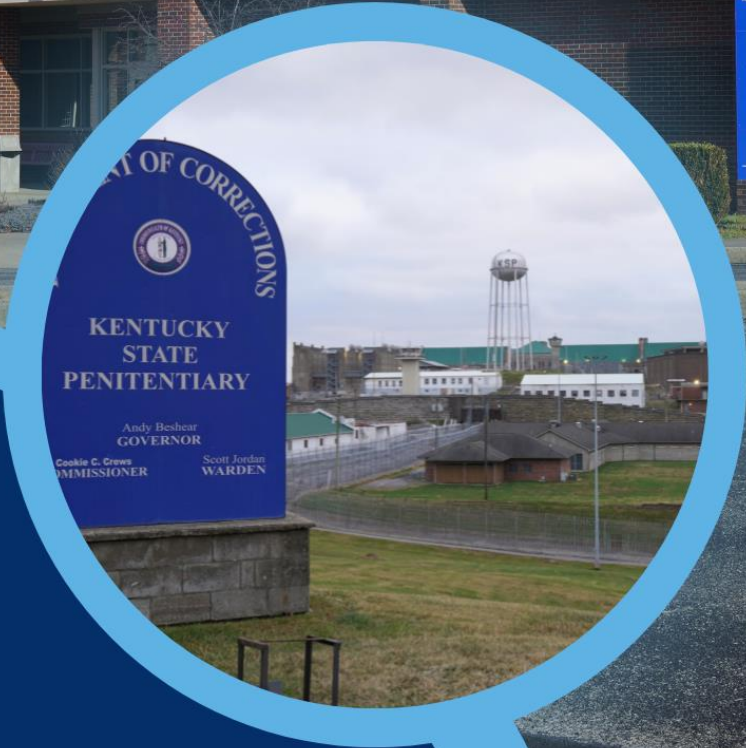


DOC STRATEGIC PLANS FOR CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES 2023-2024



COOKIE CREWS
Commissioner

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Executive Summary

Pursuant to the 2022 Regular Session House Bill 1, the Executive Branch Budget Bill, the General Assembly authorized a strategic master plan for Kentucky adult correctional facilities (prisons), in addition to a funding appropriation to support the strategic plan. Requirements of the strategic master plan include “details for each KDOC adult correctional facility (prison), and the system as a whole, over the next 10 years, capacity, services and facilities, a priority ranking of repairs, maintenance, and new construction, as well as how each facility integrates into the Department’s overall strategic plan and operational objectives.” The report is to be submitted to the Interim Joint Committee on Appropriations and Revenue and the Interim Joint Committee on Judiciary by July 1, 2023.

This report and associated analysis provide a strategic master plan that may act as guideposts for future capital funding allocation considerations, provide a comprehensive explanation of physical plant needs from the Kentucky Department of Corrections (DOC) practitioners, and project how each DOC facility integrates into the overall strategic objectives and operational plan of DOC.

This report shall provide the following information:

1. A general overview of Kentucky’s fourteen (14) adult prisons to include overall capacity, security and custody levels defined, and each prison’s assigned security level.
2. A comprehensive matrix of available education opportunities, treatment services, and programs and self-help courses available to offenders within DOC and at each prison.
3. Narrative description and photos of each prison in Kentucky to include, but not limited to, current operational data, such as age, bed capacity, annual operating budget, and allocated staffing position numbers.
4. DOC’s anticipated plans for each prison as projected for the next 10 years and how each prison plan supports the overall DOC strategic plan and operational objectives.
5. A brief explanation of the Offender Population Forecast Data, and statistics ranging from 2017 to 2023.
6. Institutional Physical Plant Mapping with the future project benefits.
7. KRS 532.100 and the current applicable offender bed count, along with future strategic objectives.
8. The DOC Capital Construction Six-Year Plan, including necessary prison repairs and essential system replacements and upgrades, as prioritized and with associated estimated costs. The six-year plan is divided into three biennia.
9. A description of current substantial projects involving new prison construction, current expansion projects, and plans for future substantial construction.
10. A long-term list of recommended DOC prison construction projects for consideration to improve operations beyond the next three biennium and into the 2030-34.

Information Disclaimer

This report contains point-in-time data and other information that is intended to provide as close of an estimate as possible regarding statistics, numbers, trends, and construction cost estimates. These estimates are not a guarantee of future fixed and predictable amounts and figures as shifting variables invariably affect project construction costs, population forecasting data, staffing levels, recidivism rates, and operational aspects within Adult Institutions. Prison operations, services, and mission in Kentucky DOC are intimately connected with society on a local, state, national and sometimes, international level. The 2023-24 DOC Strategic Plan for Correctional Facilities may assist as an informative tool in providing information to the Executive Branch and legislature for future planning and decision-making going forward.

Adult Institutions Overview

The Kentucky Department of Corrections (DOC) is composed of three main sections: Adult Institutions, the Office of Support Services, and the Office of Community Services and Facilities. **Appendix 1** on **page 74** provides a comprehensive review of the DOC Organizational. This Strategic Plan specifically focuses upon Adult Institution prisons as mandated in the 2022 Budget Bill.

DOC has a total of approximately 2,759 full- and part-time positions allocated for Adult Institutions, including Central Office staff assigned to Adult Institutions. In addition to the state-funded positions, the following contractual organizations provide additional services and supplemental staffing to DOC:

- Wellpath – medical and mental health services
- Diamond Pharmacy – inmate pharmaceutical services
- MidAmerica Dental – inmate dental services
- Aramark – inmate meal services
- Union Supply Group – inmate commissary services

Currently, Kentucky has a total of 12,922 beds in fourteen (14) state prisons. Additional beds are utilized in county jails and reentry service centers per KRS 532.100.

More information is provided in the Adult Institutions section of this report beginning on **page 12**.

General Information

American Correctional Association Accreditation

All DOC adult prisons are currently accredited by the American Correctional Association (ACA). ACA is an independent organization with which correctional agencies across the country and internationally contract for independent, intense, on-site audits of prisons.

ACA-accredited facilities are expected to meet or exceed approximately 573 standards/expected practices. It is required that a facility must achieve a 100% passing score in (sixty-four) 64 of these standards for accreditation. Facilities must achieve a minimum of 90% in the remaining 509 standards to be awarded accreditation by ACA. These standards pertain to life safety issues; medical, dental, and mental health treatment; restrictive housing/segregation; programming; training; and many other aspects of quality and professional management and affecting both staff and offenders in a correctional institution.

ACA audits are conducted every three years by three trained and certified ACA auditors who have extensive experience in the field, are not from Kentucky, and who have no direct affiliation with DOC.

To further enhance constructive guidance, DOC also conducts mock audits every year with both contracted ACA auditors and internal staff who are not from the audited prison. These mock annual audits help facilities to maintain a high level of operational readiness, achieve a level of external transparency and oversight, and ensure each prison continues to follow the ACA standards.

Over half of states in the country, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the United States military prison/jail system are accredited with the ACA audits are a voluntary yet intense process, and DOC utilizes these audits to implement and maintain internationally recognized and established professional correctional standards.

DOC facilities have achieved nationally high scores since the department first became accredited in 1983. No DOC facility has failed an audit, and DOC prisons average 98% or higher standard compliance score. ACA accreditation supports safer and more operationally efficient and professional prisons in the commonwealth to the benefit of both offenders and staff. ACA compliance has also contributed to increased training for staff and better living conditions and programming for offenders.

DOC uses ACA expected practices as one metric for assessing its operations and empowering improvements while keeping pace with the most up-to-date and professional industry standards. It is a vital component to maintaining the highest level of professional standards expected of Kentucky prisons.

Security and Custody Levels

It is essential that a strategic plan takes into account prison operations, prison security levels, and offender custody levels as defined and as applicable to each facility. These inform the physical plant needs and associated offender management required of each prison.

Security Level

Prisons in Kentucky are divided into four (4) separate security levels as defined in Corrections Policy and Procedure (CPP) 18.5 "Custody Level and Security." Security levels are defined as the level of structural and physical controls provided by an institution. Per statute, prisons in Kentucky are required to house offenders in facilities designated as Levels Two (2) through Four (4). For clarification purposes, Level One (1) facilities house low-level community custody offenders in re-entry and community service centers and are not considered prisons.

Level Two (2) security institutions have a clearly designated institutional perimeter. Housing by design may be in a room/cell, open bay dormitory, or single cell living area. Only reduced custody Level One community and Level Two minimum custody offenders may be housed at these institutions. These prisons are not surrounded by a secure perimeter fencing system. Offenders housed in these prisons are assessed by the DOC classification system and determined to be low risk regarding safety or security and require less supervision with the ability to live in a less structured and secure environment. Kentucky's Level 2 institutions are:

- Bell County Forestry Camp
- Blackburn Correctional Complex

Level Three (3) security institutions have a secure perimeter, which may include the use of armed towers occupied twenty-four (24) hours a day, and/or some form of external patrol or detection device. An offender may be housed in a cell, room, or dormitory. All custody levels, except maximum custody, may be housed in the general population at these institutions. Offenders housed in these prisons are considered a higher risk, in need of a secure and structured living environment, and in need of being separated from the general public as assessed by the DOC classification system. Kentucky's Level 3 institutions are:

- Lee Adjustment Center
- Northpoint Training Center
- Roederer Correctional Complex
- Western Kentucky Correctional Complex

Level Four (4) security institutions have all secure housing in cells and a secure perimeter. These institutions may have an armed tower(s) occupied twenty-four (24) hours a day and/or external patrols and detection devices. All levels of custody may be housed at Level 4 institutions, including maximum custody. It should be noted that the Kentucky State Penitentiary and Eastern Kentucky Correctional Complex serve as the most secure facilities designed and are operated in a manner to effectively manage offenders who present a need for a more secure, supervised, and highly structured environment. Offenders housed in Level 4 facilities are either assessed as a risk to others within the system or have demonstrated improved conduct and awaiting transfer to a lower-level facility. Kentucky's Level 4 institutions are:

- Green River Correctional Complex
- Kentucky State Reformatory
- Kentucky State Penitentiary
- Luther Lockett Correctional Complex
- Eastern Kentucky Correctional Complex
- Kentucky Correctional Institution for Women
- Little Sandy Correctional Complex
- Southeast State Correctional Complex

Custody Levels

Custody is defined as the level of staff supervision of offenders determined by classification and institutional requirements. An inmate shall be assigned to one (1) of four (4) levels of custody by the classification committee as outlined in CPP 18.5. A level of custody shall be assigned based on the risk assessment of the inmate as outlined in the Classification Manual. The four (4) levels of custody shall be:

- Community
- Minimum
- Medium
- Maximum

More information and custody details are available in CPP 18.5 Custody Level and Security.

Educational and Program Courses Offered

DOC's mission includes more than simply housing and providing basic needs to offenders and instead focuses on the rehabilitation and needs of the individual so they can be more productive individuals and future community members. Policy changes to support this holistic approach to corrections and significant progress in treatment, evidence-based programming, and educational opportunities have contributed to a reduction in recidivism within the commonwealth. This was largely driven by legislative reforms around sentencing guidelines, evidence-based practices, sentencing credits for program/educational achievements, as well as ACA practices governing the use of restrictive housing.

The following graph indicates Kentucky offender recidivism trends since 2010.

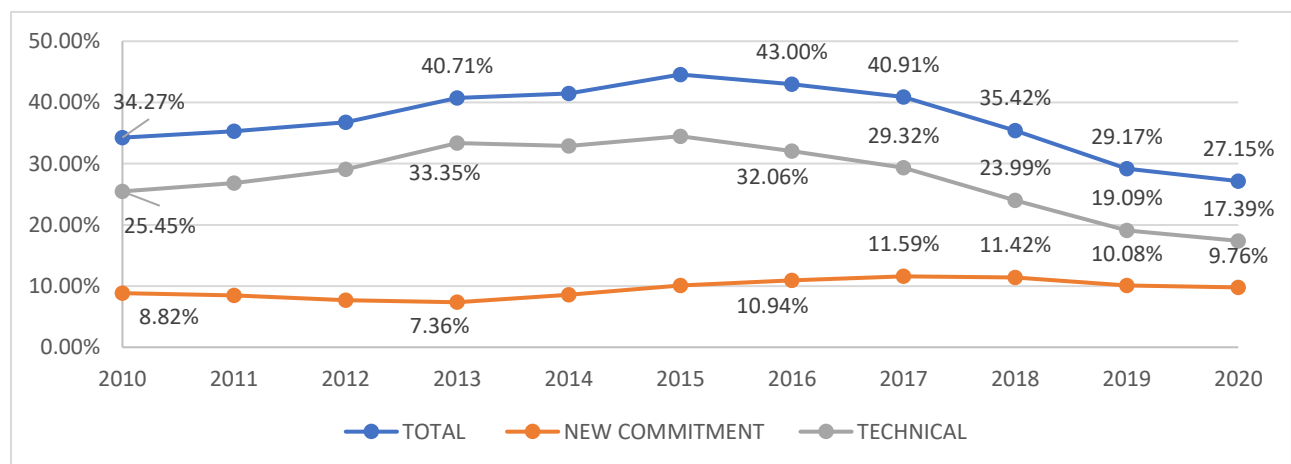


Figure 1

Evidenced Based, Promising Practices and Life Skills

House Bill 463, passed in 2011, informed and empowered DOC to expand treatment programs and utilize evidence-based programs for its population. Currently, DOC offers programs that fall in the scope of three categories:

- Evidence-Based Programs: those demonstrated by scientific research to reliably produce reductions in recidivism.
- Promising Practices: those that may have some research or data showing positive outcomes but do not meet criteria as an Evidence-Based program. Promising practices have a clear focus and includes processes of accountability and evaluation.
- Life Skills Programs: those that provide strategies to assist in removing barriers for successful reintegration and address skill areas like time management, money management, use of technology, communication, and social skills.

Educational Services Division

The Adult Institutions Education Division currently provides general education opportunities on three (3) levels in all Kentucky prisons leading to a General Educational Development (GED) Diploma: literacy; adult basic education; and GED. Career and technical education courses are offered across fourteen (14) prisons with twenty-one (21) combined ancillary and trade courses currently being offered. The Education Division partners with colleges to provide a variety of degree programs both in-person at an institution and virtually through a learning management system.

For a comprehensive list of educational and program opportunities and resources offered to offenders by facility see **Appendix 2** on **page 75**.

Re-Entry/Programs Services Division

The DOC Division of Reentry Services serves to help offenders successfully reintegrate into their communities, and this process begins the first day of incarceration or supervision. The division's mission focuses on three key areas: forming community partnerships; connecting offenders to resources available within their communities; and supporting offenders and their families through assistance, guidance, and education.

By formalizing partnerships across Kentucky, reentry services and resources are multiplied, individuals are empowered, the justice-involved population is able to overcome barriers to reentry, and cycles of recidivism are broken. The division works with the justice-involved population to enhance communities by aiding in the reunification of families and the transition of justice-involved individuals from the criminal justice system to successful reintegration into society.

The Division of Re-Entry Services also provides critical services within DOC facilities by providing evidence-based, promising practice, and life skills programming through instructor-led classes. These services empower the offender population with prosocial behavior and coping skills, ultimately support the division’s goal of successful offender reintegration.

Figure 2 underscores the progressive impact of improved policies and efforts of DOC to increase program offered to the offender population:

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
DOC Program Completions	6,845	17,615	24,598	25,107	17,671	23,886

Figure 2

For a comprehensive list of program opportunities and resources offered to offenders by facility see **Appendix 3** on **page 76**. It should be noted that the Division of Re-Entry Services supports and conducts class sessions for Moral Reconciliation Therapy, PORTAL, and several additional programs. **Appendix 3** is a collective matrix of services that includes treatment programs offered by certified mental health, substance abuse, and clinical providers.

Kentucky Correctional Industries

Kentucky Correctional Industries (KCI) was founded in 1954 with a mandate to provide training and employment to state inmates. Today, KCI employs up to 700 state inmates with 16 types of operations in 11 separate prisons, including farming operations. By providing inmates the opportunity to learn marketable skills and develop good work habits, KCI has contributed to the reduction of recidivism, improved prison safety, and lowered the cost of incarceration throughout the state prison system.

KCI receives no appropriated tax monies and generates all operating funds and expansion capital from industry profits. KCI incurs the normal operating expenses any private company would incur, such as utilities, salaries, and equipment.

KCI currently operates and offers the following types of work services and programs throughout the DOC prison system:

- Printing Division
- Welding
- Metal Fabrication
- Office Furniture Production

- Braille Services
- Farming Operations Primarily Consisting of Cattle, Hay and Crops
- License Plate Plant
- Coupon Processing
- Signage
- Soap Plant
- Portion Pac
- Mattress Plant
- Garment Plan
- Digital Shirt Printing

Prison Industries Enhancement Certification Program

The DOC Prison Industry Enhancement Certification Program (PIECP) was created with the passage of Senate Bill 120 during the 2017 legislative session. This program, governed by KRS 197.105, essentially removed prior federal restrictions related to the leasing of inmate labor and interstate commerce. The PIECP program is certified through the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) under the U.S. Department of Justice. The National Correctional Industries Association (NCIA) provides review and guidance to agencies operating PIECP programs.

The mission of PIECP is to collaborate with the private sector on training and employing inmates for successful reentry back into society. Industries across the commonwealth benefit from having access to a highly skilled and readily available workforce, while inmates who participate receive valuable real-world job skills training and work experience. Inmates enrolled in PEICP receive an opportunity to network with private industries while incarcerated and emerge highly employable upon release, creating an employment pipeline between DOC and the private sector.

The program places inmates in a work environment that mirrors a typical work environment as much as possible and pays inmates a prevailing wage. The program provides inmates an opportunity to develop marketable skills and avenues for employment upon release, ultimately facilitating successful re-entry to their communities.

Objectives of the program include:

- Partnering with private industries to establish business operations within DOC facilities,
- Training, and employment for inmates in preparation for release.
- Creating a pipeline where inmates can go from prison to sustainable, well-paying employment in the community.

Currently, DOC and KCI have partnered with Restoration Parts Unlimited, INC (RPUI), which operates a manufacturing plant in LaGrange, Kentucky with a main office is in Lebanon, Ohio. Kentucky's very first PIE program was established and became operational because of this collaboration at KCIW in Pewee Valley. Female offenders employed by RPUI manufacture

various upholstery car seats, head rest covers, and interior accessories for restoration of classic cars. This PIECP program currently employs 10-15 offenders with plans for future expansion to additional state prisons.

Adult Prisons

The DOC Office of Adult Institutions oversees fourteen (14) adult prisons that house and manage Kentucky’s male and female adult incarcerated felon population, except as provided in KRS 532.100. DOC Adult Institutions also oversees low-level community custody assigned offenders residing in Re-Entry Community Service Centers. Twelve (12) prisons are owned and operated by the commonwealth, and two (2) facilities are privately owned by CoreCivic. One of the CoreCivic facilities, the Lee Adjustment Center (LAC), is operated exclusively by the agency under contract for DOC. CoreCivic also owns Southeast State Correctional Complex (SSCC), and while it is financially responsible for maintaining the physical plant, the facility is leased from CoreCivic and managed, operated, staffed, and funded by the commonwealth. Inmate programs and educational opportunities offered at each prison location are listed in **Appendices 2 and 3** at the end of this report.

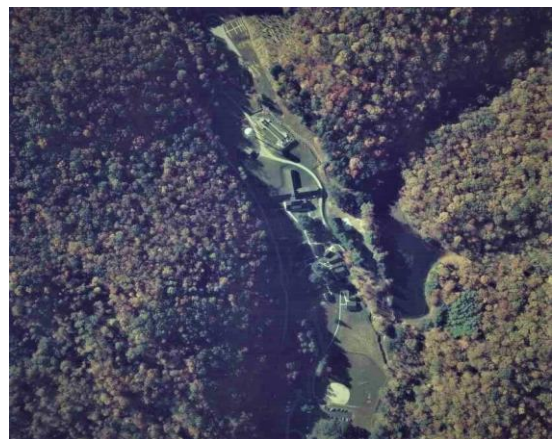
Bell County Forestry Camp

The Bell County Forestry Camp is a 300-bed Level 2 minimum-security institution located in Bell County that houses Level 2 and below offenders. This facility, opened in 1962, provides low-level offenders the opportunity to work in the community, gain social interaction, and provides on-the-job training and labor experience. Currently, offenders work with the Division of Forestry on firefighting and fire break clearing, in addition to Governmental Services Program work details where offenders work with local municipal government and state agencies.

Figure 3



Figure 4



BCFC is situated on approximately fifteen acres in rural Bell County and consists of fourteen buildings. The facility operates its own water treatment plant which supplies the institution with drinking water, as well as a wastewater treatment plant that treats wastewater discharged from the facility.

BCFC maintains the DOC Bloodhound man-tracking program which breeds and distributes Bloodhound puppies to various prisons around the state, along with training staff and hosting an annual departmental man-tracking seminar. Currently, DOC has Bloodhounds and trained staff located at seven different prisons. The man-tracker units offer immediate regionally distributed resources in the event of an escape, and DOC participants are able to gain real-life training through assisting various state and local agencies as requested to help locate missing children, elderly individuals, or those with disabilities, as well as escaped fugitive tracking.

BCFC is accredited by the American Correctional Association (ACA) and was last awarded re-accreditation status in January 2023 with an overall score of 100%.

Security Status	Level Two (2)
Date Opened	1962
Population Operating Capacity	300
Total Acreage	15
Total Staff	49
Total Number of Buildings	39
Annual Cost Per Inmate	\$40,023.84
Daily Cost Per Inmate	\$109.65
Annual Operating Budget	\$4.9 Million

BCFC 10-Year Strategic Operational Integration

It is DOC’s intent to continue current operations of BCFC with no significant operational changes, including expansion nor alteration. BCFC is able to continue operations in its current capacity due to the facility’s annual cost of incarceration per offender; the staff-to-offender ratio required to operate the facility; the facility’s relatively low operating budget; the provided and needed Level 2 offender bed space; and the benefit of its mission to offenders and the local community.

However, BCFC has specific needs moving forward, including: a dedicated offender recreation space and gymnasium; replacement of an aging boiler; and future repairs to the wastewater treatment plant. These can be found in further detail in the Capital Planning section of this report.

Blackburn Correctional Complex

Blackburn Correctional Complex serves as the largest adult male Level 2 prison in the commonwealth, housing 320 Level 2 custody and below offenders currently. This facility is located on 456 acres in Fayette County. BCC opened in 1972, but its physical plant is much older. The facility dates back to 1897 when the Kentucky Legislature established a House of Reform for the purpose of managing boys and girls ranging in age from 8 to 21 years old. The institution was later renamed Kentucky Village or the Greendale Reform School.



Figure 5



Figure 6

Currently, the facility operates a cattle farm and manages one of seven Second Chances Farms for the Thoroughbred Retirement Foundation (TRF). It is the only operational TRF in Kentucky at this time. Both programs are overseen by KCI. The Second Chances Farm at Blackburn is home to 57 thoroughbreds that are retired or have an otherwise limited athletic future.

BCC is ACA-accredited and received reaccreditation from the ACA in January 2022 with an overall score of 99.7%.

Security Status	Level Two (2)
Date Opened	1972
Population Operating Capacity	320
Total Acreage	456
Total Number of Buildings	41 (Includes Farm Buildings)
Total Staff	147
Annual Cost Per Inmate	\$60,141.48
Daily Cost Per Inmate	\$164.77
Annual Operating Budget	\$9.1 million

Due to the age of its campus and physical plant, BCC has required recent costly capital repair considerations.

- Age and deterioration of offender dorms 3, 4, and 5 have resulted in closure of these structures. They are currently unoccupied, and plans are being made for future demolition of these buildings.
- DOC is also working with the local state Fire Marshal on vacating the facility's gymnasium and recreation building due to recent code inspections that discovered foundation settling and deterioration. BCC will require the construction of a new gymnasium and dedicated recreation space on the grounds.
- The facility operates heating and hot water by using a central boiler system and associated underground steam lines. Through many decades of use and the aging process, these lines have reached their life expectancy and require more frequent and costly repairs. Centralized boiler systems are outdated, and technology has advanced and modernized to allow for independent and more economic building HVAC systems.

Funding is available and plans to address these physical plan deficiencies are in progress to continue active operation of the facility. More information may be reviewed in the Capital Planning section of this report.

BCC 10-Year Strategic Operational Integration

BCC's location in Fayette County offers an ideal central location near a major metropolitan city which enables the facility to consistently remain better staffed with a low vacancy rate than other DOC facilities. Furthermore, the location reduces costly and lengthy offender transportation for medical purposes. The facility campus offers a serene farm-type environment, contributing to a less stressful and overall more rehabilitative atmosphere for the offender population.

The current capacity of BCC allows for continued operations to the benefit of the commonwealth. Its acreage availability offer space for expansion, if needed.

- DOC is currently planning and in the design phases for construction of a KSR medical replacement facility to be co-located on the existing BCC acreage, are active and progressing.
- In the 2022 Legislative Session, the General Assembly authorized \$171.1 million to fund a project to relocate the Kentucky State Reformatory Correctional Psychiatric Treatment Unit building, medical dorms, and the offender Nursing Care Facility to the BCC location. The program will serve at least 50 psychiatric and 155 medical offenders and will have additional space for more patients. Construction would include development of a 132,200 sq. ft. medical facility with associated parking, a kitchen, dock area circulation, and secure fencing. More information is provided in the New Construction section of this report. The future newly constructed medical facility would be co-located with BCC, but an independent facility.

Eastern Kentucky Correctional Complex

Eastern Kentucky Correctional Complex is a Level 4 prison located in Morgan County and currently houses 1,914 Level 3 custody and above offenders. Construction on EKCC began in January 1986 with two phases: the first phase was completed, and the facility began receiving inmates in February 1990; and the second phase was completed in December 1991. A 90-bed minimum-security Level 2 unit exists outside the secure perimeter. The institution sits on 157 acres and houses 1,914 offenders, making it the largest Kentucky state prison population.



Figure 7



Figure 8



Figure 9

EKCC operates one of two Restrictive Housing Transition Programs available to DOC. This program is an incentive-based offender management program designed to create a pathway for offenders with poor institutional adjustment and behavior to transition from Restrictive Housing Unit (RHU) to less restrictive housing by demonstrating pro-social choices. The program is treatment-focused with established phases, a defined curriculum, the involvement of multiple dedicated and assigned staff positions focused on individualized offender treatment.

As mentioned, the facility is divided into two phases and two independent yards. **Figure 9** (above) provides a picture illustration of a right side (Phase 1) and left side (Phase 2) being divided in the middle of each phase by a kitchen and gymnasium along with security fencing. Each phase is made up of two large X-shaped buildings. Each building houses two designated dorms for a combined total of 8 dorms in the secure section of the prison. EKCC’s physical plant is designed for managing high-risk and high-custody offenders divided among phases. Each phase has a dedicated and independent gym, dining hall, and recreation yard. The facility operates with a highly structured yard schedule, enhanced security practices, upgraded physical plant, and security electronic features, and EKCC is allocated a higher compliment of staff due to the need to manage a more intense offender population and consistently higher levels of supervision. The facility additionally operates two maximum-security RHU units with a combined total of 304 beds.

The facility currently hosts several KCI operations, including coupon processing, a mattress and pillow plant, and a garment plant employing up to 100 offenders.

EKCC is ACA-accredited and received its most recent reaccreditation from ACA in January 2023 with an overall score of 99.6%.

Security Status	Level Four (4)
Date Opened	1990
Population Operating Capacity	1,914
Total Acreage	157
Total Number of Buildings	26
Total Staff	359
Annual Cost Per Inmate	\$30,759.82
Daily Cost Per Inmate	\$84.27
Annual Operating Budget	\$30.6 million

EKCC 10-Year Strategic Operational Integration

EKCC fulfills a crucial need in the commonwealth by providing a high-security prison with over 1,900 medium- and higher-custody offenders. The facility operates as a companion institution to the Kentucky State Penitentiary in regard to housing and managing a high-risk population. EKCC is located in rural Morgan County, and the remote location enables the facility to remain staffed with a consistently lower vacancy rate. The prison is relatively modern, the staff well-trained to manage the needs of the population in their custody, and the facility provides a critical economic lifeline to the local economy. While DOC intends to continue EKCC’s current operational mission without expansion or significant change, the facility will require significant funding for repairs of the infrastructure due to age and initial construction material deterioration. Specific needs include: a complete overhaul and replacement of all external window and door frames and metal walkways; painting and renovation of the facility water

tower; and replacement of the facility HVAC system as it is nearing its life expectancy. Additional details of facility repair needs are in the Capital Planning section of this report.

Green River Correctional Complex

Green River Correctional Complex is a 982-bed Level 4 adult male prison located in Muhlenberg County and situated on approximately 250 acres. It houses Level 3 and above offenders. Construction of GRCC was completed in 1994, and the facility design is a direct supervision model, consisting of three (3) medium-security general population housing units with 444 double-bunked cells, a maximum-security RHU unit with 44 single-bunked cells, and a 50-bed open dorm-style minimum-security Level 2 unit located outside of the secure compound.

In collaboration with KCI, GRCC operates an office furniture manufacturing plant that employs up to of 100 offenders.



Figure 10



Figure 11

GRCC is ACA-accredited and was last awarded reaccreditation by the ACA in January 2022 with an overall score of 99.6%.

Security Status	Level Four (4)
Date Opened	1994
Population Operating Capacity	982
Total Acreage	250
Total Number of Buildings	33
Total Staff	254
Annual Cost Per Inmate	\$50,504.33
Daily Cost Per Inmate	\$138.37
Annual Operating Budget	\$15.6 Million

It should be noted that during 2021, and because of a gradually increasing staff vacancy rate in the western region and within GRCC, offender dorms 1, 2, 3 and 7 were temporarily vacated and 446 offenders were transferred to other prisons within Kentucky. Decreasing a portion of the population strategically ensured proper management of the offenders in custody of the facility, staff safety, and enabled secure and orderly prison operations. Currently dorms 1, 3, 6, 7, the restrictive housing unit, and the minimum-security unit are operational and actively housing offenders. Upon hiring, training, and reaching an increased and acceptable staffing level, the facility will be able to adequately supervise a greater number of offenders and the population will be further increased.

GRCC 10-Year Strategic Operational Integration

GRCC is second-most modern prison in Kentucky after LSCC. Given its relatively modern design, centralized location, and the commonwealth's need for the existing bed capacity, DOC intends to operate this facility at its current capacity with no intended expansion to the existing operation.

Kentucky Correctional Institution for Women

The Kentucky Correctional Institution for Women (KCIW) houses 669 adult female felons for the commonwealth. The institution first opened in 1938 and is located on 270 acres in Shelby County near the town of Pewee Valley. The institution is a campus-style setting with multiple units housing one or two offenders per cell, with some open-bay-type dorms. KCIW is a Level 4 multi-custody facility, and its housing and programming must meet the needs of female offenders serving one year to life sentences; death row; maximum-, medium-, and minimum-security; community custody; first-time offenders and persistent offenders; and individuals who have disabilities, special needs, or are pregnant. The facility operates a maximum-security 44-bed RHU unit that can house offenders with disciplinary and other high-security needs.

KCIW operates the state female Assessment and Classification Center for those who are initially received or returning female felon offenders, and it accepts House Bill 191-applicable female offenders with medical needs. KCIW is a dynamic correctional facility whose single campus includes most all of the aspects of the total male prison system operation.

The facility is also home to a robust KCI operation, employing approximately 50 offenders. Current operations include Braille services, a soap plant, and the newly established RPUI-sponsored classic car interior component manufacturing PIECP operation.

KCIW is ACA-accredited and most recently received reaccreditation from the ACA in January 2022 with an overall score of 99.8%.

Security Status	Level Four (4)
Date Opened	1938
Population Operating Capacity	669
Total Acreage	270
Total Number of Buildings	52
Total Staff	220
Annual Cost Per Inmate	\$38,887.47
Daily Cost Per Inmate	\$106.54
Annual Operating Budget	\$14.3 Million



Figure 12



Figure 13

KCIW 10-Year Strategic Operational Integration

Some existing structures at KCIW were constructed as early as 1938, but many other structures on the site are of more recent and modern design and age. As a result, KCIW operates the most diverse physical plant in age and description of all state prisons. While the facility has a need for physical plant upgrades and repairs in some areas, these needs are offset by several newly constructed structures that require much less upkeep, such as the Administration Building, Ridgeview offender living unit, Kentucky Correctional Industries, facility Warehouse, updated secure perimeter fencing, and front entrance parking lot, all of which were constructed in 2001 or later. KCIW is the only prison that exclusively houses female offenders and offers various and total services for the adult female offender population, including assessment center/initial intake, medical and mental health services, and general population housing. Given the desirable location near the Louisville metropolitan area, KCIW is able to offer a diversity of

quality services available to the female population. The prison is located on 270 acres which also provides significant and convenient room for future expansion, if necessary.

Considering current population trends, existing acreage for expansion, recent investments in physical plant construction, and upgrades, combined with a metropolitan-accessible location, DOC intends to continue the current operation of KCIW with no planned operational changes at this time.

Please refer to the 2030-2034 Capital Planning section of this report for additional KCIW long-range planning recommendations.

Kentucky State Penitentiary

The Kentucky State Penitentiary, located on the shores of Lake Barkley and the Cumberland River in Lyon County, is DOC's oldest facility. This prison facility has been operational since 1889, and it houses Kentucky's Death Row male population and inmates in Protective Custody, in addition to being statutorily responsible for carrying out lethal executions of offenders sentenced to death. KSP is a Level 4 facility that houses 914 Level 3 and above offenders; however, the facility is also designated as a location to house and manage offenders who have demonstrated a need for increased structure, who pose a significant risk to others within DOC, and are a persistent threat to orderly facility operations.

KSP's management techniques are designed to provide for a significant increase in supervision, structure, and treatment afforded to housing offenders who have demonstrated problematic behavior in other prisons. Staff experience, elevated staffing patterns, coordinated movement and yard schedules, and institutional policies, procedures and post orders specifically designed for the management of at-risk high-security offenders contribute to a secure and highly structured facility management environment. KSP is a single-cell facility and houses only one occupant per cell, as agreed in the consent decree in *Kendrick v. Bland*. The single-cell designation further enables the facility to immediately lock down the prison during critical incidents and to further segregate and control the offender population until normal operations are able to be restored. KSP staff have a long history of managing offenders of this type which has been developed through challenges and experience, honing technique management. These operating principles, among others, define the mission of this prison uniquely as a "penitentiary" among correctional facilities.

KSP operates one of two Restrictive Housing Transition Programs available to DOC. These are incentive-based offender management programs designed to create a pathway for offenders with poor institutional adjustment and behavior to transition from RHU to less restrictive housing by demonstrating pro-social choices. The program is treatment-focused with established phases and a defined curriculum, and it involves multiple assigned and dedicated staff positions focused on individualized offender treatment. KSP operates two separate dedicated maximum-security

RHU units and houses one of the largest restrictive housing populations in the state. The 7 Cellhouse houses up to fifty (50) offenders on six (6) separate wings, while the 3 Cellhouse houses up to 156 offenders on eight (8) separate stacked tiers.

The facility is home to the long-established KCI garment plant which employs up to approximately 100 offenders. It provides the bulk of offender clothing and uniforms manufactured for the entire DOC.

It should be noted that during 2021 and because of a gradually increasing staff vacancy rate in the western region, Cellhouse 5 and Restrictive Housing Unit 7 were vacated, and offenders transferred to other prisons within Kentucky. Decreasing and displacing 414 offender beds strategically and tactically ensured proper management of the offenders in custody of the facility, staff safety, and better enabled secure and orderly prison operations. Currently Cellhouses 3, 4, and 6; RHU 3; part of RHU 7; and the 30-bed minimum-security unit are operational and actively housing offenders. Upon hiring, training, and achieving an increased and acceptable staffing level, the facility will be better able to adequately supervise a greater number of offenders and the population of the facility will be further increased. Downsizing this population on site at KSP, borne from a high staffing vacancy rate, has required other prisons to house and manage very high-risk offenders whose behavior creates operational ripples and challenges across the system. Drug smuggling, violence, gang-related incidents, and serious staff and offender assaults are just some examples of behaviors that occur. Fewer beds and facility housing options increases the difficulty and challenges associated with managing high-risk predatory offenders, and fewer housing options manifests in less compartmentalization, management, strategic placement, and separation of predatory offenders from potential victims.

KSP is accredited by the ACA and was last awarded reaccreditation by the ACA in January 2023 with an overall score of 99.1%.

Security Status	Level Four (4) Penitentiary
Date Opened	1889
Population Operating Capacity	914
Total Acreage	30 acres
Total Number of Buildings	62
Total Staff	348
Annual Cost Per Inmate	\$65,378.02
Daily Cost Per Inmate	\$179.12
Annual Operation Budget	\$23 Million

KSP 10-Year Strategic Operational Integration

The Kentucky State Penitentiary has remained in continuous operational existence for over 130 years, housing generations of offenders and employing multiple generations of staff. The prison

became operational prior to mainstream use of electricity or indoor plumbing. It has undergone various upgrades and renovations through the decades since originally constructed without the benefits of modern technology and design, resulting in an antiquated and inefficient staffing pattern and an uneconomical rate of utility consumption. The facility is located on a compact parcel of acreage, topographically hilly and challenged by a public state highway traversing a short distance (less than 30 feet in some areas) from the secure perimeter fence and walls. On one side of the facility and located on Army Corps of Engineers property lies a public boat launching ramp and public park lead into Lake Barkley. While KSP's location overlooking Lake Barkley is a beautiful sight as illustrated in **Figures 14 and 15**, the reality is that Lake Barkley and the associated Land Between the Lakes is one of the most desirable tourist destinations in the region. The tourist destination was not a factor when KSP was originally constructed on the banks of the Cumberland River that supported immediate water availability to the prison in addition to logistical support. When the valley was flooded in the 1960s and Lake Barkley and the Kentucky Lake became a tourist haven, an increase in public congestion presented evolving challenges to KSP's location which continue to this day.



Figure 14



Figure 15

Contained within the FY 2026-28 Biennium Capital Planning is a request to design and construct a new Level 4 high-security prison within the commonwealth that could offer additional options and flexibility in housing and managing high-risk male offenders. Such a project would replace: the KSP aged infrastructure; potential operational and resource inefficiencies; and the overall mission of the facility moving forward. While DOC is intent upon a continuous prison operation at KSP spanning the next 10 years, costs are inescapable as associated with upkeep, repairs, upgrades, and operations of the current facility that could vary depending upon the population housed going forward. The commonwealth has a significant need for immediate and near-term housing of very high-security offenders at KSP; however, efforts and resources invested in a study of the current operation would likely explain the numerous benefits of constructing a new facility ranging from significant operational improvements, security, and safety enhancements to an increased savings resulting from more efficient use of technology, staff, and utility resources.

Kentucky State Reformatory

The Kentucky State Reformatory (KSR), located in Oldham County, is a Level 4 facility with an 869-offender bed capacity currently housing Level 3 and above custody inmates. The physical plant has essentially retained its original configuration. The 12-story administration building was designed to house the offices of key staff members, a hospital, and medical offices, in addition to living quarters for correctional staff. The eleventh floor houses the machinery of the elevator, and the twelfth floor houses a now-defunct 150,000-gallon water tank. **Figure 16** provides a visual photograph of the administration building.

KSR is a sprawling complex which, until 2011, housed up to 2,005 offenders and 455 staff. **Figures 17 and 18** provide overhead photographs of the KSR complex. KSR includes five (5) dormitories made up of individual cells. The Correctional Psychiatric Treatment Unit (CPTU) holds 148 offenders and is divided into a 50-bed program wing, 25-bed program wing, 50-bed stabilization wing, and 23-bed restrictive housing unit.

KSR's primary mission is to operate as a specialized institution providing extensive mental health and medical services to offenders within the system. The Medical Department provides on-site chemotherapy and dialysis treatments. Additionally, it coordinates healthcare services which includes the direct provision of routine and emergency medical and dental care and the provision of medical care of outside hospitals and private practitioners.

Other buildings within KSR include an Academic/Vocational School; gymnasium; chapel; dining facility; inmate commissary; KCI; visitation building; and medical services buildings. The facility is home to the KCI-operated vehicle license plate manufacturing plant, in addition to a metal fabrication and powder coating operation. The KSR-located KCI operation may employ up to 100 offenders.

KSR is ACA-accredited and most recently received reaccreditation by ACA in January 2022 with an overall score of 98.75%.



Figure 16

Figure 17



Figure 18

Security Status	Level Four (4)
Date Opened	1939
Population Operating Capacity	869
Total Acreage	43
Total Number of Buildings	85
Total Staff	455
Annual Cost Per Inmate	\$43,869.88
Daily Cost Per Inmate	\$120.19
Annual Operating Budget	\$23.5 Million

Beginning in 2011, due to age, condition, the significant cost of maintenance and upkeep of offender living units and coupled with a severe staffing shortage, the DOC was compelled to downsize KSR’s population by sequentially decommissioning and shutting down Dorm 2 in 2011, Dorm 8 in 2017 and Dorms 4, 5, 6, 11 and RHU in 2018. Additionally, being co-located on the same state-owned acreage as RCC and LLCC, and in close regional proximity to KCIW and the robust competitive job market offered by the Louisville metropolitan area, the facility was plagued with a consistently high staff vacancy rate further exacerbating the necessary reduction in the offender population to maintain safe staffing levels and sound facility operations. During 2022-23 in response to a continued increase in staff vacancies Dorms 9, 12 and Daily Assisted Living were additionally shuttered, but not decommissioned and may be used as housing units if needed during the immediate future.

KSR 10-Year Strategic Operational Integration

The Kentucky State Reformatory has provided highly effective services to the commonwealth for many decades. However, challenges upon the facility require a complete and total strategic reconsideration of the facility operations and location. Age, irreversible deterioration of the infrastructure, improved and modern design techniques, staffing availability, and location are only a few variables that, when considered in totality, present a need, circumstances, and opportunity for a more economical, efficient, and safer facility. Rather than attempting costly repairs and new construction to the existing KSR physical plant, it is realistic a pragmatic to construct a replacement facility and relocate KSR's mission and operations to a more modern and resource-efficient facility.

DOC intends to move toward new facility construction to replace the KSR medical facility. Details of this expansion are described in more detail in the New Construction sections of this report on **page 41**.

2021 Regular Session House Bill 192 appropriated and authorized \$3,100,000 in bond funds for Fiscal Year 2021 for the Design Relocation of Corrections Medical Facility project, reauthorizing, and reallocating bond funds from 2018 Kentucky Acts Ch. 169.

2022 Regular Session House Bill 1 appropriated and authorized \$171,126,000 in bond funds for Fiscal Year 2023 to Relocate Medical Services.

DOC intends to close and decommission the current KSR facility within 3 to 5 years. 2022 Regular Session House Bill 1 also appropriated \$1,000,000 in General Funds for Fiscal Year 2023-2024 for an Environmental Impact and Feasibility Study of the Kentucky State Reformatory to "evaluate the campus's environmental and structural safety, utility subsequent to the transition of medical services to other prison institutions, and potential costs of necessary remediation activities."

Lee Adjustment Center

Lee Adjustment Center (LAC) is an 866-bed Level 3 institution housing Level 3 custody and above adult males under contract with DOC and CoreCivic. The facility is situated on approximately 88 acres in Lee County.

DOC entered into an operational contract with CoreCivic to house offenders in this facility effective November 17, 2017, and began actively housing offenders for the commonwealth in March 2018. The current contract expires on June 30, 2025, but it has three more two-year renewals through June 6, 2031. The current rate of incarceration per day is \$82.64 per inmate, and this rate is adjusted annually based on LSCC's cost to incarcerate.

DOC provides oversight of CoreCivic’s operations at LAC; however, CoreCivic is responsible for staffing, operations, and all associated cost of maintaining the physical plant.

DOC employs a full-time on-site Inspector to monitor daily operations at the facility for the purpose of ensuring compliance with contract requirements and departmental policies. As operational issues are identified, the DOC on-site Inspector communicates those concerns to CoreCivic and DOC Central Office personnel as necessary and as appropriate based on the type and severity of the concern. All entities work together to address and resolve such matters to the satisfaction of both parties in a prompt and timely manner.

LAC houses offenders in both open-bay and cell-type housing units and operates a maximum-security RHU unit with a current bed count of 74.



Figure 19



Figure 20

LAC 10-Year Strategic Operational Integration

The contractual operation of LAC was necessary and in direct response to the 2011-2017 loss of bed space at KSR caused by physical plant deterioration and a high staffing vacancy rate in the central region. The bed space and staffing resources offered by CoreCivic are a supplemental asset to the commonwealth and significantly assists DOC in its mission. It is recommended that LAC remain in use by DOC through the lifespan of the current contractual parameters due to the facility’s convenient location, reasonable cost of contracting the facility, and supplemental bedspace provided.

Luther Lockett Correctional Complex

The Luther Lockett Correctional Complex is a Level 4 prison located in Oldham County on the large tract of land co-located with RCC and KSR. It houses custody Level 3 and above offenders. Opening in 1981, LLCC was the first secure prison to be built in Kentucky after the Kentucky

State Reformatory became operational in 1937. LLCC was built in direct response to a Federal Consent Decree involving the DOC and was named in honor of Mr. Luther Lockett, an employee of the Department of Corrections for 22 years. It stands as a tribute to him and exemplifies his dedication and commitment to duty and excellence in correctional management.

LLCC is unique in that it houses two separate institutions: Luther Lockett Correctional Complex operated by the Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet; and The Kentucky Correctional Psychiatric Center (KCPC) operated by the Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services. The two facilities share several resources and operate under a written shared services agreement.



Figure 21



Figure 22

Although the institution was originally designed to house 486 offenders in single bed cells, the operational capacity was increased to 995 in 1990 by double bunking offenders two to a cell. To ease population constraints in county jails and detention facilities, day beds have been added to all general population and meritorious living units, increasing LLCC's current institutional bed capacity to 1,200 offenders. LLCC hosts various essential offender programs, such as a Sex Offender Treatment Program and Youthful Offender Program, in addition to assisting KSR with its current medical and mental health offender management needs. LLCC operates a maximum-security RHU housing unit that contains 102 beds currently.

Located on-site is a KCI-operated print shop and shirt embroidery and screen-printing plant that can employ up to 100 offenders.

LLCC is ACA-accredited and recently received reaccreditation from ACA in January 2022 with an overall score of 99.4%.

Security Status	Level Four (4)
Date Opened	1981
Population Operating Capacity	1,200
Total Acreage	33
Total Number of Buildings	59
Total Staff	258

Annual Cost Per Inmate	\$31,060.31
Daily Cost Per Inmate	\$85.10
Annual Operating Budget	\$18.3 Million

LLCC 10-Year Strategic Operational Integration

DOC plans to continue to operate LLCC in its current capacity and without plans for expansion or modification. The facility, while over 40 years old, is well-maintained with some physical plant repairs and upkeep necessary, as explained in the Capital Planning section of this report. LLCC co-exists with KCPC, sharing space and various resources, which is a value add for the commonwealth. The facility operates an RHU housing unit for its internal offender management and as a regional asset available to RCC and KSR. Upon any eventual decommissioning of KSR in the future, the availability of the LLCC RHU unit for the region will become more significant for DOC offender management.

Little Sandy Correctional Complex

Little Sandy Correctional Complex is a Level Four prison located in Elliott County which houses custody Level 3 and above offenders. LSCC is the state’s newest and most technologically advanced institution. Construction began in December 2001, and the facility began receiving and housing inmates in May 2005.

A total of 1,050 offenders are currently housed in two living units at LSCC that includes a 100-bed Level 2 minimum-security unit outside of the main compound and a 90-bed maximum-security RHU unit. The complex also contains numerous support buildings, including an academic and vocational school, a medical unit, inmate canteen, KCI, gym, dining facility, and maintenance area.

KCI operates a large office furniture manufacturing and upholstery plant in LSCC that can employ up to 100 offenders.



Figure 23



Figure 24

LSCC is accredited by the ACA and last received reaccreditation from the ACA in January 2022 with an overall score of 99.8%.

Security Status	Level Four (4)
Date Opened	2005
Population Operating Capacity	1,050
Total Acreage	100
Total Number of Buildings	30
Total Staff	230
Annual Cost Per Inmate	\$33,514.81
Daily Cost Per Inmate	\$91.82
Annual Operating Budget	\$18.8

LSCC 10-Year Strategic Operational Integration

As previously mentioned, closure and decommissioning of KSR within 3-5 years is currently being considered. The newly constructed medical facility at LSCC shall focus on and house only those male offenders who have chronic and serious medical and mental health needs. Subsequent to a new facility's construction, there remains a need for bed space to house other inmates who may have lesser nonserious needs associated with aging, limited physical mobility, and other conditions. While design and steps are currently moving forward for a KSR replacement facility, DOC has significant need to replace the considerable and overall loss of bed space to house the non-chronic offenders as KSR is downsized and eventually decommissioned.

LSCC's remote location in rural Elliott County allows the facility to remain staffed with a consistently lower vacancy rate. LSCC is modern, the staff well-trained to manage the needs of the population in its custody, and the facility provides a critical economic lifeline to the local economy. LSCC is also host to the Eastern Region Training Center which provides training support to LSCC, EKCC, SSCC and LAC.

Current and ongoing construction to expand the prison (LSCC Phase B Expansion) fulfills the original planning process in its initial design. It provides a critical need for offender bed space in the commonwealth; presents a more economical solution to necessary bed space as compared to building an independent facility; and is a rational displacement of existing and chronic vacancy issues from the central to the eastern region of Kentucky that has historically offered a willing and available workforce.

Additional details of the LSCC Phase B Expansion are provided in the New Construction section of this report.

Northpoint Training Center

The Northpoint Training Center is a Level 3 facility located on 551 acres in Boyle County, housing only Level 3 custody offenders. DOC assumed control of the facility in 1983. The

complex houses 1,270 offenders and consists of approximately 50 buildings. NTC was originally constructed as a state mental hospital. Beginning in 1941, the United States Army assumed control of the facility to provide care for soldiers suffering from illness. While operated by the Army from 1941 to 1946, the Darnell Hospital section had the capability to house approximately 880 ill soldiers. The complex was also utilized to contain German prisoners of war. In 1946, the hospital was returned to state control. The facility was operated as the Kentucky State Hospital from 1946 until 1977 when phased to the control of the Bureau of Social Services. For five (5) years, from July 1977 through February 1983, the facility was designated as the Danville Youth Development Center and utilized as a youth center for juvenile offenders.



Figure 25



Figure 26

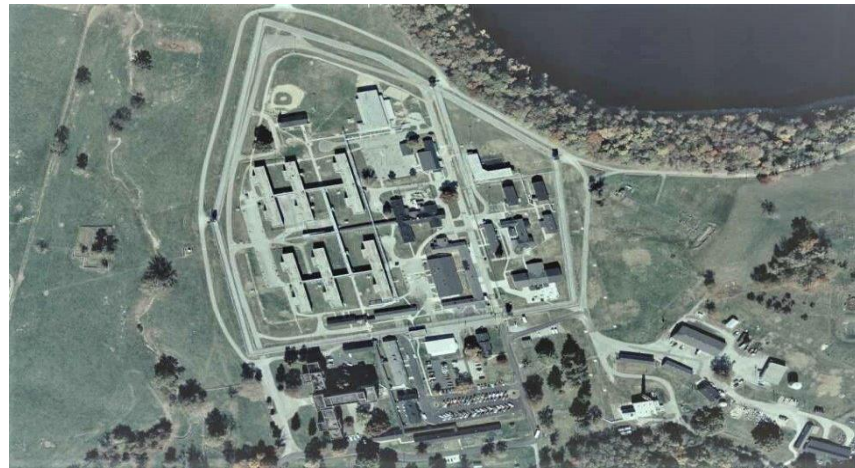


Figure 27

NTC is located on 551 acres of mostly farmland on the banks of the Herrington Lake. Aside from the large Darnell Hospital and administrative buildings located outside of the secure main compound, most of the prison complex buildings are located within the secure perimeter. The facility offers an abundant amount of offender programming, including a residential Substance Abuse Program (SAP), Sex Offender Treatment Program, a veterans' dorm, and a post-SAP treatment dorm, as well as college, education, and self-help classes. The facility operates a 48-

bed maximum-security RHU unit and a 54-bed Level 2 minimum security unit outside of the main compound. Most offenders at NTC are housed in six (6) two-story open-bay barracks-style dorms. The dorms are secured using padlock equipped gates and are not direct supervision-type structures by design; this presents unique challenges for staff as they perform their daily duties supervising offenders or responding to emergencies. NTC is also host to the Southern Region Training Center and firearms qualification range, servicing the training needs of NTC, BCC and BCFC, in addition to local and state law enforcement agencies.

Much of the prison is surrounded by grazing and pastureland and supports KCI-sponsored cattle growing operation.

NTC is ACA-accredited and received reaccreditation status from ACA in January 2022 with an overall score of 99.8%.

Security Status	Level Three (3)
Date Opened	1983
Population Operating Capacity	1,270
Total Acreage	551
Total Number of Buildings	68 (Includes Farm Buildings)
Total Staff	282
Annual Cost Per Inmate	\$30,091.03
Daily Cost Per Inmate	\$82.44
Annual Operating Budget	\$21.8 Million

NTC 10Year Strategic Operational Integration

The commonwealth has a significant need to preserve the operational bed space available at NTC. While the facility operates and maintains an aging physical plant, expenses associated with repairs, upgrades, and improvements to this facility should be a priority and considered for funding in the future. NTC is in a region of the state that supports adequate staffing consistently, and its centralized location offers reasonable distances to transport offenders or for family visiting and room for expansion due to its sprawling acreage. NTC is a long-established operation with highly trained and experienced staff.

In 2009, NTC experienced an offender-initiated disturbance in which much of the main facility was damaged through vandalism, destruction, and fire. After this incident, new medical, food service, visiting, academic, and program/educational areas were constructed, and the inmate living units reconditioned inside in response to fire damage. New yard fencing and gates were installed and improved, offering enhanced offender management within the secure yard perimeter.

Despite the new construction and physical plant upgrades, a significant portion of the prison physical plant is of considerable age. DOC recommends a future feasibility study be conducted

of the facility to thoroughly identify the extent of physical plant deterioration resulting from age and to further establish a predictable and prioritized capital needs plan. An additional focus of the feasibility study should consider the age, condition, and overall design of the offender dorms as replacement of the current aged dorms would improve supervision, could elevate the potential security level of the facility to a Level 4, and would further offer a safer environment to staff and inmates.

Roederer Correctional Complex

The Roederer Correctional Complex (RCC), opened in 1976, is a Level 3 facility that houses 1,238 offenders. RCC is located in Oldham County on 3,000 acres of farmland, along with KSR and LLCC. RCC houses only Level 3 custody offenders, fulfilling a primary mission as the Assessment and Classification Center for DOC for all incoming male state prisoners, excluding inmates that have received a death sentence. RCC is additionally responsible for overseeing and managing the sprawling KCI-sponsored farm acreage consisting of cattle, pasture, hay, and some crop operations.



Figure 28



Figure 29

RCC is home to a large 200-bed SAP program located separate from the secure compound in a minimum-security setting, in addition to a Level 2 minimum-security unit consisting of 108 beds, 36 of which were displaced to RCC from KSR due to downsizing of that facility.

The facility is not equipped with a maximum-security RHU unit and must depend upon LLCC as a regional asset for RHU offender housing needs. Any future regional planning must take this variable into consideration.

RCC is an ACA-accredited facility and received reaccreditation from ACA in January 2022 achieving an overall score of 99.14%.

Security Status	Level Three (3) & Level Two (2)
Date Opened	1976
Population Operating Capacity	1,238

Total Acreage	3000
Total Number of Buildings	73 (Includes Farm Buildings)
Total Staff	258
Annual Cost Per Inmate	\$34,936.70
Daily Cost Per Inmate	\$95.72
Annual Operating Budget	17.7 Million

RCC 10-Year Strategic Operational Integration

DOC plans to continue to operate RCC as the male intake and assessment center with no current intent to alter or amend its operational mission at this time. In addition to its intake/assessment role, RCC offers a 200-bed residential SAP and manages the entire farm complex which provides both state employees and reduced custody inmates as a farm and groundskeeping workforce servicing the needs of RCC, KSR, LLCC, and the 3000-acre complex. RCC is also host to the Central Region Training Center and firearms qualification range that provides services to RCC, KSR, KCIW, LLCC, and local and state law enforcement agencies. Additionally located on the complex is the DOC Medical Administrative Building and a Kentucky State Police communications tower.

As the KSR decommissioning process continues to develop and progress, RCC will require additional responsibilities, such as potentially co-joining maintenance positions, taking on additional landscaping functions, and grounds security which are performed by KSR currently.

Southeast State Correctional Complex

Southeast State Correctional Complex is a 621-bed Level 4 prison located on 111 acres in Floyd County housing Level 3 and above male offenders. The facility opened in 2020 under a contractual lease agreement between the commonwealth and CoreCivic, who owns and maintains the property. The facility is staffed, managed, and operated by DOC.

The lease was signed on December 9, 2019, and the initial lease term is for ten (10) years with five (5) two-year renewals.

SSCC's offender housing unit is designed similarly to those at LAC with both open-bay and single-cell type units. The facility operates a 39-bed maximum-security RHU, unit as well.



Figure 30



Figure 31

SSCC entered into contract with ACA for an initial compliance audit which was held in January 2023. The facility was found in compliance with 99.5% of expected practices by external ACA auditors. SSCC will attend the summer 2023 accreditation panel in July, where it is anticipated the facility will be awarded an accredited status commensurate with the process of ACA initial audits.

Security Status	Level Four (4)
Date Opened	1968
Population Operating Capacity	621
Total Acreage	111 Acres
Total Number of Buildings (CoreCivic)	10 (Not Included in DOC total)
Total Staff	245
Annual Cost Per Inmate	\$59,125.29
Daily Cost Per Inmate	\$161.99
Annual Operating Budget	\$17 Million

SSCC 10-Year Strategic Operational Integration

SSCC fulfills a crucial need of the commonwealth by providing supplemental bed space for adult male felons and a 90-bed SAP program. Leasing the facility from CoreCivic was necessary and provided quick access to a loss of bed space at KSR, as previously mentioned. Its remote location in rural Floyd County allows the facility to remain staffed with a consistently lower vacancy rate. The prison is relatively modern and well-maintained, the staff well-trained to manage the needs of the population in its custody, and the facility offers a critical lifeline to the local economy. While DOC manages the operation of the facility, the commonwealth is not burdened with the cost of maintaining the physical plant. The convenient location and bedspace availability provided by the facility significantly assists DOC in its mission, and the prison should remain in use through the life span of the current lease parameters.

Western Kentucky Correctional Complex

The Western Kentucky Correctional Complex (WKCC) is a Level 3 facility located in Lyon County and originally constructed in 1968 as a satellite work camp of the nearby Kentucky State Penitentiary. In 1977, it became a separate and independent facility. WKCC consists of approximately 2,340 acres of KCI farm cropland and cattle pasture operations. This facility is the only co-ed male and female offender prison in Kentucky, housing Level 3 male offenders inside the secure prison complex and Level 2 and below minimum-security female offenders in the adjacent Ross-Cash housing unit outside the main compound. The facility operates a 25-bed female SAP treatment unit co-located with the Ross-Cash housing unit, in addition to a male 55-bed SAP unit inside the secure WKCC compound. The facility is also home to the Western Region Training Center and a firearms qualification range servicing WKCC, GRCC, KSP, and local and state law enforcement agencies. The facility houses offenders in single-story open-bay barracks style dorms, which presents similar challenges as NTC, in addition to a 44-bed maximum-security RHU unit.



Figure 32



Figure 33

WKCC is accredited by the ACA and was reaccredited by the ACA in January 2022, achieving an overall score of 99.6%.

Security Status	Level Four (3) & Level Two (2)
Date Opened	1977
Population Operating Capacity	693
Total Acreage	2,340
Total Number of Buildings	71 (Includes Farm Buildings)
Total Staff	160
Annual Cost Per Inmate	\$44,894.38
Daily Cost Per Inmate	\$123.00
Annual Operating Budget	\$19 Million

WKCC 10-Year Strategic Operational Integration

DOC is in need of the beds currently offered to male and female inmates at WKCC. The facility is able to maintain adequate staffing, is located on a sizeable farm operation and co-located with the Western Region DOC Training Center and offers a Level 3 security level to house lower-risk offenders. This facility is also located in the same county as the high-security Kentucky State Penitentiary, offering tactical and logistical support during emergent situations. There are no current plans to expand or amend the capacity or mission of WKCC. However, the significant amount of property the facility is located on offers options for future expansion when necessary and could be an ideal location for construction of a modern high-security prison in the future.

Population Forecast Data

The felon offender population projections/forecasts are completed for the biennial budget by the Governor's Office of Policy and Management (GOPM). While these projections are provided to DOC by GOPM, DOC does not have a role or responsibility in forming the projections. Rather, DOC maintains the responsibility of responding to the projections in the form of effective offender management.

Population Statistics – growth in total felon population:

	Total Felon Average Daily Population	Growth from previous Fiscal Year
FY2017	23,168	
FY2018	23,585	2%
FY2019	23,888	1%
FY2020	23,061	-3%
FY2021	18,876	-18%
FY2022	18,708	-1%
FY2023*	19,740	6%

*FY2023 is to date through 2/22/2023

KRS 532.100 Class D & C

Provisions of KRS 532.100 are beneficial to the commonwealth and eligible offenders. Currently, many beds are available in participating county jails to house eligible Class D and C

felony offenders, thus avoiding the much higher per diem of housing offenders in state prisons; cost avoidance of building, staffing and operating additional prisons; housing offenders long distances from their local community and support base; and further housing low-risk offenders inside of prisons and exposing those individuals to offenders who are significantly more dangerous and predatory.

As of March 6, 2023, 5,278 male and female eligible adult felon offenders are being housed in county jails. During 2022, the average daily and annual cost to house an offender in a state prison was \$105.23 per day or \$38, 109.45 per year. The average cost to incarcerate an offender in a KRS 532.100 participating county jail was \$40.11 per day if not participating in SAP, and \$50.11 if actively participating in SAP.

As reentry efforts and offender programming opportunities continue to develop, expand, and progress, it may be necessary to amend the language of KRS 532.100. Flexibility is needed in the statutory language to allow DOC to place offenders into highly skilled and specialized programs if such an opportunity were available and beneficial to individual offenders but unavailable in county jails. DOC is currently partnering with organizations such as the East Kentucky Applied Manufacturing Institute (eKAMI) to offer offenders the opportunity to enroll in a highly sophisticated technical training program. Upon completion of the program and any associated apprenticeship while incarcerated, graduates of the course would be qualified and sought after once released for high-paying and meaningful employment in the CNC milling and machining industry nationally.

Institutional Physical Plant Mapping

During the 2023-24 Capital Planning process, it was determined that establishing an institutional physical plant mapping system would be beneficial for the 12 state prisons to establish an age, condition, and needs-based assessment of critical prison infrastructure components. Such a system could achieve a future cost savings by avoidance of reactive measures associated with emergency failures and could enable an improved illustration and clearer and more predictable estimate of needed capital funding in the future. DOC believes implementing an automated preventative maintenance system will help to decrease emergency maintenance costs, as well as extend the life of equipment and overall infrastructure throughout DOC.

For example, establishing a lifespan of roofs, boilers, or HVAC units and tracking age, repair costs, and associated signals of deterioration and end-of-life wear would prove much more economical through timely repairs or replacement of components than reacting to failure incurred costs. When failures occur and sometimes cause emergency conditions, proper and competitive bidding may not occur due to an emergent situation. Avoidance of competitive bidding often results in a more expensive end repair; hastily planned repair times that result in overtime; a disruption to orderly prison operations; and competitive selection of parts and

supplies potentially not occurring and resulting in selecting what is available at a higher rate as the emergency repair dictates.

DOC has initiated a mapping system through employing an additional Construction Superintendent with a dedicated responsibility for reviewing and categorizing ages and conditions of various components of each DOC adult prison. This information will be entered into the Archibus software system, described below, as a method to improve overall management of the Adult Institutions total physical plant.

Archibus

As an additional step of institutional mapping, DOC is using existing technology and is in the process of implementing a comprehensive building maintenance software called Archibus. Archibus is currently being used by several commonwealth cabinets and agencies, including the Finance & Administration Cabinet. The Archibus software will allow DOC to centralize and prioritize work orders, as well as automate a preventative maintenance schedule. The software will allow DOC to create a more comprehensive historical tracking for maintenance work and associated costs, allowing an improved strategic plan of departmental capital projects and budgetary needs.

Mechanical, Electrical Plumbing (MEP) Studies of Prisons

During the FY 2022-2024 Biennium, DOC received a significant increase in Capital Project funding as illustrated in **Figure 39**. As a result of the generous, timely, and vital increase in Capital Project funding, DOC was able to commission two projects which employ expert consultants to review age, condition, rank by priority, and suggest estimated costs of vital infrastructure repairs. The two projects were specifically divided into east and west region studies and labeled MEP Studies.

Often and historically, prison infrastructure repairs have been associated with malfunctions or failures. When infrastructure repairs are restricted to being reactive to a specific project, associated costs frequently are elevated when combined with and due to the emergency funding for items, such as emergency generators, emergency contractors, waste removal, rental equipment procurement, and elevated labor costs.

Going forward, items such as boilers, water heaters, HVAC, generators, transformers, electrical switches, breaker panels, steam lines, sewer systems, water systems, sewage plants, water plants, air handlers, etc. will be evaluated, and a report will be prepared based on the following priorities:

1. Urgent/ Critical
2. High priority

3. Medium priority
4. Low priority

The current MEP studies will enable DOC to focus on a proactive and economical value-added approach to bundle multiple institutions and multiple infrastructure components into an east and west regional review. These studies shall assist in establishing an upfront approximate baseline cost, a priority need for organized scheduling going forward, and a real-time assessment of current conditions, ultimately helping DOC to avoid emergency costs while improving upon the quality of life for staff and offenders through organized and timely repairs.

Both MEP studies are actively progressing as of the release of this report and will significantly contribute to the overall facility physical plant mapping going forward.

New Construction

KSR Correctional Medical Facility Replacement

DOC needs an improved modern facility for a medically fragile population of male offenders requiring Level 3 and above security housing. The current existing facility is located at the Kentucky State Reformatory in Oldham County.

As previously mentioned in the KSR Ten-Year Strategic Planning section of this report on **page 27**, time-related deterioration has placed challenges on the facility, requiring a strategic reconsideration of the facility operations and location. Age; irreversible deterioration of the infrastructure; improved and modern design technique; and staffing availability present an economic and operationally based strategic need to construct and relocate KSR's mission and operations to a modern resource-efficient facility rather than attempting repairs and new construction to the existing KSR physical plant.

Accordingly, DOC plans to progress toward new facility construction of a replacement medical facility co-located on the current BCC grounds in Fayette County and re-locate current KSR operations, staffing allocation, and budget. DOC also plans to expand upon the existing LSCC complex to create and house additional offenders displaced through the closure of KSR.

DOC is committed to providing a more centralized location that is easily accessible to both Western and Eastern Kentucky prisons, as well as improving the proximity and location of offenders requiring medical treatment and care. This will also position these offenders closer to community healthcare medical facilities that can provide more specialized services when needed. The amount of acreage at BCC is centrally located and sizeable enough to facilitate a convenient site to meet these goals. This central location offers opportunities for improved staffing levels and training near a larger population demographic and with an extensive availability of medical services.

Project Overview

The relocation of a DOC medical facility will result in construction of a new Level 4 facility to provide specialized medical and mental health treatment units for male offenders spanning across DOC facilities at a centralized modern location. Co-located on the spacious grounds of the current Level 2 security BCC, north of Lexington, the new DOC medical facility will occupy approximately 35 acres within a separate, self-contained, secured perimeter fence system. The selected site is strategically located within the existing 450-acre BCC facility to take advantage of existing infrastructure and topographic features while also being considerate of the views from the surrounding area, including I-64, neighboring residential and farm properties, and the on-site pastures serving the Kentucky Thoroughbred Retirement Foundation – Second Chances Farm.

The new correction medical facility project includes two primary buildings consisting of an approximately 235,000 square-foot main facility and an approximately 9,000 square-foot central utility plant building which would contain the central heating, cooling, electrical, and fire suppression infrastructure for the main facility. The main facility will house up to approximately 369 inmates and includes six primary areas:

- Medical Clinic
- Infirmary Units
- Mental Health Units
- General Population Unit
- Facility Support Functions
- Administration

The new corrections medical facility project will be fully compliant with current ACA and DOC standards and regulations.

Aside from the previously discussed immediate economic benefits of decommissioning and relocating KSR to a new facility, the commonwealth is presented with an opportunity to re-affirm its commitment to providing the best medical care and management possible for offenders in DOC custody. Proactively recognizing, acknowledging, planning, and fulfilling the implementation of a new and modern medical services prison directly emphasizes to all stakeholders the importance of the wellbeing of offenders in DOC custody.

Figures 34 through 37 below provide architectural illustrations of the new medical facility.



Figure 34



Figure 35

Model View Looking SE



Figure 36

Overall Facility Plan

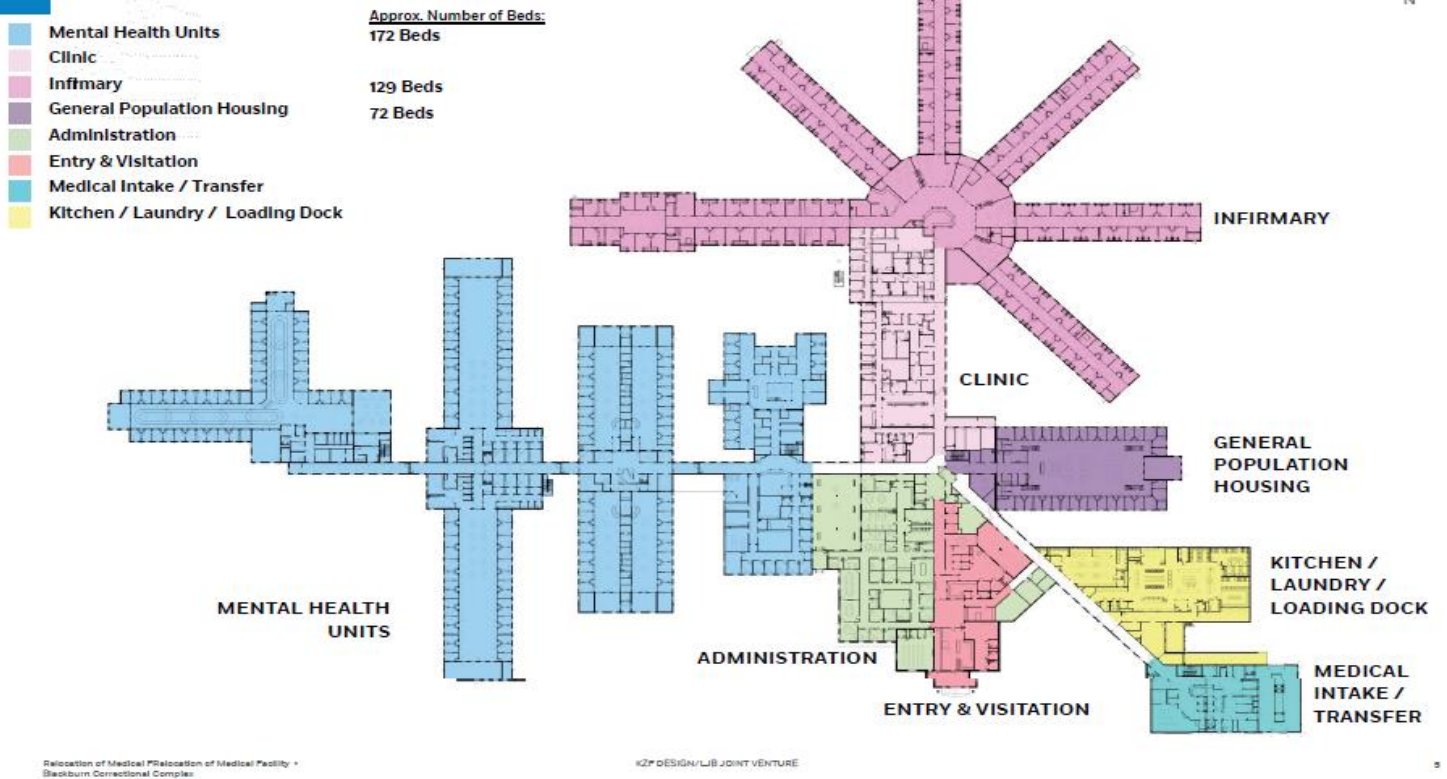


Figure 37

Little Sandy Correctional Complex Phase B Expansion

Project Overview

Little Sandy Correctional Complex (LSCC) was originally designed and initially constructed with pre-planned expansion accommodations, including sufficient ancillary services like a larger food service area; a larger RHU unit designed for an institutional population twice the current capacity; and larger spaces for medical, education and recreation. This foresight during initial construction of LSCC was visionary and significantly more economical as simple expansion rather than construction of an additional facility.

The 2022 Regular Session House Bill 1. appropriated and authorized \$106,340,000 in bond funds for Fiscal Year 2023 for a LSCC Phase B-Expansion to replace beds lost during and because of the eventual planned decommissioning of KSR.

Currently, active construction is underway to add two additional offender living units to the LSCC complex, further increasing the inmate population by 832 beds. The LSCC ariel view in **Figure 38** below illustrates the current facility layout, as well as the active current expansion of LSCC. Buildings labeled as “GA” and “GB” are current existing offender living units constructed in 2005. Items “GC” and “GD” are depictions of the location and design of offender living units currently under construction.

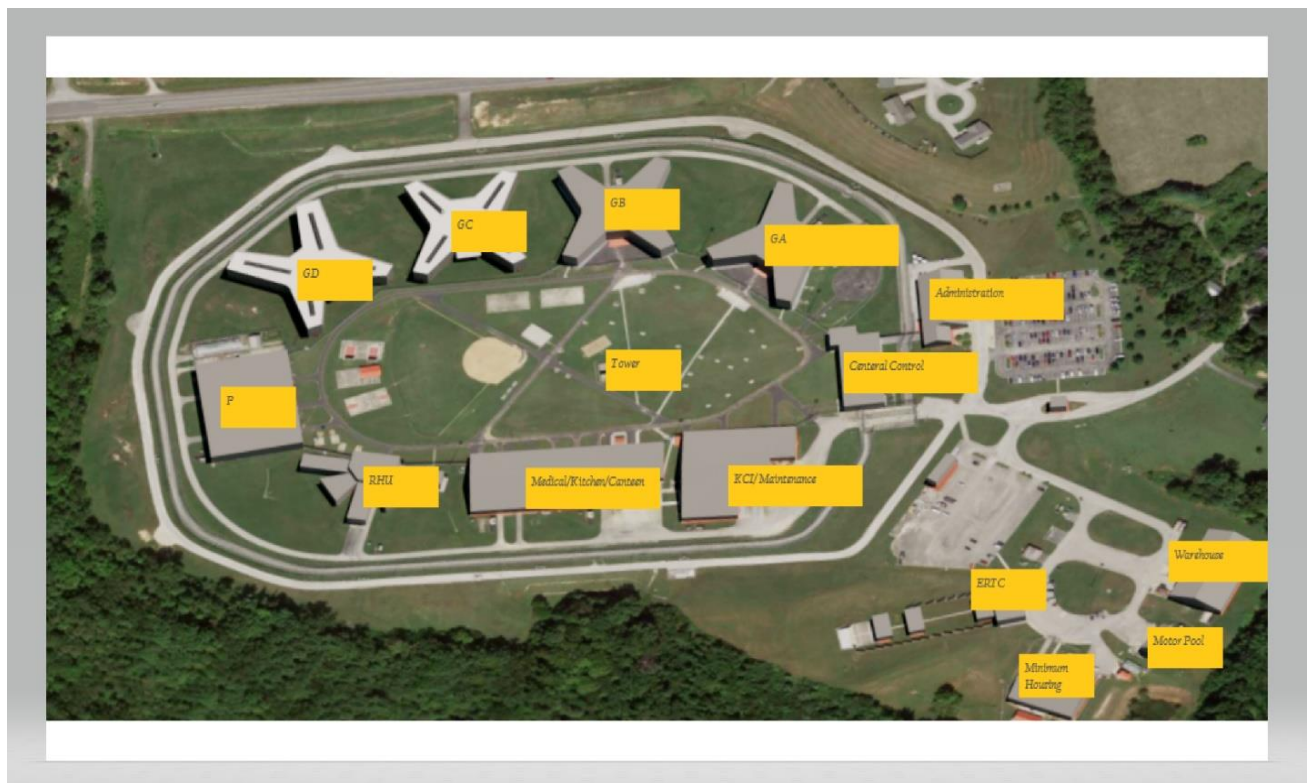


Figure 38

LSCC's current and future mission fulfills a crucial need of the commonwealth by providing a modern high-security prison that will ultimately house 1,882 Level 3 and higher custody offenders upon completion of the Phase B expansion. With its location in rural Elliott County, the remote location allows LSCC to remain staffed with a consistently lower vacancy rate. The prison is currently the newest and most modern constructed facility in the commonwealth, the staff well-trained to manage the needs of the population in their custody, and the facility offers a critical lifeline to the local economy.

Adult Institutions Capital Construction

FY 24-2030 Capital Plan-Overview

As described in the Adult Institutions section of this report, DOC oversees fourteen (14) state prisons which encompass 629 physical structures spanning across approximately 8,651 acres in ten (10) different counties within the commonwealth.

Twelve (12) prisons are owned and operated by the commonwealth, and two (2) facilities are owned by CoreCivic. One of the CoreCivic facilities is operated exclusively by the agency under contract for DOC. A second facility is owned by CoreCivic which is financially responsible to maintain the physical plant; the facility, however, is leased from CoreCivic and operated, staffed, and funded by the commonwealth. The Kentucky State Penitentiary, Kentucky's only self-designated maximum-security facility, is over 134 years old and four other state facilities are over 65 years old. DOC facilities house a maximum operational capacity of 12,906 offenders and an actual capacity of 10,414 offenders currently. Lee Adjustment Center, the only private contract operated prison facility, holds 866 inmates that is included in the operational capacity total. Additional inmates are housed in a leased but state-operated facility in Floyd County at the Southeastern State Correctional Complex.

DOC's six-year Capital Plan identifies and places a schedule of priority upon the agency's aging prison physical plant needs and the life cycle costs associated with maintaining each facility. DOC updates major maintenance project requests from each institution and three miscellaneous maintenance pool requests in this six-year plan, further divided into three biennia. The needs of each institution include but are not limited to: new construction; additions to existing buildings; facade repairs; structural repairs; infrastructure repairs; HVAC replacements; roof replacements; security control upgrades; and energy conservation upgrades. Adequate capacity was a primary goal in developing DOC's six-year plan. By being proactive and addressing the maintenance repair and/or replacement needs upfront for each facility in a timely manner, it reduces the annual operating costs, increases energy efficiency, reduces redundancy, and improves upon the performance and operations of each facility.

There are currently four (4) major projects being designed or currently under construction at DOC facilities. The first is the relocation of Kentucky State Reformatory's medical facility to be co-located with the Blackburn Correctional Complex in Fayette County. The second is the expansion of the Little Sandy Correctional Complex. The third is statewide duct cleaning at all institutions, and the fourth is ultraviolet sanitizing systems (UVS) upgrade to all institutions. Other significant projects currently progressing were previously discussed in the MEP section of this report.

Some of the current and near future facility needs include:

- Adding a significant security system to offender dorms at KSP
- HVAC
- Windows
- Infrastructure replacement and upgrades

Major building envelope renovations and repairs are needed for the following facilities:

- Eastern Kentucky Correctional Complex
- Kentucky State Penitentiary
- Northpoint Training Center

In addition to these needs, the existing water towers at various institutions need to be repaired and painted. Most facilities need utility infrastructure and HVAC replacements.

DOC develops its six-year plan using a comprehensive process. Institutions identify their requirements and submit them through DOC's Capital Construction Management Branch (CCMB). The proposals are assembled, reviewed, and submitted to DOC's Deputy Commissioner for review, revision, and ultimately for a final decision to include the projects for submission in the six-year plan. The approved projects are then reviewed, updated, audited, and placed in the CPAB website. The first biennium 2024-2026, priority list was drafted based on building conditions, deferred maintenance, program needs, environmental issues, code compliance, ACA standards compliance, infrastructure issues, and other considerations, not necessarily in that order.

DOC received \$40 million in bond funds for fiscal years 2022 through 2024. These crucial funds are quickly being used to repair and renovate all twelve (12) facilities and have been essential to sustain safe and secure operations. DOC triages its requirements based on security and safety considerations.

Capital Construction Maintenance Branch

Embedded within DOC Adult Institutions is the Capital Construction Maintenance Branch (CCMB). CCMB consists of employees dedicated to working with Administrative Services, the Finance Cabinet, prison leadership, contracting organizations, and various other stakeholders to

oversee capital repair and construction projects for all state prisons. CCMB is staffed with engineers, architects, and construction superintendents who: provide technical oversight and are assigned to guide the various established projects; conduct qualified environmental testing; provide technical assistance to field staff within the prisons; and ensure model procurement codes are adhered to during contract bidding processes.

In 2021, DOC received an increase in capital funding for prison physical plant needs. During the 2022-24 biennium, the maintenance pool capital funding was increased substantially and at a critical time. This increase in funding presented a tremendous opportunity to repair and replace various infrastructure components within the prisons such as boilers, security electronics, HVAC systems, water and drain lines and roofs, spanning 629 buildings with a wide range of ages and conditions.

The substantial increase in capital maintenance pool funding presented opportunities and significant challenges. To sustain progressive, organized, and efficient management of the rapid increase in the number of funded and active maintenance projects, DOC initiated the following advancements withing the CCMB Branch:

- Increased the number of Construction Superintendents (CS) from two to four full-time positions
- Added an additional part time CS position for a total of two part-time positions
- Regionally relocated all willing and participating CS employees to achieve four (4) areas of regional coverage for the state prisons
- Established the assignment of regional task-specific projects to each CS in their corresponding region to improve upon organization, time efficiency, to reduce travel and lodging expenses, and to further delineate a balanced, equitable, and increased workload
- Reorganized the reassigned CCMB Budget Specialist position to Administrative Services within DOC to achieve a more direct, decisive, and interconnected link to procurement services and the Finance Cabinet.

The preemptive addition of additional staff to CCMB has: maintained organization of the branch considering the substantial increase in funded projects; directly benefitted each prison through providing a more connected and decisive link to CCMB in which to communicate and work through needs and projects; avoided any disruptions of the process due to a lack of proper manpower; and maintained positive morale to CCMB-designated employees and to the prisons.

Ten-Year History of Capital Project Appropriations

The following figure reveals the appropriated capital projects funding spanning the last 10 years and extending through FY 23-24:

Appropriated Capital Projects		
Project Title	Amount	Fiscal Year
Maintenance Pool	\$ 2,750,000	2013
Maintenance Pool	\$ 2,750,000	2014
Upgrade Kentucky Offender Management System	\$ 1,000,000	2015
Maintenance Pool	\$ 2,750,000	2015
Maintenance Pool	\$ 2,750,000	2016
Maintenance Pool	\$ 2,612,500	2017
Maintenance Pool	\$ 2,612,500	2018
Repair and Stabilize Tower KSR	\$ 4,155,000	2017
Stabilization of Dorm 8 KSR	\$ 3,797,000	2017
KCIW Sewer Plant/Line	\$ 2,560,000	2017
Maintenance Pool	\$ 3,000,000	2019
Maintenance Pool	\$ 3,000,000	2020
Replace perimeter fence, KSR	\$ 3,116,000	2019
Demolish & Repair Tower KSR- Reauthorization and Reallocation	Reauthorized prior funding from the KSR tower repair and stabilization line item	
Maintenance Pool	\$ 5,000,000	2021
Maintenance Pool	\$ 5,000,000	2022
Design of the Expansion of LSCC	\$ 8,000,000	2021
Repair/Replace Roofs at EKCC	\$ 6,531,000	2021
Install Emergency Generators - LLCC and GRCC	\$ 5,700,000	2021
Design Relocation of Corrections Medical Fac. Reauthorization & Reallocation	\$ 3,100,000	2021
KCPC - Maintenance and Repair Pool	\$ 3,000,000	2022
LSCC Expansion	\$ 106,340,000	2023
Maintenance Pool	\$ 22,018,000	2023
Maintenance Pool	\$ 22,018,000	2024
Various Water Tower Painting/Repairs	\$ 1,820,000	2023
Generator Replacement - Reauthorization and Reallocation	\$ 1,680,000	2023
KSP Security Fence Addition	\$ 1,517,000	2023
Relocation of Medical Services from KSR	\$ 171,126,000	2023

The following graph illustrates DOC Capital Construction fiscal allocations from 2013 to the FY 2024:

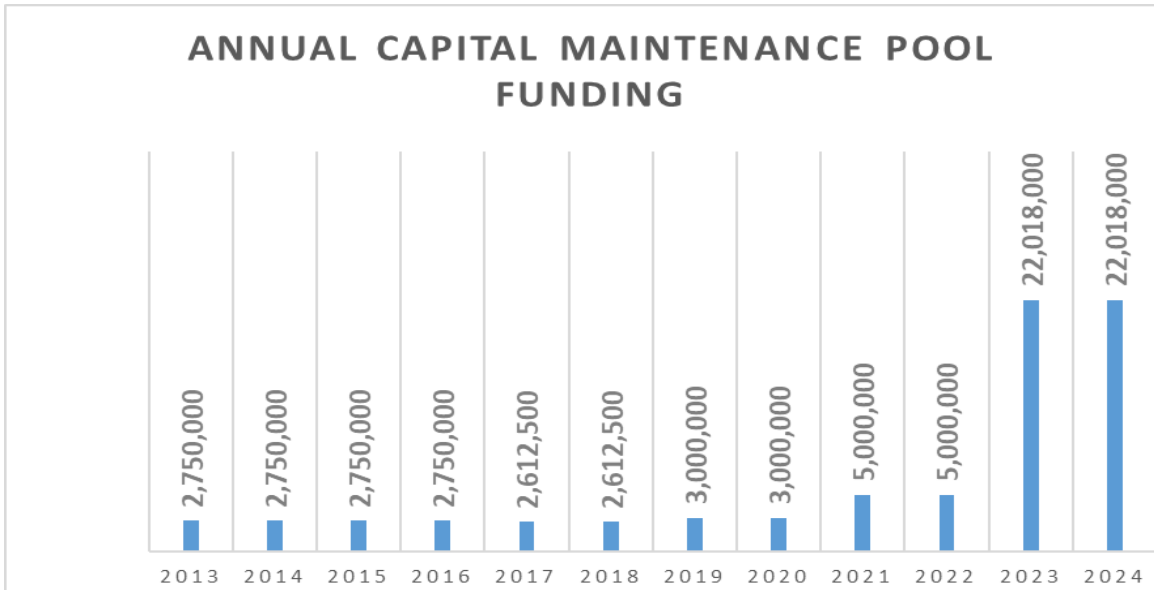


Figure 39

Capital Construction Maintenance/Repair Ranking by Biennium and Priority

The following three sections outline the FY 24-26, FY 26-28 and FY 28-30 Biennium Capital Requests respectively, as submitted by DOC to the Office of the State Budget Director. The total combined amount for the next three biennium is thus far approximately **\$903.3 million dollars**.

Preparation of this report involved an extensive review of each prison beginning in FY 2022-23, coinciding with work to submit the six-year DOC Capital Project request and in direct response to the increased maintenance pool funding and associated increased volume of capital prison projects. Significant effort and attention were focused on capturing, documenting, and illustrating the physical plant needs of the prison to be financially improve and proactively prepare thoroughly and comprehensively moving forward. This review involved thorough on-site physical inspections of each of the twelve (12) state-owned prisons, conducted by the Deputy Commissioner of Adult Institutions, in consultation with the assigned prison Warden and corresponding facility-specific Maintenance Branch Manager. The results of these inspections culminated in one of the most thorough and comprehensive Six-Year Capital Projects submissions in recent times. Identified and associated capital prison needs were documented in the prioritized Six-Year Capital Project list and further submitted to the Finance Cabinet and Office of the State Budget Director for further review and consideration in mid-April 2023.

Cost estimates provided for each project line- item in the following three biennium account for an estimated construction cost, a design cost, in addition to anticipated contingency costs.

FY 2024-2026 Biennium Capital Planning

DOC - 6 Year Capital Planning - All Institutions

(2024-2026) Biennium

Item	Institution	Building	Project Name	Justification for Project	Estimated cost
1	ALL	All Institutions	Misc. Maintenance Pool	The Miscellaneous Maintenance Pool (MMP) provides funding for immediate project needs from all the institutions including but not limited to new construction, renovations, additions, ordinary maintenance repairs, upgrades, replacements, security, environmental and code compliance for projects under \$1,000,000.	\$56,930,000
2	EKCC	Various buildings and areas spanning the facility	DOC-EKCC-Façade & Structural Repairs/ Replacement	Eastern Kentucky Correctional Complex (EKCC) was constructed in 1987 through 1990. In a short amount of time, the exterior has quickly degraded and in poor condition due to the material selections when built. The main issue is the Exterior Insulation Finishing System (EIFS) which is a synthetic stone like material. It is breaking down and allowing water infiltration to occur. This issue could also allow water to penetrate through the block wall and create the potential for mold growth. The exterior windows and doors as well as the stairways to the mechanical levels are extremely rusted. The windows are holding water between the glass in several areas and replacement is necessary. Front steps are deteriorating resulting in the closure three sections of the steps due to the concrete breaking and causing safety hazards. The bridge to the front lobby is badly rusted where it joins the concrete walk pad. It is tied into the elevator block and has cracked the elevator tower block. If the rusted beams give way and move it will affect the tower block even more causing entry and safety concerns. Broken and settling concrete on the dorm and dining room walkways are causing safety concerns. This will be a full envelope replacement and structural repair. The work will include new windows, new doors, EIFS replacement, structural repairs/replacements.	\$77,000,000
3	KSP	Infrastructure	DOC-KSP - Utilities Infrastructure Replacement	In 2015, Hafer Associates performed a utilities infrastructure investigation report and the analysis concluded Kentucky State Penitentiary's (KSP) utility infrastructure was in very poor condition and only the gas lines were acceptable. Sanitary sewer, storm sewer, water lines, fire-suppression systems, steam, and condensate return systems were all deteriorating, leaking and in need of replacement. As a result, the leakage has been undermining the facility's foundations, degrading energy savings, and contributing to mold issues within the buildings over time. The degradation is a serious threat to the stability of the institution and health of staff and inmates who are in our custody and care. Engineering and design consultation will be needed prior to construction to determine the most economical routing of new utility infrastructure systems. Connecting the new utilities through the existing thick masonry foundation will be a difficult challenge, further complicating the need to maintain operations of the maximum-security facility.	\$4,320,000
4	GRCC	K Building	GRCC-Emergency Electrical Replacement	Built in 1994, Green River Correctional Complex (GRCC) is a 982 bed medium/minimum security adult male correctional facility. All GRCC electrical components are original and aged at 29 years as of 2023. The switch gears of the facility have been regularly cleaned since then, and a single transformer has been replaced due to an electrical fire in the "K" building (also known as the Powerhouse) in the fall of 2022. However, all electrical components are outdated and in dire need of upgrading to continue to maintain compliance with American Correctional Association (ACA) standards and provide staff and inmates with a safe and secure facility. This project would execute the upgrading of GRCC's entire electrical system.	\$4,000,000
5	EKCC	Various buildings and areas spanning the facility.	DOC-EKCC - HVAC Replacement - Phase (1)	Due to the size and scope, this project will be in 2 phases. This will be phase (1) of (2). EKCC is a Correctional Facility that sits on 157 acres of land, houses approximately 1759 inmates, and employs 359 staff. The HVAC system in all areas is the original equipment and needs replacement due to the availability of replacement parts, and the efficiency of the system compared to today's HVAC units. The current system was pneumatically controlled but now is controlled manually due to degraded pneumatic lines and outdated software. As the outside temperatures fluctuate, the maintenance staff must manually go adjust the valves and dampers to control the inside temperatures to meet ACA requirements. A new HVAC system would increase efficiency and produce cost savings, as well as ensuring inmates and staff were kept at a safe ACA required comfort level. An updated system would also ensure all current codes are met.	\$80,000,000
6	NEW	New Facility - Study Only	DOC - Design Level 4 Prison in Eastern KY	Kentucky Department of Corrections (KYDOC) wishes to take steps to ensure the continued health of our agency: the design phase for a level 4 prison located in Eastern Kentucky. The primary reason for this facility is to replace Luther Luckett Correctional Complex due to the inability to recruit and retain staff at the Oldham County facilities. This facility will offer a variety of programs available to the inmate population including but not limited to: Recreation areas and programs, Academic programs, Vocation and College programs, Industries, Religious Programs, Counseling, Sex Offender Treatment Program, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy and Re-Entry Programming. This state-of-the-art facility is proposed to be approximately 400,000 square feet; and would allow KYDOC to expand our typical program offerings to allowing a greater breadth of opportunities and rival all current offerings at KYDOC Level 4 institutions including but not limited to: additional warehousing space and expanded program offerings.	\$29,000,000
7	All	All DOC Institutions	DOC - Statewide Electrical Power Study	After the recent electrical fire at Green River Correctional Complex (GRCC), DOC is requesting an electrical assessment and advisement for all 12 aging institutions statewide. This study will require the solicitation of an electrical engineering consultant or to divide the study regionally with multiple electrical engineering consultants. The study shall include, but not limited to an analysis and determination of all electrical power needs, potential upgrades, estimate	\$2,000,000

				replacement costs and prioritize replacements at each institution to avoid future potential failures and prison operation disruptions as well as any unforeseen safety concerns.	
8	NTC	New Warehouse	DOC-NTC - New Warehouse	The need for a new warehouse at North Point Training Center is crucial to conduct the for daily operations of the facility. The existing warehouse was built in 1943 and is 80 years old. Due to the age of the warehouse, it is well past its life span and it is in dire need of major repairs. When the warehouse was originally designed there was not as much need for the warehouse storage or space. Today Northpoint Training Center has an increasing need for additional space due to the growth and more demand for the use of the warehouse. Additional needed space for freezers and coolers will be provided in the new warehouse.	\$4,720,000
9	NTC	Dorms 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6	DOC-NTC-Exterior Dorms Masonry Tuckpoint & Repair	Northpoint Training Center was built in 1943 and is 80 years old. Throughout the years, the brick-and-mortar have endured major deterioration. It is critical to begin needed repairs with the brick-and-mortar deterioration, that has allowed moisture to get behind the outer walls. Water eventual finds its way into the buildings thus causing more health issues of mold & mildew problems inside of the buildings.	\$2,320,000
10	KSP	Cellhouse # 3(CH#3),Cellhouse #4 (CH#4),Cellhouse #5(CH#5) & Cellhouse # 6(CH#6)	DOC-KSP - Gates & Controls at CH#3,#4,#5 & #6	KSP Cellhouse (C/H) 3 and 4 has nearly 60-year-old controls and gates, followed by 5 C/H with nearly 45-year-old controls and gates, and last 6 C/H with nearly 40 year old controls and gates. These controls are used to open the cell doors on each walk and in case of emergency to release all doors on each walk at one time. Facility locking controls are failing and are well past their life span. While the facility maintenance staff has been able to keep the systems semi-operational it is beyond their ability to necessitate a full replacement of the system. This project is crucial for life safety reasons per building code from the fire marshal's office. Replacement of the entire control system with a digital based, fully integrated locking control and intercom system taking full advantage of the stable platforms and media available to the user in today's market. The integration of IP based CCTV into the system renovations. IP-CCTV has proven much more stable and useful than its analog predecessor has and functions to multiply the efforts of facility staff. Total system failure is eminent. Failure of this system includes but not limited to the need for extra staff and overtime due to building doors having to be key operated throughout the entire cell house, and key operating all fire exit doors in the event of an emergency. Cumulatively, this creates a life safety issue for facility staff and the inmate population. Further complicating this process is the need to maintain operations of the maximum-security facility.	\$5,950,000
11	LSCC	New Dorms Expansion	LSCC-Furniture Package	Little Sandy Correctional Complex is a medium security correctional facility located in Elliott County. It sits on 100 acres of land, houses approximately 976 inmates, and employees 230 staff. Construction is underway for two additional housing units that will house 832 additional inmates. Inmate cells will need furnishings, containing but not limited to, lockers, beds, shelves, desks, and TV stands. These furnishings are necessary for each cell to provide offenders a sufficient living space, to maintain compliance with ACA standards and afford a safe and secure environment within of the newly constructed housing units scheduled to be completed October 2024.	\$5,000,000
12	NTC	Dorms 1,2,3,4, and 6	DOC-NTC - New HVAC at Dormitories	The existing 25-ton air conditioners for dorms 1,2,3,4, and 6 were installed by the maintenance personnel in 1985-1986. The HVAC unit for dorm 5 was not replaced at this time. The useful life of these units is 20-25 years. Parts are no longer available for these units, making repairs difficult. With the system age of these HVAC units, they are beyond their life expectancy and need to be replaced, where they will be more energy efficient and more environmentally friendly.	\$4,720,000
13	NTC	RHU	DOC-NTC - Restricted Housing Unit Renovations	The windows in the Restrictive Housing Unit (RHU) are original to the construction of the building in 1985 and are showing signs of severe rusting with several metal frames completely rusted through. This is allowing the entrance of rainwater into the building. All of the seals are leaking, and the window glass is foggy, with most of the windows severely cracked. Several local glass companies have assessed the condition of the windows and declined to provide an estimate to attempt to replace the glass. New windows would be more energy efficient and would reduce costs the facility would pay in energy bills. The Cell doors are original to the construction of the building in 1985. Locating parts for repairs and security controls are almost impossible to find and expensive when they can be found. The original roof from construction of the building in 1986 is showing signs of deterioration and is well past its life expectancy. It is only a matter of time before the roof starts leaking, causing potential internal issues and damage to the building.	\$1,800,000
				Total:	\$277,760,000

FY 2024-2026 Project Description & Cost

(1) All - Miscellaneous Maintenance Pool 2024-2026: Estimate \$56,930,000

The Miscellaneous Maintenance Pool (MMP) provides funding for immediate project needs from all the institutions including, but not limited to, new construction, renovations, additions,

ordinary maintenance repairs, upgrades, replacements, security, environmental and code compliance for projects under \$1,000,000.

(2) EKCC-Facade & Structural Repairs/Replacements: Estimate \$77,000,000

Construction on the Eastern Kentucky Correctional Complex (EKCC) began in 1987 and was completed in 1990. In a short amount of time, the exterior has quickly degraded and in poor condition due to the material selections when built. The main issue is the Exterior Insulation Finishing System (EIFS) which is a synthetic stone like material. It is breaking down and allowing water infiltration to occur. This issue could also allow water to penetrate through the block wall and would create the potential for mold growth. **See Figure 40.**

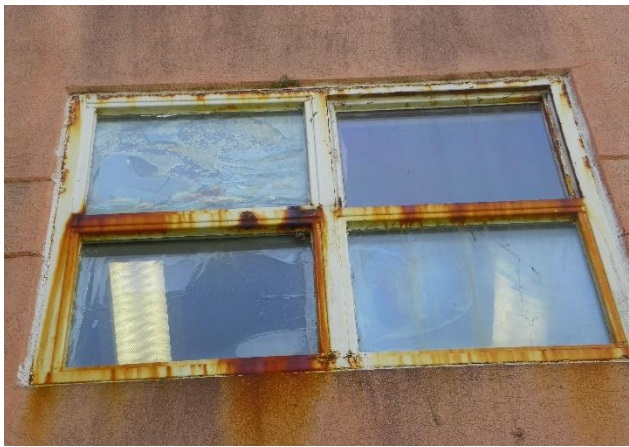


Figure 40



Figure 41

The exterior windows and doors, as well as the stairways to the mechanical levels, are extremely rusted. The windows are holding water between the glass in multiple areas and replacement is necessary. Please refer to **Figure 41**. Front steps are deteriorating resulting in the closure of three sections of the steps due to the concrete breaking and causing safety hazards concerns. The bridge to the front lobby is badly rusted where it joins the concrete walk pad. It is tied into the elevator block and has cracked the elevator tower block. If the rusted beams give way and move, it will affect the tower block even more, causing entry and safety concerns. Broken and settling concrete on the dorm and dining room walkways are causing safety concerns. This will be a full-envelope replacement and structural repair. The work will include new windows, new doors, EIFS replacement, structural repairs/replacements. Please refer to **Figures 42 and 43** for EFIS and window replacement illustrations respectively.



Figure 42



Figure 43

(3) KSP-Infrastructure: Estimate \$4,320,000

Steam, condensate, water, and sewer leaks from Kentucky State Penitentiary’s infrastructure are potentially undermining the facility’s foundations, degrading energy savings, and contributing to mold issues within the buildings. These are serious threats to the stability of the institution and health of staff and offenders. The 139-year-old institution design presents multiple difficulties for the execution of this project. Built onto a hillside on the shores of Lake Barkley in 1884 utilizing a large block, solid masonry construction, KSP is a compactly designed campus with confined spaces for contractors to work. Design consulting services prior to construction will be required to determine the most economical routing of new utility systems. Connecting the new utilities through the thick masonry foundation is a difficult challenge. Further complicating this process is the need to maintain operations of the maximum-security facility.

A study by Hafer Associates in November 2015 has concluded that of all of Kentucky State Penitentiary’s subterranean infrastructure, only the gas lines are in acceptable shape. The sanitary sewer, storm sewer, water, fire-suppression, steam, and condensate return systems have all been determined to have exceeded their useful life, necessitating full replacement of each system. This project is an absolute necessity to maintain KSP’s viability for continued use as the commonwealth’s only maximum-security prison. The failure of these lines requires constant cost to the institution and work by maintenance staff to keep the prison operating.

(4) GRCC Electrical Replacement: Estimate \$4,000,000

Built in 1994, Green River Correctional Complex (GRCC) is a 982-bed Level 4 security adult male prison. All GRCC electrical components are original and aged at 29 years as of 2023. The switch gears of the facility have been regularly cleaned since then, and a single transformer has been replaced due to an electrical fire in the K Building Powerhouse in the fall of 2022. However, all electrical components are outdated and in dire need of upgrading to continue to maintain

compliance with ACA standards and provide staff and inmates with a safe and secure facility. This project would execute the upgrading of GRCC's entire electrical system.

(5) EKCC HVAC Replacement Phase One (1): Estimate \$80,000,000

Due to the size and scope, this project will be completed in two (2) phases. This will be Phase One. EKCC is a correctional facility that sits on 157 acres of land, houses approximately 1,914 inmates, and employs 359 staff. The HVAC system in all areas is the original equipment and needs replacement due to the availability of replacement parts, and the efficiency of the system compared to today's HVAC units. The current system was pneumatically controlled but now is controlled manually due to degraded pneumatic lines and outdated software. As the outside temperatures fluctuate, the maintenance staff must manually go adjust the valves and dampers to control the inside temperatures to meet ACA requirements. A new HVAC system would increase efficiency and produce cost savings, as well as ensuring inmates and staff were kept at a safe ACA required comfort level. An updated system would also ensure all current codes are met.

(6) New Facility Study (Study Only): Estimate \$29,000,000

DOC wishes to take steps to ensure the continued health of our agency: the design phase for a level 4 prison located in Eastern Kentucky. The primary reason for this facility is to replace Luther Lockett Correctional Complex due to the inability to recruit and retain staff at the Oldham County facilities. This facility will offer a variety of programs available to the inmate population including but not limited to: recreation areas and programs, academic programs, vocational and college programs, industries, religious programs, counseling, sex offender treatment program, cognitive behavioral therapy, and re-entry programming. This state-of-the-art facility is proposed to be approximately 400,000 square feet; and would allow DOC to expand our typical program offerings to allowing a greater breadth of opportunities and rival all current offerings at DOC Level 4 institutions including but not limited to: additional warehousing space and expanded program offerings.

(7) DOC Electrical Power Study: Estimate \$2,000,000

After the recent electrical fire at Green River Correctional Complex, DOC is requesting an electrical assessment and advisement for all 12 aging institutions statewide. This study will require the solicitation of an electrical engineering consultant or to divide the study regionally with multiple electrical engineering consultants. The study shall include, but not limited to an analysis and determination of all electrical power needs, potential upgrades, estimate replacement costs and prioritize replacements at each institution to avoid future potential failures and prison operation disruptions as well as any unforeseen safety concerns.

(8) NTC – New Warehouse: Estimate \$4,720,000

The need for a new warehouse at North Point Training Center is crucial to conduct the daily operations of the facility. The existing warehouse was built in 1943 and is 80 years old. Due to the age of the warehouse, it is well past its life span and is in dire need of major repairs. The warehouse was designed during a time that required less storage space. Today Northpoint Training Center has an increasing need for additional space due to the growth and more demand for the use of the warehouse. Additional needed space for freezers and coolers will be provided in the new warehouse. **Figures 44 and 45** illustrate steel plates on the warehouse floor preventing carts and forklifts from sinking through the deteriorating floor in addition to the age and deterioration on the outside of the building.

Figure 44

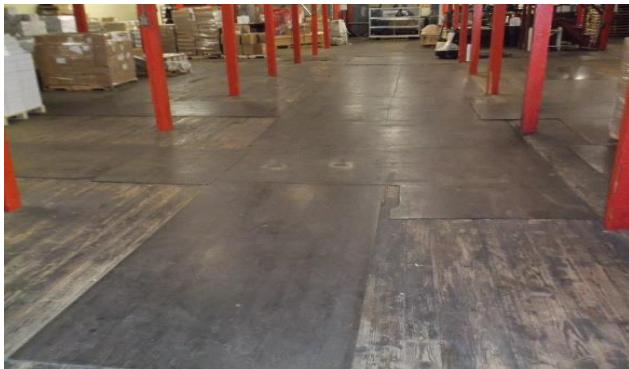


Figure 45



(9) NTC-Exterior Dorm Masonry Tuckpointing and Repair: Estimate \$2,320,000

Throughout the years, Northpoint Training Center’s brick and mortar have endured major deterioration. It is critical to begin needed repairs. The current state has allowed moisture to get behind the outer walls with water finding its way into the buildings thus causing more health issues of mold & mildew problems inside of the buildings.



Figure 46



Figure 47

(10) KSP Gates & Controls in Cellhouses #4, #5 and #6 Estimate \$5,950,000:

KSP Cellhouses (C/H) 3 and 4 has nearly 60-year-old controls and gates, followed by C/H 5 with nearly 45-year-old controls and gates, and last C/H 6 with nearly 40-year-old controls and gates. These controls are used to open the cell doors on each walk and in case of emergency to release all doors on each walk simultaneously. Facility locking controls are failing and are well past their life span. While the facility maintenance staff has been able to keep the systems semi-operational a full replacement of the system is necessary. This project is crucial for life safety reasons per building code from the fire marshal's office. Replacement of the entire control system with a digital based, fully integrated locking control and intercom system taking full advantage of the stable platforms and media available to the user in today's market. These upgrades will also include the integration of IP based CCTV into the system. IP-CCTV has proven much more stable and useful than its analog predecessor has and functions to multiply the efforts of facility staff. Total system failure is eminent. Failure of this system includes but not limited to the need for extra staff and overtime due to building doors having to be key operated throughout the entire cell house, and key operating all fire exit doors in the event of an emergency. Cumulatively, this creates a life safety issue for facility staff and the inmate population. Further complicating this process is the need to maintain operations of the maximum-security facility.

(11) LSCC -Furniture Package: Estimate \$5,000,000

Construction is underway at Little Sandy Correctional Complex for two additional housing units that will house 832 additional inmates. Inmate cells will need furnishings, containing but not limited to, lockers, beds, shelves, desks, and TV stands. These furnishings are necessary for each cell to provide offenders a sufficient living space, to maintain compliance with ACA standards, and afford a safe and secure environment within the newly constructed housing units. Construction is scheduled to be completed October 2024.

(12) NTC Dormitory HVAC Replacement: Estimate \$4,720,000

The existing 25-ton air conditioners for dorms 1,2,3,4, and 6 were installed by the maintenance personnel in 1985-1986. The HVAC unit for dorm 5 was not replaced at this time. The useful life of these units is 20-25 years. Parts are no longer available for these units, making repairs difficult. With the system age of these HVAC units, they are beyond their life expectancy and need to be replaced, where they will be more energy efficient and more environmentally friendly.

(13) NTC Restrictive Housing: Estimate \$1,800,000

The windows in the Restrictive Housing Unit (RHU) are original to the construction of the building in 1985 and are showing signs of severe rusting with several metal frames completely rusted through. This is allowing the entrance of rainwater into the building. All of the seals are leaking, and the window glass is foggy, with most of the windows severely cracked. Several local glass companies have assessed the condition of the windows and declined to provide an estimate to attempt to replace the glass. New windows would be more energy efficient and would reduce costs the facility would pay in energy bills. The Cell doors are original to the construction of the building in 1985. Locating parts for repairs and security controls are almost impossible to find and expensive when they can be found. The original roof from construction of the building in 1986 is showing signs of deterioration and is well past its life expectancy. It is only a matter of time before the roof starts leaking, causing potential internal issues and damage to the building.

FY 2026-2028 Biennium Capital Planning

DOC - 6 Year Capital Planning - All Institutions					
(2026-2028) Biennium					
Item	Institution	Building	Project Name	Justification for Project	Estimated cost
1	BCFC	Rec Hall /Gymnasium	DOC-BCFC - Recreation Hall / Gymnasium	Bell County Correctional Complex (BCFC) is a 300-man minimum security institution located in Bell County near Pineville. This facility, which opened in 1962, provides inmates labor to the Division of Forestry for firefighting and fire break clearing. Being an older facility, it unfortunately has very limited/basic programmatic functions for a prison. ACA Standards for recreational activities requires prisoners to have access to physical and/or recreational activities for at least one hour while incarcerated. These spaces may be outdoor and covered/enclosed exercise areas. Outdoor is preferred but covered/enclosed areas must be available for use in inclement weather. Currently, the BCFC does not have an existing gymnasium or recreation hall and is the only facility lacking one in all 12 prisons statewide. There is a need to build a new recreation hall / gymnasium for year-round exercise and recreational activities and to meet ACA standards.	\$3,000,000
2	EKCC	New Warehouse	DOC-EKCC - Warehouse Generator Replacement	EKCC was constructed from 1987 through 1990. It sits on 157 acres of land, houses approximately 1938 inmates and employees 359 staff. Due to the age of the institution, the original generator that supports the facility during power outages needs replacement. This generator controls the power, lighting, and security of the entire institution and is required to be tested twice a month under institutional full load and a 100 percent load test is completed every three years to meet ACA standards. If this generator would fail, the entire institution would require additional staffing to operate the facility. To maintain both daily operations during a power outage and maintain the safety and security of the institution and the public, a new generator is necessary for optimal performance and dependability.	\$1,920,000
3	EKCC	All Cellhouses	DOC-EKCC - HVAC Replacement - Phase (2)	Due to the size and scope, this project will be in (2) phases. This will be phase (2) of (2). EKCC is a Correctional Facility that sits on 157 acres of land, houses approximately 1759 inmates, and employs 359 staff. The HVAC system in all areas is the original equipment and needs replacement due to the availability of replacement parts, and the efficiency of the system compared to today's HVAC units. The current system was pneumatically controlled but now is controlled manually due to degraded pneumatic lines and outdated software. As the outside temperatures fluctuate, the maintenance staff must manually go adjust the valves and dampers to control the inside temperatures to meet ACA requirements. A new HVAC system would increase efficiency and produce cost savings, as well as ensuring inmates and staff were kept at a safe ACA required comfort level. An updated system would also ensure all current codes are met.	\$80,000,000
4	GRCC	Dorms 1,2,3,4,5,6,7	DOC-GRCC - Security Improvements at Dormitories	GRCC was originally designed and built to be a medium security prison with single cell housing. The Officer security station in each dorm is centrally located in each housing wing. These Security stations were placed in such a manner to provide open communication with the offender population. Therefore, the security stations were not enclosed. However, the prison has since doubled occupancy of the cells and now houses maximum custody offenders. The security controls that operate all the doors are located at each officer's security station, which poses enhanced safety and security concerns. During an emergency or disturbance, staff safety is at risk as they do not have the ability to quickly retreat to a secure location in the dormitory until assistance arrives. The potential exists for an inmate to be able to access the security system and control doors, putting staff and other inmates at risk for violence. The need to build an enclosed officer	\$1,200,000

				security station in each dorm is a considerable need for the institution to improve the safety for both staff and inmates.	
5	KSP	All	DOC-KSP - Wall Stand Renovations	Kentucky State Penitentiary (KSP) is the oldest and the only maximum-security prison that is situated on the shores of Lake Barkley. All the wall stands are exposed to the harsh weather conditions from the lake. These harsh elements along with age have caused deterioration to wall stands #1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 and 10 over time and replacement is needed. The HVAC systems are also past their life cycle and need replacement. KSP does not have a perimeter detection system. Therefore, the wall stands, and perimeter fence are the only means to provide critical security observation points essential to prevent inmates from attempting to escape or escaping.	\$1,560,000
6	KSP	KSP Yard	DOC-KSP - Yard Gates & Security Fence Upgrade	The existing prison security fencing on the yard at Kentucky State Penitentiary is 40+ years old and rapidly deteriorating. The prison security fencing no longer meets current standards to be 10' tall and including a rat wall. Most of the gates are not electronically controlled and secured with a padlock and key operated. KSP houses the most challenging and dangerous offenders across the state. With the current fencing deteriorating and not meeting current standards and internal gates secured with pad, this poses great safety concerns to both staff and offenders. New fencing and electric gates operated by a centralized control center would eliminate staff having to use keys while moving inmates across the yard and give the institution better control of offender movement. If a disturbance was to occur on the yard, the centralized control center officer would be able to immediately control the electronic gates to secure the yard to isolate and contain those offenders involved and maintain the safety of staff and other offenders.	\$2,537,000
7	KSP, NTC & WKCC	Various Buildings	DOC-Various DOC Institutions- Window Replacements	The 444 windows in 5 Cell house at Kentucky State Penitentiary are nearly 90 years old, in a constant state of deterioration due to age, and many are unable to be secured due to the mechanical closers no longer being operational. The 189 windows in 6 Cell house are 40+ years old and the metal frames are deteriorating due to the poor design of the building. Western Kentucky Correctional Complex has 150 windows located at A, B, and C dorms, Medical Building, Operations building, RHU, and Mental Health building in a state of deterioration due to age. The windows allow water into the buildings and lead to potential mold issues in addition to causing damage to the buildings. All windows are not energy efficient, costing the Department of Corrections thousands of dollars per year in energy costs and repairs due to damage to the buildings.	\$32,800,000
8	KSP	Cellhouse #4	DOC-KSP - HVAC Upgrade at Annex	Kentucky State Penitentiary was built in 1884 and 4 Cell house was added in 1909. The current HVAC system was installed around 1980, resulting in the 40+ years old system requiring continual maintenance. The HVAC system does not meet adequate air flow required per cell for cooling. The air handler is obsolete, making it nearly impossible to find parts for replacement. Replacing the HVAC system would not only provide energy efficiency but would provide better environmental quality and better temperature control of each cell. This upgrade would provide a better working environment for staff and better living conditions for offenders.	\$3,188,000
9	KSR	All Buildings	DOC-KSR - Interim Maintenance Repairs	As the general population at Kentucky State Reformatory (KSR) begins to transfer to Little Sandy Correctional Complex and Blackburn Correctional Complex, there is a need to create a construction contingency budget to provide temporary/interim repairs to all buildings. KSR is already beyond ordinary repairs and every building needs renovation, demolition and/or replacement including façade, roof, windows, doors, HVAC, interiors, generators, etc. It is unknown when the facility will be officially closed or the inmate population is transferred, however, a considerable amount of maintenance funds is needed for the basic operations of the facility.	\$32,800,000
10	LLCC	All Buildings	DOC-LLCC - Precast Concrete Joint Sealing	Luther Lockett Correctional Complex (LLCC) is an aging facility and as such, all precast concrete panel joints are deteriorating. Construction started in 1978, opened in 1982 and since then, all joints have never been replaced. Typically, joint sealants have a life cycle of 20 years before replacing. In LLCC's case, it's been 20 years past the life span. All joints are required to be raked, cleaned, and resealed. There are (15) buildings on the facility that need new concrete joint sealing. The breakdown and degradation of the joint sealants allow for more water, ice, and debris to infiltrate the wall system, causing additional damage including mold, insulation issues and eventually structural damage. If not replaced, the walls will be more susceptible to further damage which will lead to more expense to repair and/or replace buildings.	\$1,640,000
11	NTC	Yard Entry	DOC-NTC - Control Center Yard Entry Expansion	At the Northpoint Training Center, the original Control Center has outgrown its viable space with the addition of technology to prevent the entrance of contraband into the facility. The Department of Corrections has added Whole Body Imaging scanners, metal detection and X-ray scanners to process in staff and visitors into the facility. Expansion of this Control center would be challenging without the relocation of the emergency generator and expanding the structure to the east and moving the security control cab.	\$1,440,000
12	NTC	Dorms #1 through #6	DOC-NTC - Interior Dorm Renovations	Northpoint Training Center six dormitories were built in 1943. Preliminary testing had previously been there has been lead test performed in several areas and paint containing lead has been found. At one time abatement was scheduled for some tunnel walls but never happened.	\$2,500,000
13	RCC	All	DOC-RCC - HVAC Conversion	At the Roederer Correctional Complex, the electric heating systems, hot water boilers and hot water heaters are 25+ years old. Most of this equipment is beyond its life expectancy. The request is to convert all electric heating systems, hot water boilers and hot water heaters to natural gas to conserve energy, save utility costs and on demand charges. Gas lines already exist in this area to be able to connect and make these conversions.	\$2,410,000

14	WKCC	New Level 4 Prison at Western Kentucky	DOC- Design Level 4 Prison in Western KY	The Kentucky State Penitentiary is more than 130 years old and many of its buildings requires continual repairs and maintenance to operate just at satisfactory level. Underground utilities are failing and require constant repairs to maintain daily operations of the Department's Maximum-Security prison. Most buildings are not energy efficient due to age of the buildings. A new Level 4 Prison at the Western Kentucky Correctional Complex site would become a state-of-the-art facility with enhanced security systems to house and manage offenders with higher custody needs, specialized populations and the Death row population. The design would incorporate specific housing requirements for varying populations, including: Death Row, Long-term Protective Custody, Segregation transition program, General Population and Segregation. A newer maximum security designed prison would allow KSP to continue to house all inmates who need to be housed at a maximum-security prison, while benefiting the remainder of the state by being able to move problematic inmates to KSP to effectively run programming at each location. The design phase of a new facility could take up to 12 months or more and will require numerous internal reviews, a survey of existing grounds for best location, relocation of existing utilities, new access roads and preparation of a construction bid package.	\$40,000,000
15	ALL	Various Buildings	DOC-Various Institutions - Cellhouse Restrooms	Replacement of the porcelain lavatories and toilets are critical due to safety concerns that these items can be easily broken into sharp objects and used as weapons to threaten or cause serious physical injury or death to staff or other inmates. These items have become obsolete and have become costly to make repairs. Parts must be custom made from stainless steel and takes at least 6-12 weeks at the earliest to have manufactured, taking cells offline, which results in the reduction of the number of beds to house inmates. A total renovation project to remove all porcelain lavatories and toilets from each institution at one time would be cost efficient and enhance the safety and security of the institutions. Water saving faucets and electronic controls could also be installed during the renovation to reduce water consumption and provide the institution the ability to control water usage from a remote location and prevent inmates from flooding the cell houses, improving security and control of the institution.	\$4,100,000
16	ALL	All Institutions	DOC ALL- Miscellaneous Maintenance Pool 2026-2028	The Miscellaneous Maintenance Pool (MMP) provides funding for immediate project needs from all the institutions including but not limited to new construction, renovations, additions, ordinary maintenance repairs, upgrades, replacements, security, environmental and code compliance for projects under \$1,000,000.	\$8,783,410
				Total:	\$219,878,410

FY 2026-2028 Project Description & Cost

(1) BCFC-Recreation Hall / Gymnasium: Estimate \$3,000,000:

Bell County Correctional Complex (BCFC) is a 300-man minimum security institution located in Bell County near Pineville. This facility, which opened in 1962, provides inmate labor to the Division of Forestry for firefighting and fire break clearing. BCFC's age creates very limited basic programmatic functions for a prison. ACA Expected Practice for recreational activities requires prisoners to have access to physical and/or recreational activities for at least one hour while incarcerated. These spaces may be outdoor and covered/enclosed exercise areas. Outdoor is preferred but covered/enclosed areas must be available for use in inclement weather. Currently, the BCFC does not have an existing gymnasium or recreation hall and is the only facility lacking one in all 12 prisons statewide. There is a need to build a new recreation hall/gymnasium for year-round exercise and recreational activities and to meet ACA Expected Practices.

(2) EKCC Warehouse Generator replacement: Estimate \$1,920,000

Due to the age of Eastern Kentucky Correctional Complex, the original generator that supports the facility during power outages needs replacement. This generator controls the power, lighting, and security of the entire institution and is required to be tested twice a monthly under institutional full load and a 100 percent load test is completed every three years to meet ACA standards. If this generator should fail, the entire institution would requiring additional

staffing to operate the facility. To maintain both daily operations during a power outage and maintain the safety and security of the institution and the public, a new generator is necessary for optimal performance and dependability.

(3) EKCC Repair/Replace HVAC System: Estimate \$42,430,000

Eastern Kentucky Correctional Complex's HVAC system in all areas is the original equipment and needs replacement due to the lack of available replacement parts for repairs, and the inefficiency of the system compared to present day, more energy efficient HVAC units. The current HVAC system was installed as pneumatically controlled but due to degraded pneumatic lines and outdated software it now must be manually controlled. As the outside temperatures fluctuate, the maintenance staff must manually adjust the valves and dampers to control the inside building temperatures to ensure a more comfortable and quality work environment for staff and satisfactory living environment for offenders, as well as meeting ACA Expected Practices. A new HVAC system would increase efficiency and produce tangible cost savings, as well as ensuring a better working environment for staff and better living conditions for offenders. were kept. In addition, an updated system would ensure all current codes are being met.

(4) GRCC Dorm Security Cages: Estimate \$1,200,000

Green River Correctional Complex was originally designed and built to be a medium security prison with single cell housing. The officer security station in each dorm is centrally located in each housing the wing.

These security stations were placed in such a manner to provide open communication with the offender population. Therefore, the security stations were not enclosed. However, the prison has since doubled occupancy of the cells and now houses maximum custody offenders. The security controls that operate all the doors are located at each officer's security station, which poses enhanced safety and security concerns. During an emergency or disturbance, staff safety is at risk as they do not have the ability to quickly retreat to a secure location in the dormitory until assistance arrives. The potential exists for an inmate to be able to access the security system and control doors, putting staff and other inmates at risk for violence. The need to build an enclosed officer security station in each dorm is a considerable need for the institution to improve the safety for both staff and inmates.

(5) KSP Security Tower Wall Stand Renovations: Estimate \$1,560,000

All of Kentucky State Penitentiary wall stands are exposed to the harsh weather conditions from the lake. These harsh elements along with age have caused deterioration to wall stands #1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10 over time and replacement is needed. The HVAC systems are also past their life cycle and need replacement. KSP does not have a perimeter detection system. Therefore,

the wall stands, and perimeter fence are the only means to provide critical security observation points essential to prevent inmates from attempting to escape or escaping.

(6) KSP Yard Gates & Security Fence Upgrade: Estimate \$2,537,000

The existing prison security fencing on the yard at Kentucky State Penitentiary is more than 40 years old and is rapidly deteriorating. The prison security fencing no longer meets acceptable industry standards recommended to be a minimum of 10 feet tall including a concrete footer further preventing digging under or tearing down the fence. Most of the gates are not electronically controlled and are currently secured with a chain, padlock and key operated. KSP houses the most challenging and dangerous offenders from across the commonwealth. With the current fencing deteriorating and not meeting current standards, along with internal gates secured with pad locks, the current deficit creates great safety concerns to both staff and offenders. New fencing and electric gates operated by a centralized control center would eliminate staff having to use keys while moving inmates across the yard and would afford the institution better control of offender movement. If a disturbance was to occur on the yard, the centralized control center officer would be able to immediately and decisively control the electronic gates to secure the yard, to isolate and contain those offenders involved, and maintain the safety of staff and other offenders.

(7) Various DOC Institutions-Window Replacement: Estimate \$32,800,000

The 444 windows in 5 Cellhouse at Kentucky State Penitentiary are nearly 90 years old, in a constant state of deterioration due to age, and are unable to be secured due to the mechanical closers no longer being operational. The 189 windows in 6 Cell house are more than years old and the metal frames are deteriorating due the poor design of the building. Western Kentucky Correctional Complex has 150 windows located in A, B, and C dorms, Medical Building, Operations building, RHU, and the Mental Health building that are in a state of deterioration due to age. The windows allow water into the buildings and lead to potential mold issues in addition to causing damage to the buildings. All windows are not energy efficient, costing the Department of Corrections thousands of dollars per year in energy costs and repairs due to damage to the buildings.

(8) KSP -HVAC Upgrade: Estimate \$3,188,000

Kentucky State Penitentiary was built in 1884 and 4 Cell house was added in 1909. The current HVAC system was installed in the 1980s, resulting in the more than 40-year-old system requiring continual maintenance. The HVAC system does not meet adequate air flow required per cell for cooling. The air handler is obsolete, making it nearly impossible to find parts for replacement. Replacing the HVAC system would not only provide energy efficiency but would

provide better environmental quality and better temperature control of each cell. This upgrade would provide a better working environment for staff and better living conditions for offenders.

(9) KSR-Interim Maintenance Repairs: Estimate \$32,800,000

As the general population at Kentucky State Reformatory (KSR) begins to transfer to the Little Sandy Correctional Complex and Blackburn Correctional Complex, there is a need to create a construction contingency budget to provide temporary/interim repairs to all buildings. KSR is already beyond ordinary repairs and every building need renovation, demolition and/or replacement including facades, roofing, windows, doors, HVAC, interiors, generators, etc. It is unknown when the facility will be officially closed or the total inmate population is transferred, however, a considerable amount of maintenance funds is needed to maintain the basic daily operations of the facility.

(10) LLCC-Precast Concrete Joint Sealing: Estimate \$1,640,000

The Luther Lockett Correctional Complex is an aging facility and as such, all precast concrete panel joints are deteriorating. No joints have been replaced since the facility opened in 1982. Typically, joint sealants have a life cycle of 20 years before needing to be replaced. In LLCC's case, it's been 20 years past the life span. All joints are required to be raked, cleaned, and resealed. There are 15 buildings on the facility that need new concrete joint sealing. The breakdown and degradation of the joint sealants allow for more water, ice, and debris to infiltrate the wall system, causing additional damage including mold, insulation issues and eventually structural damage. If not replaced, the walls will be more susceptible to further damage which will lead to more expense to repair and/or replace buildings.

(11) NTC Control Center Yard Entry: Estimate \$1,440,000

At the Northpoint Training Center, the original Control Center has outgrown its viable space due to enhanced security features and the addition of technology to prevent the entrance of contraband into the facility. DOC has added Whole Body Imaging scanners, metal detection, and X-ray scanners to process staff, offenders, and visitors into the facility. During the process of screening individuals, ample space should be provided to keep a secure, efficient, orderly, and organized flow of pedestrian traffic for those entering and exiting the secure perimeter of the facility. Presently, there is inadequate space in this location, creating an ongoing challenge in the Control Center, which is responsible for processing individuals for screenings, staff equipment issuance, staff time clock check-in and check-out, and processing and inspecting items entering the yard. Expansion of this Control Center would be challenging without the relocation of the emergency generator and expanding the structure to the east and moving the security control cab.

(12) NTC Dorms 1-6 Lead Based Paint Abatement: \$2,500,000

There has been lead presence testing performed in several areas, and paint containing lead has been found. At one time, abatement was scheduled for some tunnel walls but never happened. While no demolition or renovation is scheduled in these areas that would disturb the existing lead contained within the tunnels, and no inmates or staff reside in these areas, the presence and acknowledgement of the substance should continue to move toward abatement ahead of any future construction projects that could disturb the areas.

(13) RCC - HVAC Conversion to Natural Gas: Estimate \$2,410,000

At the Roederer Correctional Complex, the electric heating systems, hot water boilers, and hot water heaters are over 25 years old. Most of this equipment is beyond its life expectancy. The request is to convert all electric heating systems, hot water boilers, and hot water heaters to natural gas to conserve energy, save utility costs, and on-demand charges. Gas lines already exist in this area to be able to connect and make these conversions.

(14) Design Level 4 Prison at (WKCC): Estimate \$40,000,000

The Kentucky State Penitentiary is more than 130 years old, and many of its buildings require continual repairs and maintenance to operate at a satisfactory level. Underground utilities are failing and require constant repairs to maintain daily operations of DOC's maximum-security prison. Most buildings are not energy efficient due to age of the buildings. A new Level 4 prison at the Western Kentucky Correctional Complex site would become a state-of-the-art facility with enhanced security systems to house and manager offenders with higher custody needs, specialized populations, and the Death Row population.

The design would incorporate specific housing requirements for varying populations. For example, both Death Row and Long-Term Protective Custody must be always housed separately from all other populations. The segregation transition program houses a cycling group of inmates who have been in long-term segregation and are going through a behavior modification program to eventually return to a general population setting. Inmates housed in segregation ranges between 150-200 inmates at any given time and are, in a lot of cases, behavior problems from across the state. Many of these offenders present a danger to staff and other offenders and must be monitored and always controlled. General population offenders are managed by separating security threat groups, past violent behaviors towards staff, escape attempts from other prisons, and inability to function in a double cell or open-bay setting. The general population offenders at KSP, in most cases, were received as segregation offenders or for the transition program. The movement on the yard must be controlled regardless of which group is out.

The current segregation units at KSP take an average of fourteen (14) security staff to operate the oversight of approximately 200 offenders. This is due to the old-style doors and controls, as

well as the inability of staff to view offenders in any way other than standing directly in front of the door and multiple levels of cells. A new design would allow for a reduction of needed staff to operate.

Current cell size in many units is below ACA standards and cannot be renovated to make larger.

A layout in which more than one population could be outside, in the gym, library, etc. would benefit out-of-cell time and management of offenders.

A newer maximum-security designed prison would allow KSP to continue to house all offenders who need to be housed at a maximum-security prison, while allowing problematic offenders from around the state to be moved to KSP to effectively run programming at each location.

The design phase of a new facility could take up to twelve (12) months or more and would require numerous internal reviews, a survey of existing grounds for best location, relocation of existing utilities, new access roads, and preparation of a construction bid package.

(15) Various DOC Institutions - Cell Restrooms: Estimate \$4,100,000

Replacement of the porcelain lavatories and toilets are critical due to safety concerns that these items can be easily broken into sharp objects and used as weapons to threaten or cause serious physical injury or death to staff or other inmates. These items have become obsolete and have become costly to make repairs. Parts must be custom made from stainless steel and take at least 6-12 weeks, at the earliest, to be manufactured, resulting in DOC having to take cells offline causing a reduction of the number of beds to house inmates. A total renovation project to remove all porcelain lavatories and toilets from each institution at one time would be cost-efficient and would enhance the safety and security of the institutions. Water-saving faucets and electronic controls could also be installed during the renovation to reduce water consumption and provide the institution the ability to control water usage from a remote location and prevent inmates from flooding the cell houses, improving security and control of the institution.

(16) Various Institutions Miscellaneous Maintenance Pool 2026-2028: Estimate \$8,783,410

The Miscellaneous Maintenance Pool (MMP) provides funding for immediate project needs from all the institutions including but not limited to new construction, renovations, additions, ordinary maintenance repairs, upgrades, replacements, security, environmental, and code compliance for projects under \$1,000,000.

FY 2028-2030 Biennium Capital Planning

DOC - 6 Year Capital Planning - All Institutions					
(2028-2030) Biennium					
Item	Institution	Building	Project Name	Justification for Project	Estimated cost
1	KCIW	Various	DOC-KCIW - Building Renovations	Kentucky Correctional Institution for Women (KCIW) is an aging facility, and several buildings need repair and renovation. Guard Tower #3, Staff House, Warehouse, Entrance Station, Administration Building, Maintenance Shop, Storage Buildings, MSU, Pine Bluff and Armory all have leaking windows and doors, deteriorating frames, building façade envelope failure due to poor material selection, i.e., synthetic stucco (EIFS), and interior finishes are worn beyond its life cycle and need replacement. Without updating the exterior, these buildings will continue to leak and deteriorate until such time that a larger expense will be necessary to repair or even replace buildings. All roofing projects will be addressed as a separate line-item project. This project will focus on the building structural repairs in addition to facade repairs and renovations of interior portions of the buildings.	\$2,380,000
2	KSP	Maintenance / Motor Pool	DOC-KSP - New Maintenance / Motor Pool Building	Kentucky Correctional Institution for Women (KCIW) is an aging facility and, several buildings need repair and renovation. Guard Tower #3, Staff House, Warehouse, Entrance Station, Administration Building, Maintenance Shop, Storage Buildings, MSU, Pine Bluff and Armory all have leaking windows and doors, deteriorating frames, building façade envelope failure due to poor material selection, i.e., synthetic stucco (EIFS), and interior finishes are worn beyond its life cycle and need replacement. Without updating the exterior, these buildings will continue to leak and deteriorate until such time that a larger expense will be necessary to repair or even replace buildings. All roofing projects will be addressed as a separate line-item project. This project will focus on the building structural repairs in addition to facade repairs and renovations of interior portions of the buildings.	\$1,800,000
3	LLCC	All Buildings	DOC-LLCC - HVAC Controls Replacement	The air handlers in Buildings 4 and 5 are well over 40 years old and past their life span. Repair parts are difficult or impossible to find to make needed repairs. Some of the HVAC equipment runs constantly due to the lack of HVAC controls on them. Replacement of old & outdated HVAC equipment with new will save energy and provide a better work environment for staff and living environment for offenders. Replace outdated old HVAC controls in all 4a – 4e, gym buildings 5a-5c buildings and SMU. This will conserve energy, be more efficient, and gain better control over dorm temperatures.	\$2,160,000
4	LLCC	N/A	DOC-LLCC - Road Repair, Repaving & Improvements	The Luther Lockett Correctional Complex needs road repairs and replacement of existing blacktop around the entire institutional perimeter road and throughout the parking lot. Completing these repairs and replacing with new blacktop on the road and in the parking, lot will create improved drainage and eliminate potholes.	\$1,200,000
5	NTC	Dorms 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6	DOC-NTC- Sprinkler System Upgrade at Dormitories	None of the dormitories at the Northpoint Training Center have sprinkler systems. The institution relies on smoke detectors and observation by personnel. Installation of sprinkler system in building enhances the ability to saves lives if a fire would occur, reduce possible injuries to staff or offenders, protects property, reduces insurance costs, and increases sustainability to maintain buildings.	\$2,020,000
6	NTC	Water Plant	DOC-NTC - Old Water Plant Renovation	The abandoned water plant interior has been demolished and cleared of all debris. Northpoint Training Center wants to convert this building into a 50-bed dormitory with an upper mezzanine for recreation and utilize the old office as a kitchen. This will enable the institution to move the Minimum-Security Unit offenders out of current living trailers that are beginning to show signs of aging and experiencing ongoing maintenance issues. The water plant building has no HVAC other than 2 ceiling mounted heaters so a complete HVAC system would need to be installed. There is currently only one bathroom with no shower, so it would need to be designed to meet ACA standards and Kentucky Building Codes.	\$1,300,000
7	NTC	N/A	DOC-NTC - Road Repairs, Repaving & Improvements	The existing blacktop roads are getting in bad shape from potholes, and blacktop breaking away. Some areas have been repaved. The main entrance road and the perimeter Are in very poor condition and need repairs. This will also stop standing water and create better drainage.	\$2,835,000
8	WKCC	New Maximum-Security Facility	DOC- Construct Level 4 Prison in Western KY	Built in 1886, Kentucky State Penitentiary (KSP) is rapidly reaching the end of its useful life as the Commonwealth's only maximum-security prison. KSP is more than 130 years old and many of its buildings requires continual repairs and maintenance just to operate at satisfactory level. Underground utilities are failing and require constant repairs to maintain daily operations of the Department's Maximum-Security prison. Its infrastructure, both structure and utility system are collectively deteriorating, threatening the operational stability of the facility as well as the health and safety of staff and inmates alike. Additionally, it does not meet modern design standards for a maximum-security facility. In many locations the cell houses are in line with the exterior perimeter wall of the facility. This presents only a single physical barrier between the inmates and surrounding community, instead of preferred multi-layered series of barriers. Design and construction of a new maximum-security facility within the next decade will be essential to continue stable, safe, and secure operations for the Department of Corrections and its higher security population of offenders.	\$387,200,000
9	ALL	All Institutions	DOC ALL- Miscellaneous Maintenance Pool 2028-2030	The Miscellaneous Maintenance Pool (MMP) provides funding for immediate project needs from all the institutions including but not limited to new construction, renovations, additions, ordinary maintenance repairs, upgrades, replacements, security, environmental and code compliance for projects under \$1,000,000.	\$4,750,000
Total:					\$405,645,000

FY 2028-2030 Project Description & Cost

(1) KCIW-Building Renovations: Estimate \$2,380,000

Kentucky Correctional Institution for Women (KCIW) is an aging facility, and several buildings need repair and renovation. Security Tower #3, Staff House, Warehouse, Entrance Station, Administration Building, Maintenance Shop, Storage Buildings, MSU, Pine Bluff, and Armory all have leaking windows and doors, deteriorating frames, building façade envelope failure due to poor material selection, i.e., synthetic stucco (EIFS), and interior finishes are worn beyond its life cycle and need replacement. Without updating the exterior, these buildings will continue to leak and deteriorate until such time that a larger expense will be necessary to repair or even replace buildings. All roofing projects will be addressed as a separate line-item project. This project will focus on the building structural repairs in addition to facade repairs and renovations of interior portions of the buildings.

(2) KSP Maintenance/Motor Pool: Estimate \$1,800,000

The Maintenance building at Kentucky State Penitentiary is more than 70 years old and is located on the yard of KSP. With the institution housing maximum custody, Death Row, and other specialized populations, a growing security threat exists if an inmate should gain access to the building and obtain tools or equipment to attempt an escape or threaten to harm or kill staff to gain their freedom. The building design is not conducive to install a garage door so large equipment could be moved into a bay to be worked on, if needed. The motor pool building is located outside the walls of the institution. This building is also around 70 years old, and the foundation is deteriorating and in danger of becoming unsafe to use. Neither building is energy efficient. Building a new Maintenance/Motor Pool combined building outside the walls would vastly improve security, save energy, and allow outside minimum-security inmates to work with maintenance staff on projects, saving the taxpayers money. In addition, the building would provide additional storage that is desperately needed.

(3) LLCC – HVAC Controls Replacement: Estimate \$2,160,000

The air handlers in Buildings 4 and 5 are well over 40 years old and past their life span. Repair parts are difficult or impossible to find to make needed repairs. Some of the HVAC equipment runs constantly due to the lack of HVAC controls on them. Replacement of old and outdated HVAC equipment with new will save energy and provide a better work environment for staff and living environment for offenders.

(4) LLCC – Infrastructure: Estimate \$1,200,000

The Luther Lockett Correctional Complex needs road repairs and replacement of existing blacktop around the entire institutional perimeter road and throughout the parking lot. Completing these repairs and replacing with new blacktop on the road and in the parking, lot will create improved drainage and eliminate potholes.

(5) NTC Dormitory Fire Sprinkler System: Estimate \$2,020,000

None of the dormitories at the Northpoint Training Center have sprinkler systems. The institution relies on smoke detectors and observation by personnel to sound the alarm in the event of fire. Installation of sprinkler systems in buildings enhances the ability to save lives if a fire were to occur, reduces possible injuries to staff or offenders, would protect property, reduce insurance costs, and increases sustainability to maintain buildings.

(6) NTC Old Water Treatment Plant Renovation: Estimate \$1,300,000

The abandoned water treatment plant interior has been demolished and cleared of all debris. Northpoint Training Center wants to convert this building into a 50-bed dormitory with an upper mezzanine for recreation and utilize the old office as a kitchen. This will enable the institution to move the minimum-security unit offenders out of current living trailers that are beginning to show signs of aging and experiencing ongoing maintenance issues. The water plant building has no HVAC other than two ceiling mounted heaters so a complete HVAC system would need to be installed. There is currently only one bathroom with no shower, so it would need to be designed to meet ACA standards and Kentucky Building Codes.

(7) NTC Repair, Repave Roads: Estimate \$2,835,000

The existing blacktop roads are in poor condition from potholes and the existing blacktop breaking apart. While some areas have already been repaved, the main entrance road and the perimeter road need repaving. This will also put an end to standing water and create improved drainage.

(8) Construct Level 4 Prison: Estimate \$387,200,000

Built in 1886, Kentucky State Penitentiary (KSP) is rapidly and potentially reaching the end of its useful life as the commonwealth's only maximum-security prison. KSP is more than 130 years old, and many of its buildings require continual repairs and maintenance just to operate at a satisfactory level. Underground utilities are failing and require constant repairs to maintain daily operations of DOC's maximum-security prison. Its infrastructure and both structure and utility systems are collectively deteriorating, threatening the operational stability of the facility. Additionally, it does not meet modern design standards for a maximum-security facility. In

many locations, the cell houses are in line with the exterior perimeter wall of the facility. This presents only a single physical barrier between the inmates and surrounding community instead of a preferred multi-layered series of barriers. Design and construction of a new maximum-security facility within the next decade will be essential to continue stable, safe, and secure operations for DOC and its higher security population of offenders. While the continued use of KSP as an active prison would offer valuable bed space to the commonwealth going forward, construction of an additional Level 4 high security facility would achieve additional bed space for those high-risk offenders in the population, would enable additional options and flexibility for offender management, and would perhaps result in a more economical focus on appropriate funding of a lower-risk population that could be housed in the historic facility.

(9) Various Institutions Miscellaneous Maintenance Pool 2026-2028: Estimate \$4,750,000

The Miscellaneous Maintenance Pool (MMP) provides funding for immediate project needs from all the institutions including but not limited to new construction, renovations, additions, ordinary maintenance repairs, upgrades, replacements, security, environmental and code compliance for projects under \$1,000,000.

FY 2030-2034 Capital Planning

Construction of a Level Four (4) High Security Prison

Current capital funding requests to repair, maintain, upgrade, and continue safe and effective operations of KSP and its physical plant total approximately \$100 million or more at present. More information as to the KSP physical plant needs is provided in the three biennium Capital Planning sections of this report. A feasibility study that would take the time necessary to study, plan, and design a replacement facility; combined with the time that it could take to construct an additional high-security facility, it could potentially move the age of KSP into the 140-year range or beyond which is exceptional when reviewing the life span of prisons. Realistically, the process of planning for and constructing a new high-security prison would likely span beyond the 2028-30 biennium and into the 2030-34 Capital Planning era which affirms including the project in this FY 30-34 section. In the FY 2028-30 Capital Planning section, item number 10 provides more details to support the need for a replacement prison to migrate from the current facility, as does the KSP narrative further described in the Adult Prisons section of this report.

KSP is located relatively close to WKCC's grounds and associated 2,300 acres, presenting a potentially convenient future location for an additional high-security prison location. Also, existing DOC-managed acreage exists elsewhere in the state for potential location sites, as determined by any future feasibility study.

NTC

During the 2030-34 Capital Planning span, it is recommended that the commonwealth conduct a facility study of the Northpoint Training Center. In the next three capital planning biennium, NTC is considered for various renovation projects to address roofing needs, HVAC replacement, dorm masonry and tuckpoint repairs, a control center expansion, and new warehouse construction, among other scheduled projects deemed essential for continued operation and management of the facility. After the 2009 disturbance at that facility, the medical, commissary, food service, offender visiting, and several other areas were destroyed by fire, and other areas such as the inmate dorms were heavily damaged by rioting offenders. As a result of the destruction and damage, a significant portion of the compound was newly constructed with the inmate dorms being internally renovated. Despite the new construction and renovations, the facility buildings and infrastructure widely vary in age and condition.

A comprehensive review of the facility would initiate a deep dive into the overall condition of 1930s- and newer-era structures and the prison infrastructure in totality. Focused renovation would not only upgrade an aging prison, but further improve upon the overall mission of the facility. For example, dorms are less-secure open-bay dorms with numerous satellite rooms and showers, making it difficult to adequately supervise; locking mechanisms are largely key-cored and padlocked manually operated mechanisms rather than safer remote systems; the dorms are not direct supervision-style structures which hampers security supervision of the offender population.

A thorough analysis of the facility would establish a plan for consideration, along with establishing an approximate cost associated with necessary renovations. The process could eventually enable the commonwealth to upgrade and improve upon the overall mission of the facility beyond the limitations of a Level 3 security prison; would put much of the aged physical plant in-line with the newer construction; and would significantly benefit staff and offender safety, while taking advantage of more efficient and enhanced modern technology.

Historically, NTC has maintained an overall low staff vacancy rate, retains a high level of experience among its staff, presents a positive presence in the region, and has experienced positive local support and strong ties from municipal neighbors. Those attributes, combined with its central location and large acreage, result in NTC being a prison complex that is operationally effective and worthy of future capital investment.

NTC's security entry point on to the main yard has experienced a significant increase in security procedures and associated equipment upgrades and additions, and accordingly, the area needs growth and expansion. Specifically, the original Control Center has outgrown its viable space due to enhanced security features and the addition of technology and equipment intended to prevent the introduction of contraband into the facility. DOC has added Whole Body Imaging scanners, metal detection, and X-ray package scanners to process staff, offenders, visitors, and packages and property into the facility. During the process of screening individuals and their belongings and packages, ample space must be provided to keep a secure, efficient, orderly,

and organized flow of pedestrian traffic entering and exiting the secure perimeter of the facility. Presently, there is inadequate space in this location creating an ongoing challenge in the Control Center, which is responsible for screenings staff, equipment checks and issuance, monitoring staff time clock scans, processing and inspecting items entering the yard, and all the same for visitors and contractors. Finally, this space is the main entry and exit for staff, visitors, and other responders. The area should offer adequate space for processing during any emergencies that would require expedited movement and processing during emergencies.

KCIW

KCIW shares a similar physical plant description as NTC above in that some of campus buildings date as early as the 1930s, with other structures constructed in the early 2000s and some renovations thereafter. Significant to the needs of the facility would be to reconsolidate the female minimum-security population from the minimum-security unit (Ross-Cash Complex) on grounds at WKCC and to dispense with the WKCC co-ed male/female arrangement. Currently, KCIW has an outside annex building used for housing minimum-security offenders, if needed, in very close proximity to a public state highway; however, the structure is 1930s-era with no HVAC; significant structural issues, such as masonry and tuckpointing repairs needed; and the unit is not self-sufficient, requiring low-level offenders to enter the secure compound multiple times per day for ancillary services and creating significant security concerns.

Accordingly, KCIW should be considered for a modern self-contained minimum-security unit to be located on grounds, and the unit should be repositioned away from the adjacent public highway for enhanced security and supervision purposes. The modernization of a minimum-security unit with the benefits of a single-story HVAC equipped physical plant would enhance the options to house female offenders with medical challenges. Currently, low-risk offenders with medical needs affected by the multistory building without HVAC are housed inside the secure compound with high-risk offenders.

Finally, KCIW should be considered for construction of an additional and modern offender living unit inside of the secure compound. Currently, the 1930s-era Main Building houses offenders in a barracks open-bay dorm-type setting on several wings. The correctional officers supervising the offenders do not have secure control centers, the unit is not a direct supervision type structure, and the building is not designed to be placed on secure a lockdown in the event of a disturbance or emergency.

WKCC

WKCC does not currently have a dedicated religious activity center (RAC) for the offender population to worship or engage in spiritual activities. Currently, the gym on the yard operates in a dual role, not only as a primary recreation center, but hosts satellite religious worship services and activities. At other times, and depending upon yard schedules and events, religious activities are shifted to the visiting building. Without a dedicated RAC library containing spiritual

materials, a sanctuary, proper civilian volunteer space and many other aspects of spirituality, worship services are inadequate for the offender population.

WKCC's security entry point on to the main yard has experienced a significant increase in security procedures and associated equipment upgrades and additions; accordingly, the area needs growth and expansion similarly described in the NTC narrative noted earlier in this report. Specifically, WKCC's original Control Center has outgrown its viable space due to enhanced security features and the addition of technology and equipment intended to prevent the introduction of contraband into the facility. DOC has added Whole Body Imaging scanners, metal detection, and X-ray package scanners to process staff, offenders, visitors, and packages and property into the facility. During the process of screening individuals and their belongings and packages ample space must be provided to keep a secure, efficient, orderly, and organized flow of pedestrian traffic entering and exiting the secure perimeter of the facility. Presently, there is inadequate space in this location creating an ongoing challenge in the Control Center, which is responsible for screenings staff, equipment checks and issuance, monitoring staff time clock scans, processing and inspecting items entering the yard, and all the same for visitors and contractors.

Also, WKCC's offender visiting room is in a location where civilian visitors must walk across a portion of the secure yard inside of the compound. Visitors include children ranging from teens to infants. In the event of an emergency, this degree of separation from the offender population presents a potential strategic and safety concerns.

WKCC's current administration building is a general all-purpose building with a security entry point in need of expansion as described above. It does not contain a visiting room; co-joins with an armed wall stand; needs perimeter delivery gate replacement; lock smith shop; and armory. The building is located as part of the perimeter without the distance and protection of a double perimeter fence affording that protection to the administrative personnel, and the facility needs additional office space, and a modern and larger training space.

Illustrated through the progressive explanation of the needs of WKCC, the facility would operationally and strategically benefit from construction of an administration building that could house all these operational facets under one roof. This would offer value engineering rather than the cost of designing, renovating, and/or constructing multiple buildings.

WKCC operates open-bay barracks-style dormitories with the same associated challenges as described by the NTC and KCIW narratives. The dorm wings share restrooms and showers, present challenges to staff managing offenders during lockdowns or emergencies, and further lacks modern technology and design limiting the WKCC security level to a Level 3 currently.

As a final note on open bays in prison settings and corresponding offender management, during the COVID pandemic DOC experienced a rapid spread of COVID infections among the offender population. There was a much higher positivity rate in those prisons with open barracks style housing units with shared bathrooms and communal showers as compared to other prisons

designed with rooms and cells housing one or two occupants per cell and a toilet and wash basin in each cell. Among the many other challenges associated with management of higher security offenders in open bays, the communal setting that barracks style housing presents, while economical, falls far short of being epidemiologically sound or beneficial during outbreaks of communicable disease, placing infected offenders in closer proximity with other inmates, as well as staff members who must come and go from homes, family, and the community. Looking forward DOC would benefit by migrating away from open bay barracks housing and prudently investing in cell type designs in the future.

Conclusion

Throughout the 2022-23 fiscal year, and further illustrated in this report, DOC put forth extensive effort to demonstrate the most comprehensive, detailed, and accurate assessment of prison physical plants and associated offender population needs as possible.

Pursuant to the 2022 Regular Session House Bill 1, the Executive Branch Budget Bill, the General Assembly authorized a strategic master plan for Kentucky adult correctional facilities (prisons), in addition to a funding appropriation to support the strategic plan. Requirements of the strategic master plan include, “details for each DOC adult correctional facility (prison), and the system as a whole, over the next 10 years, capacity, services and facilities, a priority ranking of repairs, maintenance, and new construction, as well as how each facility integrates into the Department’s overall strategic plan and operational objectives.”

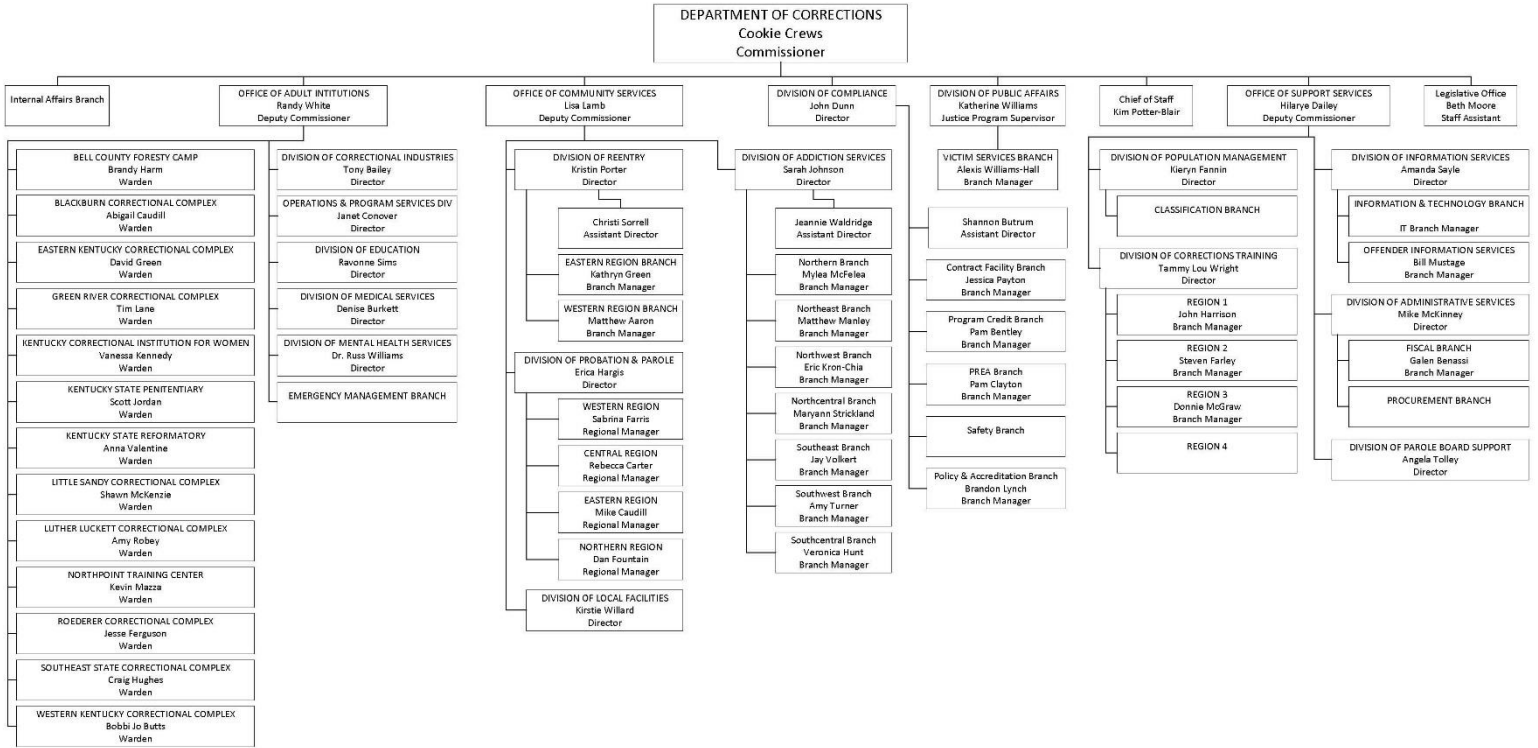
While this report attempts to fully achieve the intent of 2022 House Bill 1, efforts to gather information were coordinated with the timing of sequential events, such as the necessary and corresponding task of prison inspections and information gathering at each facility, in support of this report, the 2023 legislative session, the capital planning process, and countless and extensive consultations, meetings, and discussions. As of this report, multiple capital construction consultations continue to progress and develop based upon surfacing needs, as only partly noted in the MEP section on **page 39**.

This report contains information to better inform DOC’s operations and describe the purpose and process through a synopsis of narratives and illustrations. Significant description of the Capital Planning Process and maintenance priorities are provided, as well as staffing challenges that affect housing and movement of the population and long-range physical plant and population location forecasting. In the process of compiling and providing the data presented within this report, a significant focus was to remain within the anticipated range and intent of the 2022 House Bill 1 language.

It should be acknowledged that information contained herein is preliminary to, but necessarily gathered prior to, any further strategic planning goals that may endeavor beyond the scope of 2022 House Bill 1.

Information provided in the form of cost, operating budgets, staffing levels, offender beds, and many other numerical figures and totals were provided as close to the actual factual amounts as possible, but are subject to change.

APPENDIX 1 – DOC Organizational Chart



*as of February 8, 2023

APPENDIX 2 – Educational Course Matrix for Adult Institutions

Appendix A: Education Course Matrix for Adult Institutions

Course	90 Days GT Credit	BCFC	BCC	EKCC	GRCC	KCIW	KSP	KSR	LAC	LSCC	LLCC	NTC	RCC	Ross- Cash	SSCC	WKCC
GED® Diploma	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Auto Technology	X										X					
Braille Music	X					X										
Braille Nemeth	X					X										
Carpentry	X			X	X				X	X		X			X	X
Collision Repair	X						X				X					
Computer Literacy	X					X					X					
CT Fundamentals	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Electricity	X					X						X				X
Emergency Medical Technician	X												X			
Fuel Ed: Introduction to Computer Science	X								X							
Fuel Ed: A+ Computer Management	X								X							
Horticulture	X	X	X			X				X			X			X
HVAC	X			X												
In2Work	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Masonry	X		X	X	X						X					
NCRC		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Safety Specialist	X		X									X				
Second Chances Groom Elite	X		X													
Small Engine Technology	X			X						X						
Wastewater Treatment Plant Operator	X	X					X						X			
Water Treatment Plant Operator	X	X					X									
Welding	X										X	X				
Associates of Arts Degree*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Associates of Applied Science Degree*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Associates in Science Degree*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bachelor's-Level Degree*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Master's-Level Degree*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

*Note: For those courses with an ***, please see their applicable section in this catalog plus read CPP 20.1 Educational Courses and Educational Good Time*
The matrix represents approved locations and not current courses facilitated within the facility.

APPENDIX 3 – Adult Institutions Prison Programs Matrix

Note: Matrix represents approved locations, not current programs facilitated within the facility.

Program	Program cred.it	BCFC	BCC	EKCC	GRCC	KCIW	KSP	KSR	LAC	LSCC	LLCC	NTC	RCC	SSCC	WKCC	Ross Cash
Challenges EB	90					X		X								
Challenges Mentor EB	90					X		X								
Getting Started EB	90			X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X		
Go Further EB	90								X							
Healthy Lifestyles-CBT EB	90										X					
MRT - Anger Management EB	90	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
MRT- Moral Reconciliation Therapy EB	90	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MRT - Mentor EB	90	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MRT - Parenting EB	90	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MRT Staying Quit EB	60		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
MRT Thinking for Good EB	60	X			X		X		X	X	X	X	X			
MRT Untangling Relationships EB	90	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	
MRT Trauma EB	60	X		X	X	X	X			X	X		X		X	X
Outpatient SAP EB	90							X								X
PORTAL New Direction LS	60	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
RHU Short Term BMOD EB	30			X			X					X				
RHU - Administrative BMOD EB	45					X										
RHU Extended BMOD EB	90														X	
RHU Transition Program EB	90			X			X									
SAMAT EB	90	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SAP COD EB	90					X	X									
Sex Offender Treatment EB	90					X	X				X	X				
SOAR EB	90		X									X				
SOAR Mentor EB	90		X									X				
STAR A Wing KSR P P	90							X								
Substance Abuse Mentor EB	90		X		X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Substance Abuse Program EB	90		X		X	X			X	X		X	X	X	X	
Threshold EB	90								X							

Figure Outline and Description

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Figure 47.....NTC Dorm Tuckpoint Deterioration Illustrative of Numerous Areas