the vocational instruction

An exit interview was conducted with both Mrs Connard and Mrs Koon

Programs

The philosophy objectives and purposes for vocational education are clearly written At the present time there are several occupational programs operating at the Center

A Key punch Training Program

This program has been in operation for the past six years The equipment and part-time instructor costs are provided by the State Central Data Processing Department

Four students at a time are trained and the course is three months in length Prerequisite skills for entry into the program are clearly identified The equipment is modern and up-to-date The instructor utilizes lecture methods with programmed instruction books and these materials are current and applicable to today's data processing practices There are no filmstrips etc used in the program but there is a more than sufficient amount of software diskettes available for student practice and skill building for the assigned student lab time

It appears as though there is excellent placement with CDP for the course graduates both at the CDP facility in town and in job assignments for CDP at the Institution

B Business/Office Practices

At the present time the academic instructor has been instructing small groups of students in some of the basic skill areas required for clerical positions. With the addition of the new Career Counselor/Vocational Instructor Mrs. Luster, this program is planning to expand significantly.

Beginning on March 15, 1980, an expanded program in Business/Office Practices will be implemented. The course will be 12 weeks in length and will enroll approximately 20 students.

This course will operate each quarter and learning modules will include Basic Office Skills (i.e., typing, filing), Accounting, Business Machines, and Business Communications.

At the time of the site visit, the learning objectives for the courses and the repair/replacement of appropriate equipment were well under way.

In addition to the in-class learning, students will also have an off-site work experience component. This component will allow students to be placed in jobs in local businesses and agencies which are relevant to their learning program.

The requirements for entry into this program are clearly defined and are appropriate for increasing a student's chances for successful completion.

C Work Experience/OJT Programs

In addition to the above-mentioned programs, the Center coordinates with Bently Nevada in Minden to place clients in an OJT Program for electronic board assemblers and testers. Custody and supervision are jointly supplied by the Center and Bently Nevada. The supervisor at Bently Nevada gives approximately ten hours of introductory theory and then places the students in jobs at the company and works individually with each student as the work progresses.

There are approximately 12 students in the OJT Program.

The contracts between the two agencies clearly delineate responsibilities. The supervisor/instructor at Bently Nevada has the program well organized and prospective students are well informed of

prerequisites and requirements for continuing in the program both by the Center and Bently Nevada

Facilities

The facilities currently available for classroom instruction at the Center are adequate. With the completion of the new classroom addition the facilities will be quite good for current programs, for program expansion and for implementation of new programs.

Equipment

While the equipment for the keypunch class is excellent, the equipment for the typing course is only adequate and there is no equipment for business machines presently available. In order to have appropriate resources for the typing and business machines courses, Mrs. Koon and Mrs. Connard are working closely with CETA/BOS and Western Nevada Community College to provide additional equipment and training resources.

Support Services

A Instruction

While programs presently being operated are on a sound basis, it is hoped that more A-V support equipment, materials and technical A-V assistance will be available to enhance and enlarge the programs. This support, because of limited budget at the Center, could be acquired from other divisions of the correctional system on a sharing basis, or through a sharing basis with Western Nevada Community College or the Department of Education.

It is evident that the State Department of Education has been of good technical assistance in acquisition of general curricula development and course design and appears to be on-going as the Center identifies new educational needs.

B Clerical Support

At the present time there is adequate clerical support for the instructors. As programs expand, however, the addition of more clerical support will be necessary.

C Administrative Support

At the present time there is no single person designated as a Vocational Director/Program Planner at the Nevada Women's Correctional

Center The type of duties usually identified with the vocational director are being carried out on a shared basis by the Superintendent and Classifications Counselor While this combination of effort insures a close coordination between custody education and administration the addition of a full-time Vocational Education Coordinator or Director position should be considered

With the addition of new vocational programs through the cooperation of CETA/BOS the Vocational Education Department will warrant this new full-time position to insure continuity between all programs and with the Academic Basic Skills Program

D Counseling/Career Education

The Center staff has done admirable work in developing a sound counseling career education life skills development program This program is integrated into the classification process of the clients and acts as a sound basis for entry into vocational education programs

The program is well written relevant and clearly defined by the clients and staff

Summary

The Nevada Women's Correctional Center is to be commended for their efforts in vocational education to date The Center staff has demonstrated dedication to and understanding for the needs of vocational skills for its clients

The staff has been very thorough and creative in its development of programs and use of community resources to insure that clients have appropriate training in the programs presently offered

In addition the Center staff has done some excellent planning to implement programs in advanced clerical skills and health occupations in the near future

EVALUATION OF WRITTEN RESPONSES
TO THE 1975 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION EVALUATION AT
THE NORTHERN NEVADA CORRECTIONAL CENTER

SUBMITTED BY

Vocational Education Branch
State Department of Education
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race, sex, or religion.

Introduction

In 1975 the Nevada Department of Education conducted an evaluation of the vocational programs at the Northern Nevada Correctional Center. During the course of this evaluation many recommendations were made concerning the existing vocational programs.

The legislative sub-committee studying prison systems requested that prison officials submit written responses to the 1975 vocational education recommendations. The Vocational Education Division of the Department of Education was requested by the sub-committee to evaluate the written responses.

The primary responsibility of the Vocational Division was to determine if the 1975 recommendations had been implemented within the existing vocational programs. An evaluation of the responses was made after studying the prison system's written responses. This evaluation was cross-referenced with the 1975 recommendations. By using this process the evaluator was able to determine to what extent the 1975 recommendations had been implemented into the prison system's vocational programs.

EVALUATION OF WRITTEN RESPONSES
TO THE 1975 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION EVALUATION
AT THE NORTHERN NEVADA CORRECTIONAL CENTER

PROGRAMS

RECOMMENDATION #1

It is recommended that Warden Pogue issue a definite document regarding the role of vocational education at Northern Nevada Correctional Center. This document should speak directly to whether the priority of the program should be inmate instruction or institutional maintenance. The statement should further outline the relationship between these two important areas.

RESPONSE

The Vocational Program Evaluation done by the State Department of Education in 1975 made general recommendations in the areas of programs and personnel. There were a number of internal staff meetings in which the role of the vocational program was defined for the vocational staff in detail. At that time it was determined that inmate instruction would be the priority for the vocational program but that the programs could be used to perform institutional maintenance and that maintenance projects could be used as instructional projects as well.

EVALUATION OF RESPONSE

As indicated in the response it was determined that inmate instruction would be the top priority for the vocational programs. Also the programs could be used to perform institutional maintenance and maintenance projects could be used as instructional projects.

It would appear that open discussions and internal staff meetings have been held however there is no indication that a definite document regarding the role of vocational education at Northern Nevada Correctional Center has been issued.

RECOMMENDATION #2

It is recommended that up-to-date textbooks and instructional materials be immediately obtained for the individual vocational programs. In selecting curriculum special attention should be given to using student-based and competency-based programs. It is further recommended that the use of audio-visual aid materials be initiated into the various programs. This will mean the purchase of the necessary projection equipment and the providing of physical areas adequate for its utilization.

RESPONSE

The second recommendation was that up-to-date textbooks and instructional materials be purchased for the program. This was done to the extent it was possible within budgetary limitations. The second recommendation also suggested the use of audio-visual materials in the vocational program.

EVALUATION OF RESPONSE

The recommendation was met to the extent possible within budgetary limitations. This is a very general statement and at this time it is unknown to what extent textbooks and competency-based programs were purchased. There is no mention of audio-visual equipment purchased nor to what extent this equipment is being used in the current vocational programs.

RECOMMENDATION #3

It is recommended that in each of the shop areas a portion of the facility be set aside for classroom instruction. In this particular area either adequate armchair seating or tables and chairs should be provided for inmate use in classroom activities.

RESPONSE

The third recommendation was that a portion of the facility be set aside for classroom instruction. The report recommended that a portion of each shop be utilized but a single classroom was identified and equipped for this use.

EVALUATION OF RESPONSE

According to the response a single classroom has been set aside so that vocational instruction may take place in a conducive manner. The response also indicates the classroom was equipped for this use.

It would appear at this time that the 1975 recommendation has been met by the vocational staff. However, is it possible to schedule the prison vocational programs around one classroom? The recommendation indicated that a portion of each shop be set aside for classroom instruction.

RECOMMENDATION #4

It is recommended that some type of secretarial support be provided for both the vocational supervisor and the individual instructors. Perhaps some type of phone dictation equipment might be considered where individuals might call a central recording number and then a secretary could make the necessary transcription. Relating to this same area it is recommended that reproduction equipment i.e. Xerox or mimeograph be made available to individual instructors for the preparation of instructional materials.

RESPONSE

A fourth recommendation was that secretarial support be provided for the Vocational Supervisor and instructors and that the capacity for reproduction of instructional material be provided to them. This was done.

EVALUATION OF RESPONSE

The response to this recommendation indicated that secretarial support had been provided to staff members. It was also suggested that reproduction equipment had been made available to individual instructors for preparation of instructional materials. To what extent was not indicated in the response.

RECOMMENDATION #5

It is recommended that at the beginning of each fiscal year the Vocational Supervisor sit down with each vocational instructor and go over the budget for the ensuing year. It should then be the individual responsibility of each instructor to keep track of his budget and to check his expenditures with the Vocational Supervisor in order to ensure responsible fiscal procedures. It is further recommended that a method be investigated whereby at least a portion of the money generated by individual programs be returned to the programs. These funds might then be utilized for inmates remuneration and equipment maintenance.

RESPONSE

The fifth recommendation was that at the beginning of each fiscal year the Vocational Supervisor sit down with each instructor and go over the budget for the ensuing year. This was done through the Office of the Director of Programs but at that time budget limitations precluded giving each shop an individual budget.

EVALUATION OF RESPONSE

As indicated within the response the Vocational Supervisor did sit down with each instructor and go over the budget for the ensuing year. There is concern about the statement regarding budget limitations. After reading this statement it would appear that there is no budget available for the individual shop programs. The response makes no mention of a remuneration program for the inmates.

RECOMMENDATION #6

It is recommended that some type of system be set up for access to funds for routine materials and maintenance similar to what is currently being used by Mr. Bill Latin in the maintenance department. Under the current purchase order system the time factor is prohibitive in obtaining the routine instructional materials or processing maintenance requests for equipment, etc.

RESPONSE

This recommendation also dealt with finances. It suggested that the Vocational Program be given purchase order numbers similar to the Maintenance Department. This was not done because of the necessity to have control over expenditures.

EVALUATION OF RESPONSE

According to the response the use of purchase order numbers was disregarded because of the necessity to have control over the budget. There is concern at this time to what extent the control over the budget has affected the vocational programs. It would appear that each instructor would find difficulty in operating his program if he were unable to have input into the development of his budget for the ensuing year. It would also appear that vocational instructors who are aware of their particular budget limitations would be in a much better position to make intelligent decisions concerning expenditures within their vocational programs.

It is for this reason we once again recommend that some type of system be set up for access to funds for routine materials and maintenance similar to that currently being used in other parts of the prison system

RECOMMENDATION #7

It is recommended that a thorough investigation be made of the interaction between the instructional day and the various institutional functions which take away from that day. For example ways should be found to cut down on the transfers between the instructional day and the blood bank program mail call custody count inmate visitation etc. If these functions could be scheduled at times other than classroom hours it would be a great aid to the overall instructional program

RESPONSE

The recommendation suggested that an evaluation be made of the interaction between the instructional day and institutional functions which limit that day. Insofar as adjustments could be made they were made. For example a specific program for the blood bank was worked out for the vocational program

EVALUATION OF RESPONSE

The above response indicates that an evaluation was made by prison staff concerning the instructional day and the institutional functions which limit that day. An example was also given of how a specific program was re-scheduled so as not to interrupt the instructional class setting. No mention was made of the other problems encountered during the instructional time period

As previously indicated the institutional functions mentioned in the 1975 recommendations should be scheduled at times other than classroom hours. This would add to the current vocational programs in a way that would enhance learning at the vocational level

RECOMMENDATION #8

It is recommended that the orientation program be thoroughly reviewed by the Director of Programs the vocational supervisor and the individual instructors. While this program appears to be excellent in theory as it is currently being implemented it is not functioning as it appears on paper. Inmates are often assigned to areas that are already overcrowded. They are also often assigned without any advance warning to individual instructors. This type program needs to be reviewed and clear-cut guidelines drawn up and followed by all persons involved

RESPONSE

The recommendation was that the Vocational Orientation Program be thoroughly reviewed by the Director of Programs the Vocational Supervisor and the individual instructors. At that time the Orientation Program was reviewed and did work well. The Orientation Program as it existed then was discontinued in favor of an internal classification review system in the vocational area

EVALUATION OF RESPONSE

The response indicates that the orientation program was reviewed and did work well. The response points out that an internal classification review system is currently being used in the vocational areas however the operation of such a system and its effect on the inmates and vocational programs is uncertain. It appears that clear-cut guidelines for this orientation program have not been established.

RECOMMENDATION #9

It is recommended that some kind of remuneration program be instituted at the upper level of the vocational programs for the inmates who are working with the production phase of the program.

RESPONSE

The recommendation was that inmates on the upper level of the vocational program be remunerated for production work in the institution. Budgetary limitations however precluded this from being instituted.

EVALUATION OF RESPONSE

The response indicates that due to budgetary limitations a remuneration program has not been considered as part of the vocational program at the Northern Nevada Correctional Center. This type of program allows inmates to demonstrate their salable skills and at the same time receive a small wage while serving their term. It is for this reason that the administrative personnel at NNCC should re-evaluate the idea of a remuneration program at the prison.

PERSONNEL

A) ADMINISTRATIVE

RECOMMENDATION #1

It is recommended that a review be made of the current administrative structure with particular reference to the director of institutional programs. The total number of people reporting to this office appears from an external point of view to give rise to a certain amount of confusion. On numerous occasions the sentiment was expressed by individual vocational instructors that while the director of institutional programs was interested in their problems he had little time to deal with them due to the multiplicity of his responsibilities.

RESPONSE

The report went on to make three recommendations concerning the administrative structure. The first recommendations dealt with the responsibilities of the office of the Director of Programs and each of the recommendations has been implemented. The report went on to recommend that a specific detailed job description be written for the Vocational Supervisor.

EVALUATION OF RESPONSE

The recommendation deals primarily with the responsibilities of the Office of the Director of Programs. The response indicates the recommendation has been implemented to a degree.

RECOMMENDATION #2

It is recommended that the director of institutional programs be provided an adequate office. During the course of this evaluation it was observed that he carried on his business from the end of a table in the office of the superintendent's secretary. On numerous occasions when individuals wished to discuss a particular problem with the director of programs it became necessary for them to search through several offices before finding the necessary privacy.

NO RESPONSE INDICATED

RECOMMENDATION #3

It is recommended that the director of programs be assigned specific secretarial help. It appears at this time at least that secretarial help comes from whichever secretary happens to be not busy at the moment.

NO RESPONSE INDICATED

B) VOCATIONAL SUPERVISOR

RECOMMENDATION #1

It is recommended that a specific detailed job description be written for the vocational supervisor. This job description should outline very specifically such things as:

- a On-the-job time responsibilities
- b Involvement with inmates attendance rosters
- c Supervisor's visits and interaction with individual classes
- d Responsibilities regarding paper flow such as purchase orders etc
- e Responsibilities regarding development of individual vocational education area curriculum

NO RESPONSE INDICATED

RECOMMENDATION #2

In conjunction with the detailed job description for the vocational supervisor it is further recommended that a specific in-service training program be conducted with the individual currently filling the vocational supervisor's position for the development of specific skills in the area of supervisory techniques.

NO RESPONSE INDICATED

RECOMMENDATION #3

Due to the vast amount of animosity that has developed between the individual instructors and the person currently filling the vocational supervisor s role it is recommended that careful thought be given by top level administration to the possibility of reassignment for the current vocational supervisor Even with a detailed job description it should be recognized that the current communication problem between the supervisor and instructors has reached such magnitude that the mere re-defining of roles may not solve the problem

RESPONSE

The report recommended that a specific detailed job description be written for the Vocational Supervisor

EVALUATION OF RESPONSE

No action indicated

C) INSTRUCTORS

RECOMMENDATION #1

It is recommended that procedures be set up whereby the individual vocational area instructors may have direct input to the classification committee and to the parole board regarding individual inmates

RESPONSE

The first recommendation was that instructors have direct input into the Classification Committee and Parole Board reports regarding individual inmates This was done

EVALUATION OF RESPONSE

The response indicates this recommendation was accomplished

RECOMMENDATION #2

It is recommended that those instructors who hold dual responsibilities between instruction and institutional maintenance have made available to them a clear statement as to the priority of their responsibilities in these areas

RESPONSE

It was recommended that instructors who held dual responsibility between instruction and institutional maintenance have made available to them a clear statement as to the priority of their responsibilities in these areas This was done

EVALUATION OF RESPONSE

Response indicates this recommendation was accomplished

RECOMMENDATION #3

It is recommended that a thorough investigation be made into the problems of communication between individual area instructors and custody personnel. In relation to this a specific investigation should be made regarding the lack of custody personnel in the auto mechanics area. At the time of this evaluation it was felt by the administration that inmates in the auto mechanics area checked in through gatehouse custody personnel. In reality inmates in this area are checked directly in and out with the individual instructor and there is a total lack of any involvement with custody personnel.

RESPONSE

The report recommended that an investigation be made into communication problems between uniformed personnel and instructors. This was done.

EVALUATION OF RESPONSE

An investigation by prison personnel was done concerning communication problems however the results of that investigation were not mentioned in the response. Also no response concerning the lack of custody personnel in the auto mechanics area specifically a check-in check-out system for inmates.

RECOMMENDATION #4

It is recommended that at least weekly meetings be set up between the instructors and the vocational supervisor at least in the beginning. These meetings should be conducted by the director of institutional programs and should be conducted with a written agenda. Input for this agenda should be solicited from the instructor the supervisor and the director of programs.

RESPONSE

The report recommended that at least weekly meetings be set up among the instructors the vocational supervisor and the Director of Programs. This was done on an as-needed basis. It is being reinstated at this time.

EVALUATION OF RESPONSE

Response indicates this was done on an as-needed basis. There is no mention of meeting procedures centered around a written agenda. The recommendation suggests input from instructors supervisors and the Director of Programs in formulating an agenda. The response makes no mention of this segment of the recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION #5

It is recommended that an intensive in-service program be conducted with the vocational instructors. Reports from both the evaluator and the inmates particularly in the individual classes show that the instructors do possess a vast amount of practical knowledge yet there is still a definite indication of a need for increased experience in the area of teaching techniques.

RESPONSE

The report recommended that intensive in-service programs be conducted with the vocational instructors on teaching them how to teach. Two instructors were sent to the University of Nevada for course work in lesson preparation and presentation and there were several mini-programs held at that institution.

EVALUATION OF RESPONSE

Instructors who attended the University of Nevada training program will benefit greatly in organizing and teaching their course work. This type of activity should continue on a regular basis so that teaching techniques continue to improve.

RECOMMENDATION #6

It is recommended that consultants from the various service areas in the Nevada State Department of Education be utilized in carrying out the in-service training program.

RESPONSE

The final recommendation was that consultants from the various service areas in the Department of Education be utilized in carrying out the in-service training program. This was done through participation in the yearly vocational conferences.

EVALUATION OF RESPONSE

Response indicates that various instructors attended the annual Nevada Vocational Conference. There is much to be gained from this type of activity; however, an in-service training program of the type recommended would provide the vocational instructors with personalized attention in their particular service areas. We continue to recommend an in-depth in-service program that would increase experience in the area of teaching techniques.

APPENDIX J

STATE OF NEVADA

MIKE O CALLAGHAN
GOVERNOR

STATE BUILDING
560 M S ET
RENO NEVADA 89502



DEPARTMENT OF PAROLE
AND PROBATION

STATE BUILDING
215 E BON NZA S ET
LAS VEGAS NEVADA 89158

STATE BUILDING
946 I O S T
ELKO NEVADA 89801

RASNER BUILDING
1 07 R N A
CARSON CITY NEVADA 89710

A A CAMPOS CHIEF
CAPITOL COMPLEX
308 N C S ET
CARSON CITY NEVADA 89710

March 17 1980

RECEIVED
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BUREAU

The Interim Committee on Prisons
and Alternatives to Imprisonment
Sue Wagner Chairman

OFFICE OF FISCAL ANALYSIS

Dear Assemblyman Wagner

Enclosed please find a proposal for two multi purpose residential centers The final budget as prepared is higher than I originally anticipated We have worked this budget down through to fine detail including anticipated operating supplies etc

I believe that if we were to explore the possibility of contracting these services as opposed to having them directly operated by the State substantial costs could be reduced for two primary reasons

Many of the salary benefit costs would be reduced under the contract arrangement However even more importantly, an independent contractor could be expected to solicit substantial support from the community thereby reducing costs through active participation and local contributions

It is my opinion that the Nevada correctional system should definitely consider going in the direction mentioned in these proposals prior to extensive additional prison expansion over and above what has been approved thus far

Sincerely

A A CAMPOS
CHIEF

AAC ck
Enclosrue

MILITARY POST OFFICE HOUSE

FISCAL

1961-62

1962-63

	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
	REVENUE	EXPENSES	REVENUE	EXPENSES
PERSONNEL SERVICES	12 264 70	123 262 70	101 950 64	101 950 64
IN STATE TRAVEL	15 264 00	15 264 00	1 264 00	15 264 00
EQUIPMENT	4 838 00	4 838 00	-0-	-0-
POSTAL STOREY EQUIP & SUPPLIES	701 36	600 36	1 42 4	471 0
FOOD	21 000 00	21 000 00	28 400 00	28 400 00
DAILY SUPPLIES	2 972 72	2 972 72	09 25	3 093 21
PRINTING	1 500 00	1 500 00	1 500 00	1 500 00
COMMUNICATIONS	1 600 00	600 00	1 750 00	1 750 00
RENT	36 000 00	42 000 00	39 000 00	45 000 00
TELEPHONE	17 400 00	17 400 00	16 000 00	16 000 00
REMODELING EXP	15 000 00	1 000 00	-0-	-0-
TRAINING	9 984 00	9 84 00	300 00	00 00
DRUG TESTING	5 400 00	5 00 00	5 400 00	5 400 00
TOTAL	<u>290 424 78</u>	<u>479 907 78</u>	<u>326 08 23</u>	<u>509 079 48</u>
TOTAL BOTH HOUSES 1961-1962	87 850 36			
TOTAL BOTH HOUSES 1962-1963	638 162 71			

LTI P POOL HOUSE
PERSONNEL CITY COS

	1 81-84		1 98 -84	
	PINO	LAS DGAS	RINO	LAS DGAS
PROGRAM DIR 3--04	1 0 09 15	1 0 6 7 1	20 026 02	20 620 02
CASE WORK SUP 2 --04	11 22 03	11 022	18 7 01	18 5 01
COOK I 3-0-	7 96 70	7 90 7	2 77 08	2 77 08
VA ASSISTANT 2 3-04	1 0 40	1 0 0 10	1 0 0 0	1 0 0 0
CITY WORKERS 3-0-	1 02 25	1 02 25	1 0 0 24	1 0 0 24
CRANEY RD S P 4 28-04	9 09 79	9 00 70	1 7 141 48	1 7 141 48
	<u>9 09 79</u>	<u>9 00 70</u>	<u>12 0 8 24</u>	<u>12 0 8 24</u>
RAISE - 10%				
DA CAP	3 745 02	3 74 02	38 050 88	38 050 88
SPINT D DIFFERENTIAL	2 050 90	2 050 90	3 01	3 01
TOTAL SALARIES	<u>10 7 7 16</u>	<u>10 7 30 27</u>	<u>100 1 78 00</u>	<u>100 1 78 00</u>
RETIREMENT P	8 94 90	8 94 90	1 4 4 00	1 4 4 00
PERSONNEL ASSES	9 00 00	9 00 00	1 42 00	1 42 00
INSURANCE	4 20 00	4 20 00	3 76 00	3 76 00
ROLL ASSES	376 0	376 0	88 0	88 0
UNEMP COMP	268 60	268 60	20 0	20 0
N I C	1 53 70	1 353 70	2 11 00	2 11 00
TOTAL PERSONNEL COSTS	<u><u>123 462 70</u></u>	<u><u>12 267 70</u></u>	<u><u>191 950 04</u></u>	<u><u>191 950 04</u></u>

ULM PROSE HOUSE

STATE TRAVEL

1961-62

68-63

	RENO	LAS VEGAS	RENO	LAS VEGAS
2 VANS 240 00 PER MO - 4 000 MILES @ 25 PER MILE	14 880 00	14 880 00	14 880 00	14 880 00
MONOPOLY BOOKING EX DATES IN PROGRESS	84 00	84 00	84 00	384 00
TOTAL	<u>15 264 00</u>	<u>15 264 00</u>	<u>15 264 00</u>	<u>18 764 00</u>

PROPOSAL FOR TWO (2) MULTI PURPOSE RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

I IDENTIFICATION OF NEED

The Nevada Department of Parole and Probation has recognized the need of residential facilities one in Reno and another in Las Vegas for several years. The Department recognizes and identifies many parolees and probationers who need some structure provided by a supervised residential facility but who do not require imprisonment.

It is not uncommon to identify a parolee who is not making a satisfactory adjustment on parole perhaps because of family problems, employment difficulties, or a host of other problems. The lack of adjustment is not sufficiently severe to require reinstitutionalization but nonetheless requires a closely supervised program in the community. The proposed multi purpose residential facilities would meet this need.

II ADVANTAGES OF MULTI PURPOSE RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

1 Will assist in the alleviation of overcrowded prison facilities

The two (2) facilities when at capacity could reduce Statewide prison populations by 125 to 150 persons per year. If the programs are successful and if alternatives to incarceration are expanded in Nevada, it is conceivable that such programs will eliminate the need, or certainly delay the need to construct expensive prisons.

2 Residential Centers provide realistic transition services to offenders

Since about 98% of all prisoners are eventually released to the community, a decompression period of 90 to 120 days makes this transition helpful and meaningful to the releasees. A cultural shock exists for many persons released from prison back to the community and residential centers, which provide a multitude of help, assist in this difficult transition period.

3 Residential Centers are less expensive than maintaining non-dangerous prisoners in prison

Capital expenditures for building a prison cell today are estimated to be about \$65,000.00 per cell. This does not include daily operational costs. Thus residential centers are less expensive, more realistic in their approach to rehabilitation and provide protection to the community in that the persons can be viewed closely under supervision to determine their degree of adjustment before they are released from the transitional facility.

4 Provides the Nevada Parole and Probation Department creative alternatives that do not now exist

Presently there do not exist any viable programs in Nevada which provide an alternative service between the extremes of imprisonment and the relative freedom of parole and probation. Not all parolees and probationers need this narrow choice of programs; some need more than probation and some need less than imprisonment. Community residential centers provide a much needed in-between service to the probationers and parolees.

III COST CONSIDERATIONS

The cost of maintaining a person in a community residential center is approximately \$26.00 to \$30.00 per day. The cost of maintaining a person in prison does not differ that much from the cost of community residential centers.

In addition, the resident will be expected to pay part of his way while in the program and when working. A \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day charge to the resident is realistic and will reduce the cost of the programs by an estimated \$25,000.00 the first year and \$90,000.00 the second and succeeding years.

Further, the resident is working and will be paying taxes which when the programs are at capacity can be expected to approximate \$140,000.00 annually.

A further bonus of the residential programs is the true assistance they provide in the resident's capacity to support his or her family. Since about 50% of the residents will have dependants, an employed parolee or probationer will be expected to support the family and, if on welfare or any kind of public assistance, will be removed from these rolls.

IV PROGRAM CONTENT

The multi purpose residential centers will strive to meet many needs of many different residents. A few of the services shall include:

- 1 Employment Counseling
- 2 Employment referral and placement
- 3 Budgeting resources both personal and financial
- 4 Resolving family conflicts and reconciliation of families
- 5 Handling personal crises in a positive way
- 6 Referrals to appropriate community resources for specialized services (dental, medical training etc)
- 7 Individual and group counseling

V IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Establishing residential centers is becoming more and more difficult and thus sufficient time must be allowed. The following schedule is anticipated following the approval and release of funds

Month 1 and Month 2

- 1 Identify area and facility within the community
- 2 Begin education program to community on the program to be established
- 3 Negotiate lease and renovation arrangements

Month 3, Month 4 and Month 5

- 1 By end of 5th month renovation to be completed
- 2 Accumulation and purchase of equipment and furniture for program
- 3 Begin training of appointed staff

Month 6

- 1 Complete training of staff
- 2 Develop necessary forms and accountability systems
- 3 Finalize facility needs

Month 7

- 1 Begin to accept residents into the program

SUMMARY

The establishment of two (2) multi purpose residential programs in Nevada one (1) in Washoe County and one (1) in Clark County will provide the Department of Parole and Probation the Courts and Parole Board with badly needed alternatives for parolees and probationers, alternatives which do not now exist

The multi purpose centers are economically sound for the State of Nevada are more realistic in the hopes for rehabilitation of offenders and provide the Department of Parole and Probation with alternatives needed to carry on an effective parole and probation program. The programs because they provide 24 hour a day supervision protect the community more than traditional parole and probation

APPENDIX K

SUGGESTED LEGISLATION

SUMMARY--Authorizes establishment of residential centers by department of parole and probation (BDR S-63)

Fiscal Note	Effect on Local Government	No
	Effect on the State or on Industrial Insurance	Yes

AN ACT relating to the department of parole and probation authorizing the establishment of centers for the housing and supervision of certain probationers and providing other matters properly relating thereto

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS

Section 1 The department of parole and probation may

1 Establish centers for the housing and supervision of probationers assigned to the centers under section 2 of this act

2 Contract for any services necessary to operate these centers

Sec 2 Except as provided in section 3 of this act, when a district court grants probation to a person convicted of a felony or continues his probation after his return to the court for violation of a condition of probation, the court may require as a condition of granting or continuing probation that the convicted person live for a period of time specified by the court under the supervision of the department in a residential center established pursuant to section 1 of this act

Sec 3 The court may not assign a convicted person to a residential center under section 2 of this act

1 If the convicted person has served a prior prison term in Nevada or any other state

2 Unless, in cases where probation is being granted rather than continued, the assignment is recommended in the report of the presentence investigation

Sec 4 The department of parole and probation shall

1 Determine a fixed amount to be deducted from the wages of each probationer assigned to a residential center to partially offset the cost of providing the probationer with housing, meals and medical and dental services at the center

2 Arrange for all earnings of a probationer assigned to a residential center to be paid directly from the employer of the probationer to the department

3 Deduct the amount for housing, meals and medical and dental services determined under subsection 1, and distribute the remainder according to a court order for restitution, if any, or to a plan for the management of the probationer's assets established by the department

Sec 5 The department of parole and probation may adopt regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of this act

Sec 6 This act shall expire by limitation on July 1 1983

SUMMARY--Revises eligibility for preliminary evaluation of convicted felons (BDR 14-59)
Fiscal Note Effect on Local Government No
Effect on the State or on Industrial Insurance No

AN ACT relating to presentence investigation revising the requirements for the preliminary evaluation of convicted felons and providing other matters properly relating thereto

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS

Section 1 NRS 176 158 is hereby amended to read as follows

176 158 1 If a defendant has

(a) Been convicted of a felony for which he may be sentenced to imprisonment and

(b) Never been [held in any detention facility for more than 30 consecutive days,] sentenced to imprisonment for more than 6 months, the court may, before sentencing the defendant, commit him to the custody of the director of the department of prisons for not more than 120 days The period of commitment may be extended once for another period of 60 days at the request of the department of prisons During the time for which a defendant is committed to the custody of the director, the director may assign the defendant to appropriate programs of rehabilitation to facilitate the evaluation of the defendant required under subsection 2

2 The department of prisons shall conduct a complete evaluation of the defendant during the time of commitment under this section, and shall inquire into such matters as his previous delinquency or criminal record, social background and capabilities, his mental, emotional and physical health, and the resources and programs available to suit his needs for rehabilitation

3 The department of prisons shall return the defendant to the court not later than the end of the period for which he was committed under this section and provide the court with a report of the results of its evaluation, including any recommendations which it believes will be helpful to the court in determining the proper sentence

4 Upon receiving the report and recommendations, the court shall sentence the defendant to

(a) An appropriate term of imprisonment the duration of which must be computed from the date of commitment under subsection 1 or

(b) Probation, a condition of which must be that the defendant serve a number of days in the state prison equal to or greater than the number of days spent in confinement under subsection 1, including the day of commitment

SUMMARY--Creates committee to select sites and design for prisons
(BDR 16-61)

Fiscal Note	Effect on Local Government	No
	Effect on the State or on Industrial Insurance	Yes

AN ACT relating to prisons establishing a committee to select sites for prisons and to establish standards for design and providing other matters properly relating thereto

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS

Section 1 Chapter 209 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 2 to 6, inclusive, of this act

Sec 2 1 A committee to select sites for prisons is hereby created

2 The committee consists of

(a) The director of the department of prisons who shall serve as chairman

(b) The director of the state department of conservation and natural resources

(c) The chairman of the state public works board or another member of the board designated by him

(d) The majority leader of the senate or a member of the senate designated by him

(e) The speaker of the house or a member of the assembly designated by him and

(f) Four members of the public appointed by the governor

3 After the initial terms, the terms of the members of the public are 4 years

Sec 3 The committee shall meet after the legislature has appropriated funds for the construction of a new prison to list all potential sites for the prison in the order of their suitability for the purpose and select from the list the one site which, in its opinion, is the most suitable

Sec 4 The criteria to be used are to be considered in the priority listed, but the committee is not limited to them The criteria are

1 Those relating to the prison proper, including

(a) Requirements of security

(b) Programs to be offered

(c) Availability of staff and

(d) Geographical source of the offenders to be confined

2 Physical requirements, including

(a) Availability of water and utilities and

(b) Access and zoning

3 Cost factors, including

(a) The cost of acquisition of the land on which the prison is to be built

(b) Costs of construction and continuing operational costs as affected by what it believes to be the minimum constitutional standards for the physical construction of the prison and

(c) The effect of local taxes or charges for local services

4 Support from the community in which the prison is to be built, including

(a) The attitude of persons in the community regarding the prison and

(b) The availability of

(1) Programs for the rehabilitation and employment of offenders in the community and

(2) Police, fire medical and other similar services provided in the community

These criteria are not intended to exclude small counties from consideration as possible sites for the construction of a prison

Sec 5 The department of prisons, the state public works board and the department of conservation and natural resources shall provide appropriate secretarial and technical support for the committee

Sec 6 The members of the committee who are officers or employees of the executive department of state government are each entitled to receive the subsistence allowance and travel expenses provided by law Other members are entitled to these allowances and expenses and to a salary of \$40 for each day spent on the business of the committee

Sec 7 Chapter 341 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section which shall read as follows

In designing and constructing prisons, the board shall not exceed what it believes to be minimum constitutional standards for the physical construction of prisons

Sec 8 The governor shall appoint to the committee to select sites for prisons under paragraph (f) of subsection 2 of section 2 of this act members of the public for terms commencing on July 1, 1981, as follows

- 1 Two members for terms of 2 years
- 2 Two members for terms of 4 years

SUMMARY--Extends program of restitution by certain offenders
(BDR 16-60)

Fiscal Note	Effect on Local Government	No
	Effect on the State or on Industrial Insurance	Yes

AN ACT relating to the department of prisons authorizing the establishment of centers for restitution providing a procedure for determining restitution and for its payment by offenders to the victims of their crimes and providing other matters properly relating thereto

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND
ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS

Section 1 Chapter 209 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 2 to 13, inclusive, of this act

Sec 2 As used in sections 2 to 13, inclusive, of this act, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in sections 3, 4 and 5 of this act have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections

Sec 3 Dependent means a person who was wholly or partially dependent upon the income of a deceased person at the time of his death The term includes the child of the deceased person born after his death

Sec 4 Victim means

1 A natural person who, or a partnership corporation or other business organization which is physically injured or otherwise

suffers any damages as a direct result of a criminal act for which the offender is incarcerated

2 The spouse, children and dependents of a natural person who is killed or is injured or suffers damages as described in subsection 1

Sec 5 The director may, with the approval of the board, establish centers to house offenders within a community so they may work to earn wages with which to make restitution to the victims of their crimes

Sec 6 The director may assign an offender to a center only if

1 The offender requests the assignment

2 The director determines that the offender is suitable for the assignment

3 A victim files a claim for restitution from the offender which the director determines is valid or the offender voluntarily offers to make restitution to a victim of his crime and the director determines that restitution can be made to that victim and

4 The offender makes an assignment to the department of his wages earned while at the center

Sec 7 The director shall determine a fixed amount to be deducted from the wages of each offender assigned to a center to offset in part the cost of providing the offender with housing, meals and medical and dental services at the center

Sec 8 1 Any victim may file a claim for restitution with the director at any time while the offender is incarcerated No action may be taken upon the claim until

(a) The offender has requested assignment to a center of the department and

(b) The director has determined that the offender is suitable for that assignment

2 If the victim is a minor, the claim may be made on his behalf by a parent or guardian If the victim is mentally incompetent, the claim may be made on his behalf by a parent, guardian or other person authorized to administer his estate

3 After an offender has requested an assignment to a center and is determined to be suitable for assignment, the director shall determine

(a) The validity of all claims for restitution from the offender or

(b) If no claim has been filed and the offender has voluntarily offered to make restitution to a victim whether restitution can be made to that victim

Sec 9 Once the director determines that a claim for restitution is valid or, absent a claim, that restitution voluntarily offered by the offender can be made, the director shall attempt to negotiate and enter into an agreement with the offender which

provides for an assignment to the department of all wages which the offender earns while at the center

1 To make restitution payments to the victims of any crime for which the offender is incarcerated

2 To reimburse the department in part for its costs in providing the offender housing, meals and medical and dental services at the center and

3 For his own account to the prisoners' personal property fund
The agreement must contain a schedule of restitution payments to be made to all victims of crimes for which the offender is incarcerated who have filed valid claims with the director or, absent any claims, to whom the director determines restitution voluntarily offered by the offender can be made The payments may be made subject to such terms as the director deems advisable

Sec 10 In determining the total restitution which may fairly be awarded to a victim, the director shall, to the extent possible, consider

1 The following which were actually and reasonably incurred as a direct result of the crime

(a) Medical expenses, including expenses for psychiatric treatment

(b) Expenses for any nonmedical remedial care or treatment, including psychological treatment

(c) Funeral expenses

(d) Loss of earnings or financial support

(e) Damage to or loss of real or personal property

(f) Any other economic loss suffered by the victim

2 Loss of companionship and the pain and suffering of the victim

3 Any payments the claimant has already received or is legally entitled to receive as a direct result of the injury, loss or death upon which his claim is based

4 Any conduct of the injured victim or the deceased which contributed directly or indirectly to his injury, loss or death

Sec 11 If an offender has been convicted of a criminal act with respect to which a claim for restitution is based, proof of that conviction is conclusive evidence that the offense has been committed, unless an appeal or any proceeding with regard to the conviction is pending

Sec 12 Payments of restitution must terminate

1 If the offender is reassigned to another institution of the department which is not a center

2 When the offender is released from prison, except that the payments may be continued as a condition of parole or

3 When the victim has received the full amount to which he is entitled under the agreement, whichever occurs first

Sec 13 1 The director shall arrange for all earnings of an offender assigned to a center to be paid directly from the employer of the offender to the department

2 The department shall

(a) First, deduct the amount for housing, meals and medical and dental services determined under section 7 of this act

(b) Second, distribute any amount required by the schedule of restitution payments and

(c) Third, deposit any remainder to the offender's account in the prisoners' personal property fund