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KENTUCKY
CORRECTIONS
CABINET

1981

NCJRS

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ACQUISITIONS

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE CORRECTIONS CABINET

The Kentucky Corrections Cabinet holds the philosophy that all programs and services offered to clients should provide the opportunity for skill acquisition and development.

The staff of the Cabinet is responsible and accountable for working with each client to develop and implement his/her individualized goals. This case management process will ensure that clients are classified to an environment which is tailored to the individual's needs and constitutional sanctions through differential application of resources.

Strict administrative accountability will ensure that this responsibility is fulfilled at all staff levels. In turn, clients will be held accountable for their own behavior.

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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Facts About Kentucky's Adult Correctional Institutions

Major Accomplishments

The major accomplishments of the Corrections Cabinet during 1981 reflect success in meeting its two-fold mission: protection of society and reduction of recidivism. The Cabinet has achieved this in a cost-effective manner, returning to the General Fund \$3 million from its appropriation for the last fiscal year. Under the direction of Gov. John Y. Brown Jr., the Cabinet took several steps in the interest of economy. After careful evaluation of each correctional institution, measuring its contribution toward meeting the Cabinet's mission against its operational cost, two small institutions were closed. Even under severe financial constraints, a streamline staff of well-trained professionals has provided security, programs, and services at the previous level or at a higher level.

This claim is supported by the fact that the corrections cabinet has remained in compliance with the stipulations of the Federal Court Consent Decree, which was signed in 1980. Although these stipulations have required additional expenditures in programming, environmental improvements, and upgraded training, Kentucky's requirements seem reasonable compared to those of other states under Federal Court Order. Oklahoma will spend \$108 million in capital construction; Louisiana will spend \$314 million. Kentucky will spend \$42 million to implement environmental improvements.

One Consent Decree requirement—reducing overcrowding at the Penitentiary and the Reformatory — was met through utilization of community centers and halfway houses and by opening a new medium-security facility, Luther Luckett Correctional Complex.

This institution will, with the completion of its last unit, house 500 men. A 97-bed forensic psychiatric hospital was also opened on the grounds of this new facility. The Corrections Cabinet and the Bureau for Health Services have assumed shared responsibility for this hospital, effectively providing a necessary service to a segment of the population which has been in adequately served for too long.

During a period of tragic uprisings in several other states, Kentucky's correctional institutions have remained quiet, due in large part to the retention of qualified career employees. Correctional officers' salaries have been increased by 20%, and all employees now receive quality training. These benefits have significantly reduced the costly turnover employment rate and most overtime payments. Additionally, emphasis on recruitment and promotion of minorities and women has led to the appointment of the first black correctional superintendent and the first female lieutenant. Staff development has centered around performance and accountability.

Major Accomplishments

Not content with past achievements, the Corrections Cabinet has embarked on another ambitious project – gaining national accreditation from the Americam Correctional Association for Kentucky's four major institutions. When achieved, this accreditation will acknowledge that those institutions have met standards in all areas, as well as serve as a defense in possible future litigation. Within the next year, accreditation will also be sought for probation and parole.

Plans for the Cabinet include the expansion and implementation of several projects begun during the last year. Through the joint efforts of the Corrections Cabinet and the Administrative Office of the Courts, five alternative sentencing conferences were conducted across the Commonwealth. Further creative alternatives to incarceration will be studied, in a continuing effort to prevent over-population in the prisons and to offer the most effective and economical rehabilitation programs. Current population projections indicate that an additional 500 individuals will be incarcerated during the next biennium, necessitating expansion of present facilities, construction of new institutions, or greater use of community diversionary programs.

Attention must be given to the Commonwealth's jails, and the development of standards will be the first step in addressing their problems. The governor will give attention to this problem in 1982 through the formulation of a jail standards commission. The commission, which will be included in the Corrections Cabinet, will be composed of 15 members appointed by the governor to develop unified standards for Kentucky's jail facilities.

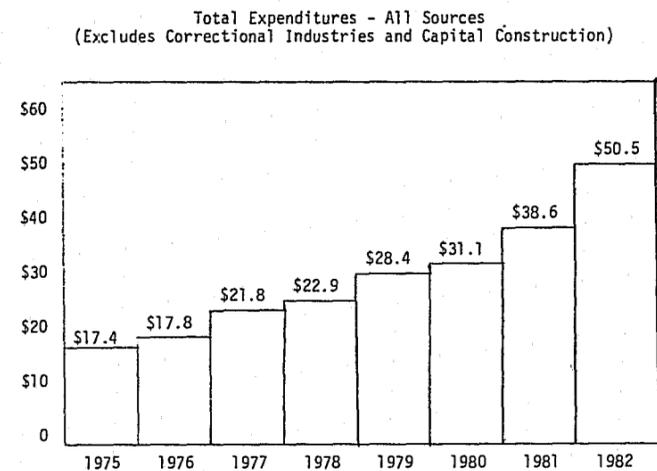
A task force is completing its recommendations on development of innovative correctional programs, many of which will be aimed at reducing the cost of incarceration. One such program will be the expansion of Correctional Industries.

With the prominence accorded the organization by obtaining Cabinet status in June of 1981, the Department of Corrections plans to continue its progress toward meeting its goals.

Administrative Services

Fiscal Affairs

The Corrections Cabinet's expenditures have risen substantially since 1975 as can be seen in the chart below. However, the Corrections Cabinet returned approximately \$1 million in appropriated funds to the Department of Finance during FY 1981 as part of the state government-wide effort to reduce expenditures. In addition, the Corrections Cabinet was required to defer payment of \$1.1 million in bills incurred during FY 1981 until FY 1982. Therefore, funds appropriated for FY 1982 have been depleted by this amount. The Corrections Cabinet was further required to take an additional \$2.4 million cut for FY 1982 bringing the total depletion in appropriated funds to \$3.5 million.



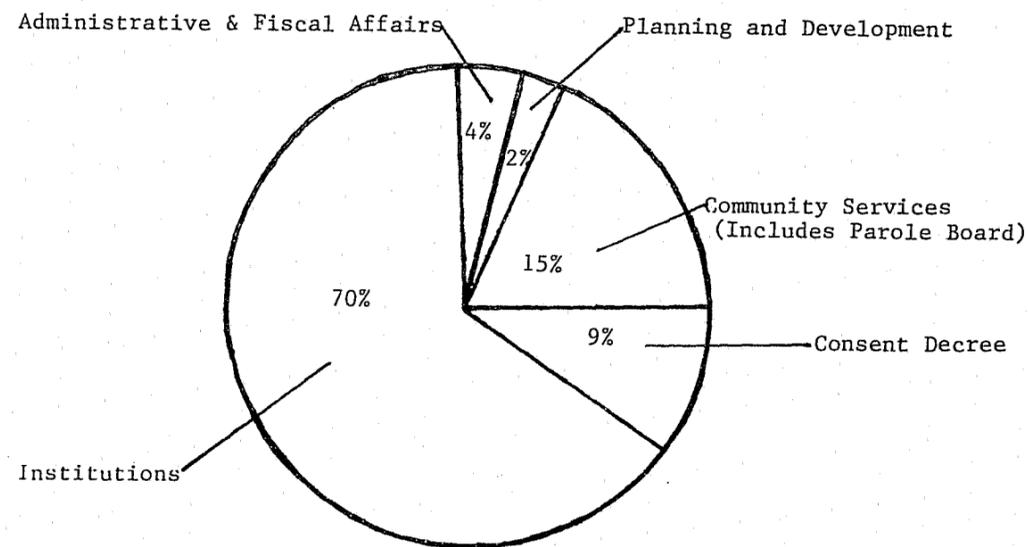
The 1981 fiscal year saw the opening of the new Luther Lockett Correctional Complex accompanied by the Kentucky Correctional Psychiatric Center (KCPC). In September, 1981, the operation of the KCPC was transferred to the Department for Human Resources. The 1982 fiscal year will be the first full year of operation for the Luther Lockett Correctional Complex.

Administrative Services

The 1981 fiscal year also saw the beginning of the implementation of the Consent Decree. \$3.5 million was spent during FY 1981 to: hire additional staff in the areas of security, medical, nutrition, maintenance, recreation, education and treatment; to supplement the regular and legal libraries; to provide expanded recreation and visitation programs; to provide additional personal supplies; to provide increased emphasis on community-based incarceration and rehabilitation programs; and to provide correctional officers with a 20% salary upgrading. In addition, \$17 million worth of capital construction and renovation projects were authorized to be implemented.

During the 1982 fiscal year, \$5.7 million has been authorized to continue the projects approved in FY 1981 for a full year as opposed to partial FY 1981 year, to include additional projects related to sanitation and pest control, and a sheltered workhop at the Luther Lockett Correctional Complex.

The following chart provides a breakdown by program area of FY 1981 expenditures:



Administrative Services

Research and Evaluation

During 1981, thirteen research reports were issued dealing with a broad range of topics. One of the most significant developments was that of an improved methodology for predicting future inmate populations. The unit has been able to utilize an extract of information from the ORION System which has made current reliable data available for a number of purposes.

The types of information requested by other corrections agencies, staff, students and citizens have varied greatly. Several topics were of continuing interest, however; including status of inmates on death row, costs of incarceration, recidivism, population, personnel qualifications and salaries, and information on female offenders.

The unit has been able to provide the Department with much needed information for the consent decree and other litigation. Also, assistance has been provided to several offices in planning research needs and improved methods of data collection.

The Research and Evaluation Unit is charged with answering requests for information about the Corrections Cabinet. These requests take several forms, including: requests for articles or reports, general information, statistical information and surveys and questionnaires.

Some requests may be answered immediately through a telephone call or personal interview. However, other requests are more complex and may require report-like-responses including talks and graphics as well as narrative explanation.

The Research and Evaluation Unit responded to 267 information requests in 1981. A log is maintained listing the person/agency requesting information, the date, the information requested and the action taken.

Institutional Services

The Consent Decree

The Research and Evaluation Unit is also responsible for providing cabinet personnel with technical assistance. These requests may include designing more efficient reporting methods, calculating statistics, assisting in research design, administering surveys or preparing graphic displays.

The Office of Institutions continued its efforts to comply with the Federal Consent Decree during 1981. Compliance efforts resulted in many improvements within Kentucky's nine adult correctional institutions in the areas of population reduction, fire safety, sanitation, maintenance, due process requirements, medical services, and classification. Significant advancements in the institutional accreditation efforts were also achieved.

The timetables for adhering to the tasks outlined in the Consent Decree called for the submission of plans or the implementation of new programs within two distinct time frames. The first deadline required the Cabinet to bring its classification system into full compliance with the American Correctional Association standards by February 27, 1981. This was accomplished by the re-writing of all policies and procedures regarding classification.

The one year deadline (May 28, 1981) called for the Cabinet to submit a protective custody plan for approval by the court. At the same time, the Kentucky State Penitentiary and the Kentucky State Reformatory were required to further reduce the inmate population so that those institutions would not house more inmates than would be allowed under the American Correctional Association standards. Both of these tasks were accomplished within the prescribed timetables.

Institutional Services

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

Institution	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80		1980-81	
	ADP	Percent Occupancy						
All Institutions	3,631	123	3,427	116	3,719	126	3,723	99
KSR	1,653	132	1,793	143	2,049	163	1,800	120
KSP	1,153	136	842	99	778	92	751	97
KCIW	104	95	93	85	112	103	102	93
BCC	219	73	215	72	251	84	289	92
BCFC	55	79	70	100	72	103	92	92
HCFC	35	80	36	90	42	105	42	124
WKFC	116	82	126	89	139	99	182	100
DBCDC	31	78	31	78	35	88	30	75
RFC	130	87	140	93	156	104	217	103
FCDC	79	92	81	94	85	99	80	107
LLCC*	--	--	--	--	--	--	138	48

*Did not become operational until March, 1981.

REU 9/81

Other ongoing programs and services supported by the Consent Decree budget included the recreation and exercise programs at the reformatory and penitentiary, and the upgrading of the main libraries and the law libraries at both institutions.

The Office of Institutions — Division of Classification monitored the movement and placement of the cabinet's 3,850 inmates who were distributed among the nine institutions and the Community Center Programs.

Through the continued expansion of minimum security institutional capacities, the classification branch successfully reduced the population of both the Kentucky State Penitentiary and the Kentucky State Reformatory. The opening of the Luther Lockett Correctional Complex also contributed to this reduction, together with the utilization of community centers.

Classification

Institutional Services

Security

The emphasis on security that began in 1980, continued in 1981, with the completion of security inspections of all institutions. A series of Internal Management Directives dealing exclusively with the essential elements of security was also published. These are the first security directives that have ever been published by the department. In addition, in later 1981, all institutions were directed to institute a total review and update of all security emergency plans including riot and hostage plans, escape plans, bomb threats and other areas vital to the control of the institution. Finally, an inspection questionnaire format was designed to optimize the process of reviewing security at the institution's operations.

COST TO INCARCERATE

Institution	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80		1980-81	
	Per Diem	Per Annum	Per Diem	Per Annum	Per Diem	Per Annum	Per Diem	Per Annum
KSR	\$13.04	\$ 4,762.00	\$14.45	\$ 5,276.00	\$12.28	\$4,471.25	\$20.70	\$ 7,556.39
KSP	13.32	4,862.00	19.11	6,981.00	20.14	7,349.54	29.19	10,653.71
KCIW	21.78	7,950.00	29.00	10,613.00	24.51	8,943.66	33.24	12,132.55
BCC	16.29	5,948.00	20.27	7,379.00	17.31	6,321.94	19.90	7,263.16
BCFC	14.86	5,425.00	14.80	5,402.00	12.80	4,701.00	13.24	4,831.00
HCFC	18.16	6,632.00	22.79	8,319.00	16.40	5,989.00	20.91	7,632.95
WKFC	13.27	4,846.00	15.70	5,760.00	14.54	5,308.18	20.94	7,644.83
DBCDC	35.71	11,073.00	32.70	11,965.00	21.00	7,695.31	38.20	13,944.03
RFC	13.05	4,765.00	21.52	7,855.00	19.70	7,219.20	16.95	6,187.90
FCDC	10.36	3,784.00	18.50	6,901.00	16.63	6,092.17	18.69	6,821.30
LLCC*	--	--	--	--	--	--	84.98	31,079.43
Average	13.79	5,033.31	17.09	6,239.00	15.27	5,574.73	24.79	9,047.24

*Did not become operational until March, 1981

REU 9/81

The operational tempo at our institutions remained at a high level as improvements were made to meet the requirements of the Consent Decree. Specific changes include the opening of the new Luther Lockett Correctional Complex; reducing overcrowding at the Kentucky State Reformatory and Kentucky State Penitentiary; closing Harlan County Forestry Camp and Daniel Boone Career Development Center; and upgrading of physical plant facilities at the reformatory, penitentiary and Blackburn Correctional Complex. Additional significant progress was made in improving fire safety, sanitation and staff training.

Institutional Services

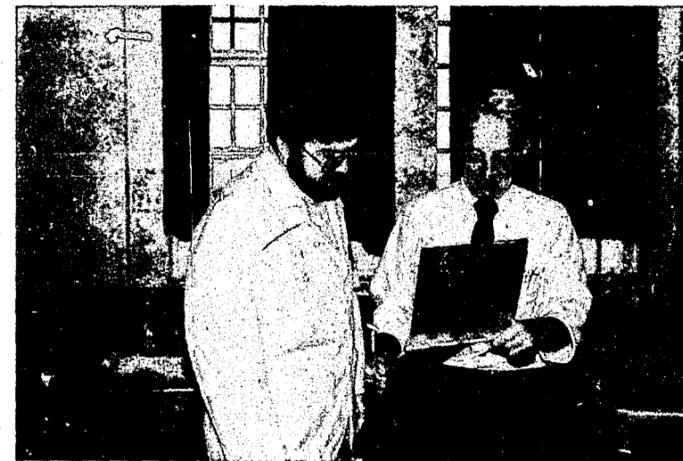
Health Services

Essential health maintenance services were provided at each institution during 1981.

The Kentucky State Penitentiary, Kentucky State Reformatory and the Luther Lockett Correctional Complex have the equivalent of full-time physician and dental coverage. All new inmates are given physical examinations prior to discharges into the general population for protection of the individual, other residents and staff.

In life threatening emergency situations or in cases requiring major surgery, residents are admitted to community hospitals near the sending institution. This is the most cost effective method as compared to maintaining a fully equipped and staffed unit for those non-routine occurrences.

Recruitment efforts for health care personnel have been concentrated into attending two expositions yearly. The presentation of corrections as a community, with qualified persons employed to provide services, is helping to reduce negative attitudes toward institutional employment.



Institutional Services

Farms and Food Services



Institutional Food Services continues to utilize in excess of \$2 million of farm food products on an annual basis. Well over 500 inmates are currently employed on a daily basis in the farm and food services program. Inmates are taught good work habits, food processing, food preparation, farm maintenance, livestock management with continuous supervision and on-the-job training programs.

The Kentucky State Penitentiary has moved into the renovated food services facilities. In addition, dining room renovation project was planned and put out for bid for the Kentucky State Reformatory. Also, ground breaking has been completed for a new food processing plant at Western Kentucky Farm Center.

Food Services' policies and agricultural production procedures have been implemented. A constant level of goods and services are provided to the institutions and the inmate population on a continuous basis.

Goods Produced:

Fresh Produce, Frozen and Canned Goods	\$489,066.71
Processed Meats	17,889.55
Meats, Milk, Eggs	1,628,460.23
Trust & Agency Receipts	<u>132,472.08</u>
Total	\$2,267,888.57

Expenditures:

Personnel Costs	711,992.73
Operating Costs	1,276,686.30
Capital Outlay	<u>78,658.04</u>
Total	\$2,067,337.07
Net Profit	<u>\$200,551.50</u>

Institutional Services

Kentucky Correctional Industries

The industry program assists residents in developing skills and work habits that will enhance their employability upon release. Industries products are now available not only to state agencies, but also to private concerns in the state at competitive market prices.

The Kentucky State Penitentiary houses the clothing plant as well as the fibersin and metal frame furniture plant. Kentucky State Reformatory industries are currently producing license plates and validation stickers for the State Department of Transportation. Industries also operates a tire recapping plant, soap plant, sign shop and a metal fabrication plant that produces top quality metal shelving and lockers for high schools throughout the state. The department also plans to expand the industries program to include at least one of the minimum security institutions and possibly the Kentucky Correctional Institution for Women.

Corrections Training

During 1981, the Office of Corrections Training developed, with the assistance and guidance of the Corrections Cabinet, a curricula designed to enhance the professionalism of corrections staff. The office trained approximately 2,800 correctional employees throughout the year.

An employee's job classification determines the amount of training required during the probationary period. The required hours can vary from 40 to 200. The Basic Preservice Program conducts and supervises this new employee training sequence. This consists of the Basic Preservice Academy and the On-The-Job Training.

Basic Preservice Program

Corrections Training

Inservice Program

The Institutional Inservice Training Program conducts various courses at the Kentucky State Reformatory, Kentucky State Penitentiary and the University of Louisville's Shelby Campus, depending upon the needs of the permanent status institutional employees. An employee's job classification determines the amount of training required during the year. It can vary from 16 to 40 hours of training. The institutional inservice is divided into three major programs: (1) Correctional Officer Inservice, a 40 hour program for correctional officers; (2) Common Module Inservice, a 16 hour program for all staff who have contact with inmates; and (3) Specialized Inservice, a 24-hour program for all staff who have regular or daily contact with inmates.

Clerical support staff will normally attend Common Module Inservice. Food Service, Prison Industry, Farm Maintenance, Engineering, Counselors, Teachers and Medical Personnel will normally attend Common Module and Specialized Inservice.

Community Services Training

The Community Services Inservice Training program conducts 40 hours of training for probation and parole officers at the Shelby Campus. The curricula is specifically designed to meet the job-related demands that have been identified by Community Services officers, supervisors and administrators.

Specialized Training

The specialized Training Program is designed to meet the specific job functions within the Corrections Cabinet. Some of the Specialized Programs scheduled include: First Aid, Firearms Regulation, E-Squad and Tactical Defense Workshop. The Office of Corrections Training utilizes its own institutional staff complemented by Community and Criminal Justice System experts to provide job-relevant training. This training varies in length and location depending upon the needs of the staff.

New Projects and Innovative Programs

Accreditation

The Corrections Cabinet began the process of having four of its institutions accredited in June, 1981. The four institutions, Kentucky State Penitentiary, Kentucky State Reformatory, Kentucky Correctional Institution for Women and Luther Lockett Correctional Complex, are seeking accreditation for Corrections which has developed a set of national correctional standards in cooperation with the American Correctional Association.

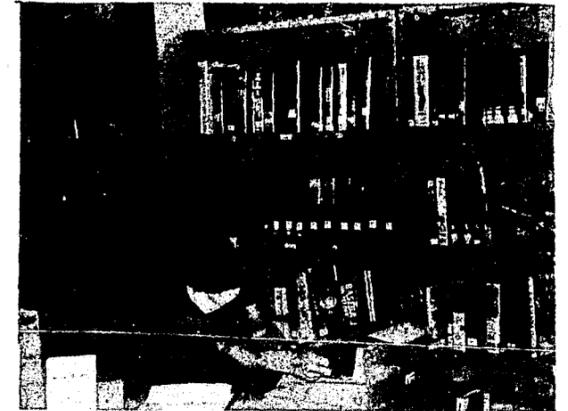
The short range goal of the accreditation process is to have these four institutions accredited by June, 1982. The Department will also be seeking accreditation for its community service field offices during 1982.

The benefits of accreditation are many, ranging from accountability to both public and offender populations, to the establishment of appropriate working conditions for staff and long range economics resulting from efficient management.

Accreditation offers one mechanism by which the Kentucky Department of Corrections will be upgrading the state's corrections system. In addition, it also offers a method for independently verifying good correctional practice throughout the country.

During 1981 several ex-offenders in the new Jackson Purchase area maintained city-streets, public buildings and neighborhoods while striving to learn good work habits.

On September 1, the Cabinet was awarded a \$232,327 federal grant to establish a pilot work program for probationers and parolees in several Western Kentucky counties. The program is expected to provide work experience and on-the-job training for approximately 120 clients in one year.



*Skill Development Programs
For Inmates*

New Projects and Innovative Programs

At any given time, 40 clients can receive up to four months of work experience training and 600 hours of job experience.

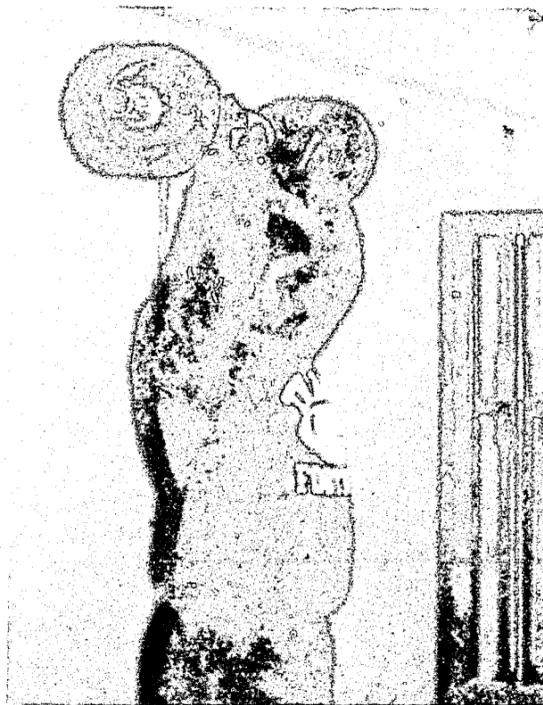
Non-traditional career training began at the Kentucky Correctional Institution for Women with the cooperation of the YWCA. This program emphasizes equal employment opportunities for women. In addition, women at KCIW are now working at Central State Hospital in Louisville in maintenance and nursing. The program has been very successful.

The recreation program has expanded its staff programs at several of the institutions in accordance with the consent decree.

The Cabinet has broadened its recreation program to include boxing, handball, track and field, swimming and weightlifting. State champion weightlifting competition was implemented at the reformatory and a centralized movie program has also been established. Extramural competition also takes place between all institutions.

Recreation programs have been expanded to include death row, special needs, protective custody and special management units. A new recreation center has been built at Western Kentucky Farm Center and the gym floor, offices, weight room have been renovated at KSR. A new weightlifting building has also been erected at KSP.

Recreation Programs



New Projects and Innovative Programs

Vocational Programs

In cooperation with the Bureau of Vocational Education, the Corrections Cabinet operates vocational training courses in four major institutions; Kentucky State Penitentiary, Kentucky State Reformatory, Kentucky Correctional Institution for Women and Blackburn Correctional Complex. Inmates at Bell County Forestry Camp and KCIW can attend vocational training classes conducted in the community at area vocational schools.

At the Eddyville Vocational Education Center, full-time courses are available in air conditioning, auto body repair, masonry, meat cutting, small engine repair, and welding.

At KSR the LaGrange Vocational Education Center offers a course of study that includes: auto body repair, auto mechanics, carpentry, industrial electricity, masonry, printing, radio /tv, small engine repair, upholstery and welding.

The vocational programs at KCIW are part-time, which allows time for academic or other work programs to complement the training available in business office education, upholstery and home economics. Modular courses of study allows the trainee a flexible training schedule planned to incorporate many programs.

At Blackburn Vocational Training Center, full-time programs are offered in air conditioning, carpentry, basic electricity, drafting, masonry, meat cutting, plumbing and welding. Classes are scheduled to coordinate with Adult Basic Education and G. E. D. courses.

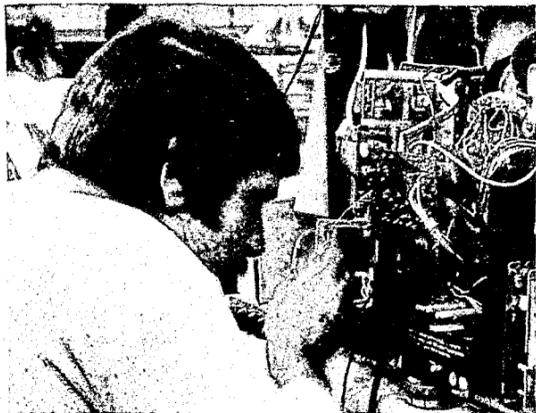


New Projects and Innovative Programs

A major program expansion for this year is the use of programs in the free community. Through the cooperation of the Bureau of Vocational Education inmates enrolled in vocational training programs can transfer to community vocational programs as part of their parole plan. This can provide for a continuity of training, allowing the trainee to complete programs on parole which started in the institutions.

The concept of Vocational Study Release has been expanded. For several years, inmates of Bell County Forestry Camp have attended vocational programs at the Bell County Area Vocational School. In August 1981, the Corrections Cabinet contracted with Dismas House, Louisville, and the Jefferson State Vocational/Technical School for fifteen training slots.

Inmates from Jefferson County within a year of parole, meeting the conditions for Vocational Study Release, are transferred to Dismas House and attend vocational training programs at Jefferson State Vocational School. Eighteen inmates have participated in this program.



New Projects and Innovative Programs

Academic Training

One way in which the bureau prepares clients to become functional and productive is through academic training.

This training includes both basic and college education. The bureau offers a complete academic program from grades 0-12 at Blackburn Correctional Complex (BCC), the Kentucky State Reformatory (KSR), the Kentucky State Penitentiary (KSP), and the Kentucky Correctional Institution for Women (KCIW). College courses are also offered at several of the institutions.

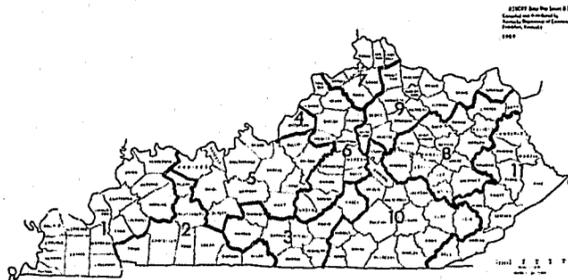
During 1980-81, a total of 1,634 inmates were enrolled in academic programs. KSP had an enrollment of 223 students; KSR, 605, BCC, 472 and KCIW, 124.

A total of 163 inmates were enrolled in college during FY 1980-81. Of this total, 34 students were from KSP, 35 from BCC, 73 from KSR and 21 from KCIW.

A total of 257 students completed the cabinet's GED program.



Community Services



The primary responsibility of the Office of Community Services is to provide an effective and efficient system of community corrections to protect the citizens of the Commonwealth. Services are delivered through district probation and parole offices to both felony and misdemeanor offenders who have been placed on probation and parole. The main objective in service delivery is to meet the responsibility of investigation services for the courts and Parole Board and provide supervision of probationers and parolees as mandated by the Kentucky Revised Statutes.

Community Resource Development

The period of transition from the institution or the court back into the community is a critical time for most offenders. In order to provide an exemplary service, a concerted effort is made to involve the entire community through utilization of resources from private and public agencies and volunteers. Programs designed to aid in the transition include employment services, Community Resources Development, the Placement Program, and the Community Residential Program.

Reintegration Programs

Community Resources Development includes coordination of the service delivery system through community agencies; implementation and management of volunteer services and the Alcohol/Drug and Criminal Justice Interface Program.

The Placement Program, coordinated by the Placement Manager, includes the processing of all parole plans, the Expedient Release Program, Gradual Release transfers, and the Extended Furlough Program. The Gradual Release and Vocational Training Release pro-

COST TO SUPERVISE IN THE COMMUNITY

	1979-80		1980-81	
	Per Day	Per Annum	Per Day	Per Annum
Probation and Parole Only	\$2.60	\$949.00	\$2.46	\$836.94
All Categories*	\$2.11	\$770.15	\$2.04	\$743.09

*Includes: probation, parole, conditional release, misdemeanor, and pre-trial diversion.

REF: 0/81

Community Services

grams provide a reintegration mechanism for offenders being paroled in the community. The institutional parole officers, located at KSP, KSR, and BCC are responsible for communication between the institution and the field staff. They serve the Parole Board when Board hearings are held at the institution and work with institutional staff in an effort to expedite the release of all residents that come before the Parole Board and are recommended for parole.

The Community Residential Program includes halfway houses and local jails under contract to provide housing and sustenance for offenders who are within 120 days of their parole hearing or conditional release date, or have been recommended for parole and need assistance in securing home and job placements.

Local probation and parole officers provide employment assistance and transportation to hearings to offenders housed in community centers. During 1981, the Community Center program was an essential component of the depopulation effort since the total man-days of 20,592 provided an average daily population of 114 residents.

Responsibilities for probation and parole officers have expanded considerably during the year. The total complement of probation and parole officer II positions were reduced from 144 to 129 while caseloads and duties have increased. Extra duties beyond regular supervision and investigation services now include the Extended Furlough Program and servicing community centers by providing transportation and resource centers to residents. The average total caseload of probationers and parolees under supervision for 1981 was 8,521.

Community Centers

Probation and Parole

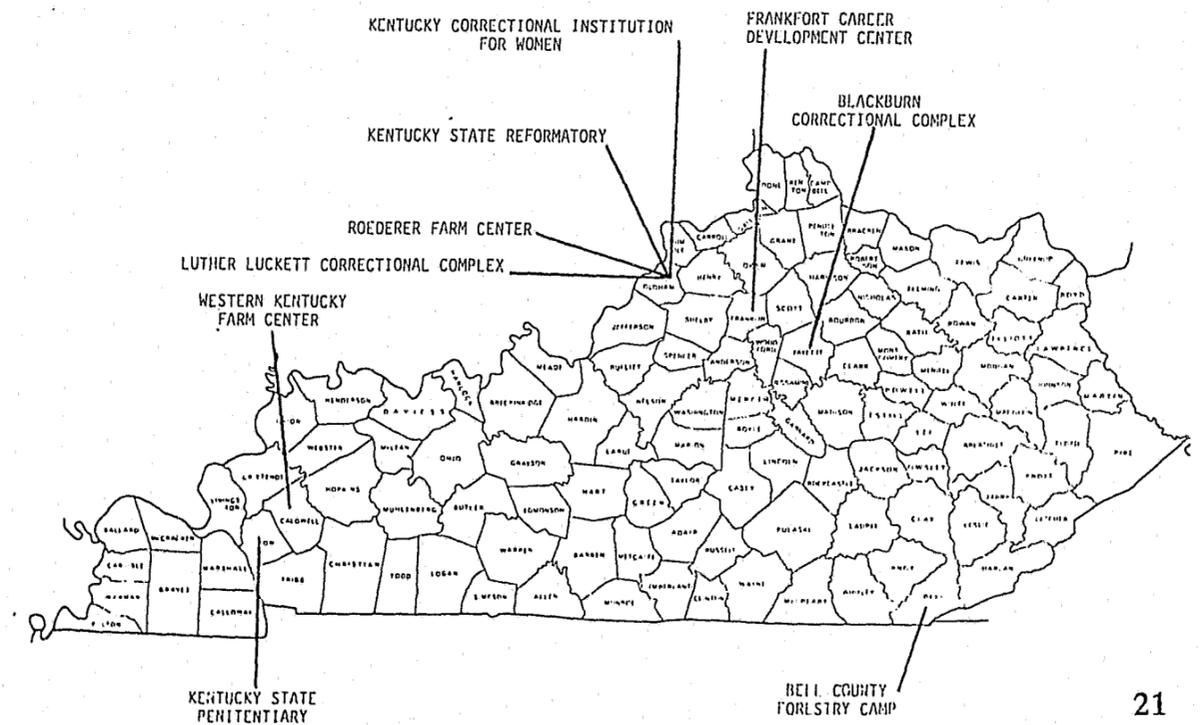
FACTS ABOUT KENTUCKY'S ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

TOTAL CASELOAD UNDER SUPERVISION

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Parole</u>	<u>Probation</u>	<u>Conditional Release</u>	<u>Misdemeanant</u>	<u>Pre Trial Diversion</u>	<u>Total</u>
1970-71	1324	1675	*	*	-	2999
1971-72	1447	1893	*	*	-	3340
1972-73	1551	2238	6	257	-	4052
1973-74	1515	2493	31	355	-	4394
1974-75	1776	3004	84	442	-	5306
1975-76	1842	3144	103	539	-	5628
1976-77	1848	3105	154	914	-	6021
1977-78	1999	3307	173	953	-	6432
1978-79	2149	3172	94	1042	-	6457
1979-80	2190	3213	56	1193	-	6652
1980-81	3109	4091	1	1351	97	8649

Records begin 1972-73

Kentucky Correctional Institutions



Kentucky State Reformatory
LaGrange, Kentucky

Superintendent: John D. Rees
Average Daily Population: 1550
Rated Capacity: 1584
Opened: 1939

The Kentucky State Reformatory, the largest correctional institution in the state, serves as a medium-security facility for males.

Located on a 2,600-acre site in Oldham County the Reformatory has 40 acres inside the compound fence.

Nine dormitory-style buildings house the residents at the Reformatory. Two dormitories are single-occupancy rooms while the remaining seven dormitories are open-wing design.

In addition, the Reformatory houses the Assessment and Classification Center, the central reception area for all adult male felons committed to the Corrections Cabinet.

Kentucky State Penitentiary
Eddyville, Kentucky

Superintendent: Al C. Parke
Average Daily Population: 751
Rated Capacity: 882
Opened: 1888

The Kentucky State Penitentiary, located on the shores of Lake Barkley in Lyon County, serves as the state's only maximum-security institution for convicted male felons.

Fourteen acres are inside the walls of the compound where five cellhouses serve as living quarters for the residents.

Cellhouse One, Four and Five house general population inmates while Cellhouse Two is the Centralized Protective Custody Unit for all males in Kentucky's corrections system and Cellhouse Three serves as the Segregation Unit at Kentucky State Penitentiary.

Frankfort Career Development Center
Frankfort, Kentucky

Superintendent: Mike Martin
Average Daily Population: 70
Rated Capacity: 75
Opened: 1976

Frankfort Career Development Center, located in the capital city, is the newest minimum-security facility for males.

Most of the center's residents work an eight-hour day on maintenance-related jobs in and around the government offices in Frankfort.

The Frankfort Career Development Center residents are housed in open-wing dormitories at the center.

Kentucky Correctional Institution for Women
Pewee Valley, Kentucky

Superintendent: Betty Kassulke
Average Daily Population: 102
Rated Capacity: 170
Opened: 1938

The Correctional Institution for Women serves as a medium-security facility for female offenders.

Kentucky Correctional Institution for Women residents live in open-wing dormitories located within the main building at the institution. The facility is located on a 230-acre site in Shelby County.

Blackburn Correctional Complex
Lexington, Kentucky

Superintendent: Paul Kavanaugh

Average Daily Population: 289

Rated Capacity: 300

Opened: 1972

The Blackburn Correctional Complex, located in Fayette County, became part of the Corrections Cabinet in 1972. The facility was previously operated by the Department of Child Welfare as "Kentucky Village," an institution for delinquent juveniles.

Blackburn is the largest of the state's minimum security institutions for males. Institutional programming includes full-scale academic and vocational education programs.

The residents at Blackburn Correctional Complex are housed in one of three units--The First Offender Unit, the On-The-Job Training Unit or the Career Development Unit. Living quarters include both open-wing dormitories and private rooms.

Luther Luckett Correctional Complex
LaGrange, Kentucky

Superintendent: William Seabold

Average Daily Population: 138

Rated Capacity: 384

Opened: 1981

The new Luther Luckett Correctional Complex at LaGrange will eventually house 500 medium-security convicted male felons. The institution utilizes the most modern security equipment available and houses inmates in single cells in one of five pods.

Bell County Forestry Camp
Chenoa, Kentucky

Superintendent: Loyd Fletcher

Average Daily Population: 92

Rated Capacity: 109

Opened: 1973

Bell County Forestry Camp was opened in 1962 as a branch of the Kentucky State Reformatory and became a separate facility in 1973.

Residents of the minimum-security camp receive work assignments involving assistance to the Division of Forestry in the area. The men are also involved in a number of community service work projects in the surrounding counties.

Open - wing dormitories serve as living quarters for the residents.

Western Kentucky Farm Center
Fredonia, Kentucky

Superintendent: John Duncan

Average Daily Population: 182

Rated Capacity: 210

Opened: 1976

Built in 1967, Western Kentucky Farm Center was originally operated as an extension of the Kentucky State Penitentiary. Western Kentucky Farm Center, serving as a minimum-security facility, became a separate institution in 1976.

The facility composed of 2,400 acres, is located approximately ten miles from Eddyville in Lyon County.

Western Kentucky Farm Center residents, assigned to various jobs on the farm are housed in open-wing style dormitories.

Roederer Farm Center
LaGrange, Kentucky

Superintendent: Mike O'Dea

Average Daily Population: 217

Rated Capacity: 255

Opened: 1976

Completed in 1976, the Roederer Farm Center serves as one of Kentucky's minimum-security institutions for convicted male felons.

The farm center is located on the grounds of the Kentucky State Reformatory at LaGrange but operates as a separate institution.

Residents, housed in open-wing dormitories, are assigned to various jobs involving the farm operation.

For Further Information Contact:

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