

Texas - Department of Corrections

PROPOSAL FOR AN INMATE IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

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TECHNICAL NOTE (TN) NO. 2

OCTOBER 1973



013149

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
TREATMENT DIRECTORATE
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS

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PREFACE

This proposal was prepared at the request of the Assistant Director for Treatment of the Department of Corrections. The information contained in this document was funded under Texas Criminal Justice Grant Numbers EA-2-F4-1560 and EA-3-F4-1560. The fact that the Criminal Justice Council furnished financial support to the activity described in this publication does not necessarily indicate the concurrence of the Criminal Justice Council in the statements or conclusions contained herein.

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PROPOSAL FOR AN INMATE IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Security is essential in the prison setting. Internal security is needed for the proper operation within the prison while external security is necessary to prevent escapes. The correctional institution has not only the duty but the legal obligation to take all necessary measures to insure the security of the inmates.

In order to insure the internal and external security of inmates, an identification system is needed that will properly identify the inmate. The need for a positive identification of inmates stems from a variety of reasons. Proper identification of inmates is necessary to facilitate control of inmates by insuring that only authorized inmates are allowed in less secure areas such as on job sites. In addition, proper identification will insure that only authorized inmates attend school, A. A., writ rooms, and craft shops. Proper identification of inmates is necessary for the issuance of drugs; for the issuance of commissary script; for the movement of trustees to and from the units; for hospitalization of inmates; and for numerous other reasons specific to units. Current problems in the issuance of drugs and commissary script indicate that present methods of identification are inadequate for secure operations.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES

The objective of this proposal is to identify and recommend a positive inmate identification system that is suitable to this Department. The system should be relatively easy to implement, easy to maintain and low in cost.

PROPOSED SOLUTION

In the past, a number of techniques have been implemented to identify inmates. Among them have been branding, tattooing, distinguishing clothes, identification bracelets, and "dog-tags". A relatively new method that is being used at the Parish Prison System, New Orleans, La., is the issuance of inmate identification (I.D.) cards. This identification system appears to offer a solution to some of the aforementioned problems.

In order to provide an inmate identification system, it is proposed that an inmate' identification card be developed.

I.D. Card Requirements. The card will include the following:

1. Photograph. A color photograph for positive identification purposes.
2. Name. Typed name of the inmate.
3. Number. Typed inmate number.
4. Social Security Number. Typed social security number.

5. Med. Class. Typed medical classification of the inmate. Any medical anomaly such as diabetes, epilepsy, and allergies would be listed on the card.
6. Height. Typed height of the inmate.
7. Eyes. Typed color of eyes of the inmate.
8. D.O.B. Typed date of birth of the inmate.
9. Signature. The full signature of the inmate.
10. Director. The validation signature of the Director of the Texas Department of Corrections (T.D.C.).

The photograph would be switched to the right side to distinguish the inmate's I.D. card from the T.D.C. employee I.D. card.

Inmate I.D. Card Security. A number of measures are necessary to insure the security of the inmate's I.D. card.

1. Validation Signature. The signature of the Director of T.D.C. would be photographed so that part of it is reproduced over the bottom of the inmate's picture and part is in the data area of the card. This is done by a validation plate within the camera.
2. Color Coding. The background of the inmate photograph would be color coded to distinguish it from employee and work-release I.D. cards.

3. Laminating. In order to insure that the I.D. card cannot be altered, a laminating process will be introduced. Each I.D. card will be heat pressure laminated to prevent altering.

Equipment Available in T.D.C. The Photo and I.D. Lab located at the Huntsville Unit currently has a Polaroid ID-2 Land Camera System. It would not be possible to use this equipment for the initial implementation. The Polaroid ID-2 System can only photograph the picture on the left corner of the I.D. card. Since it is necessary to distinguish the inmate I.D. card from the employee I.D. card by changing the location of the picture, the ID-2 System could not be used. There is no other Polaroid I.D. System in T.D.C.

The photographic operation at the Diagnostic Unit was examined to determine if the proposed I.D. System could replace the existing operation. The Diagnostic Photo operation utilizes a portrait camera with a 5" by 7" back for quarter frame pictures. This camera produces a 2-1/2" by 3-1/2" mug shot from which eight contact prints are made. The distribution of the prints is as follows: one print is sent to the Department of Public Safety; six prints are sent to the Records Office along with the negative for filing in the inmate's record jacket; and one print is attached to the inmate's travel card. Attachment #1

presents a cost analysis of the current Diagnostic Photo operation.

It is not feasible to replace the current Diagnostic Photo operation equipment with the proposed I.D. system equipment. The proposed I.D. equipment in two cases uses Polaroid film which does not produce a negative. The third system explored uses 35mm film and does produce a negative. However, the negative is stored by the company so future prints of the I.D. card can be made without re-photographing the individual. The necessity of maintaining an in-house negative is dictated by security requirements. In the event of an escape, pictures of the absconded individual can be in the hands of law enforcement agencies within hours after the event's occurrence.

INMATE I.D. CARD RULES AND REGULATIONS

It is anticipated that with the introduction of an inmate identification system rules and regulations would have to be developed for inmate utilization of the card. It is recommended that the following policies and procedures be adopted with respect to the inmate I.D. card.

Upon issue, the inmate I.D. card becomes the responsibility of the inmate while he serves his sentence in T.D.C. The inmate I.D. is the inmate's method of identifying himself for issuance of items within the correctional

facilities. Without the inmate I.D. card the inmate will lose certain privileges within the correctional institution. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that the inmate protect and keep the inmate I.D. card on his person at all times. The following rules and regulations pertaining to the inmate I.D. card are designed to insure the proper use and protection of the inmate I.D. card.

1. The inmate I.D. card can be worn on the issued chain around the neck. The card may hang inside the shirt. The I.D. card can be kept in a wallet but must be in the inmate's possession.
2. The inmate I.D. card will be in the inmate's possession at all times. The inmate will not remove this card unless instructed to do so by an employee of T.D.C.
3. The inmate I.D. card will be used for the issuance of commissary script. The inmate will be required to present his I.D. card for the issuance of commissary script.
4. The inmate I.D. card will be used for the issuance of prescription drugs. The inmate will be required to present his I.D. card for the issuance of any prescription drugs.


5. The inmate will not allow another inmate to utilize his I.D. card at any time for any reason.
6. If an I.D. card is lost the inmate will bring it to the attention of his supervisor immediately.
7. Upon request, the inmate will display his I.D. card to any employee of T.D.C. who has requested to see the I.D. card.
8. Any misuse, alteration, or lending of the I.D. card is strictly forbidden and any violation will result in disciplinary action.

I.D. SYSTEM PROPOSALS

In order to determine the best I.D. system for the Department of Corrections, three I.D. systems were examined. General Binding Corporation (GBC), Polaroid Corporation, and DEK Processes submitted information on their systems. A description and cost analysis on each system was prepared (Attachments #1-7). Attachments #3, #5, and #7 show the I.D. cards produced by each system. Attachment #8 shows the estimated yearly cost of the I.D. systems after the first year's implementation.

GENERAL BINDING CORPORATION PHOTO IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

The General Binding Corporation (GBC) photo identification system utilizes a camera and lense system developed by GBC. The GBC camera system uses Polaroid black and white or color film. Four face shots can be taken with one frame of film. Additional equipment necessary for the




GBC I.D. system is a die cutter and pouch laminator.
Attachment #2 presents the cost analysis of the GBC System.
Example I.D. cards are shown on Attachment #3.

Advantages

1. GBC System requires a much lower capital investment than Polaroid.
2. Quarter frame pictures allow lower Polaroid film expenditure.

Disadvantages

1. Picture is pasted on card and then laminated. This procedure could violate the card security as the picture could be cut off and replaced with another picture.
2. The I.D. card is a printed card. This would allow inmates in the print shop access to duplicate I.D. cards.
3. The GBC System comes with a pouch lamination system which makes the card easily accessible.



POLAROID ID-3 LAND IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM


The Polaroid ID-3 Land Identification System consists of a camera, laminator, cutter, and sealer. The Polaroid ID-3 System is portable and requires little training to operate. It produces a high quality I. D. card laminated in an embossable pouch. Attachment #4 shows the estimated cost to implement the Polaroid ID-3 System. Attachment #5 shows examples of the cards.

Advantages

1. Produces a photo base color card of high quality.
2. Produces an instant card.

Disadvantages

1. The embossable pouch can be opened with little difficulty.
2. The Polaroid cards are expensive.
3. Requires the inmate to be present for issuance of duplicate card as no negative is available.



DEK PROCESSES I.D. SYSTEM

DEK Processes is involved in the production, installation, and maintenance of various instant or negative retrieval I.D. systems. DEK Processes charges a base fee for completed I.D. cards. The price includes cameras, film, data cards, proofs, artwork, signature pens, camera maintenance, negative storage, installation, and training. The DEK System utilizes a 35mm camera. The actual I.D. card is produced at the DEK processing plant. A negative of the I.D. card is maintained and stored by DEK. This allows DEK to produce a duplicate card without re-photographing the individual. Attachment #6 shows the estimated cost of DEK Processes I.D. System implementation. Attachment #7 depicts several examples of the DEK I.D. cards.


Advantages

1. The DEK Photoindustricard may be reissued from the negative file maintained by DEK without the inmate returning to be rephotographed.
2. DEK produces a high quality photo based card.
3. DEK cards are made of solid construction and heat pressure laminated.
4. The security of the DEK card is outstanding. The Department name and Logo are security printed photographically on the finished card at the plant.

5. There is no capital investment in the DEK process as the Department pays only for completed cards.

Disadvantages

1. The DEK Processes I.D. System is not an instant system. Turnaround time on cards is five in-plant days.
2. DEK cards are more expensive than other systems.



RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the DEK Processes I.D. System be employed by the Department of Corrections. The following justifications are made for the selection of DEK.

1. DEK produces an attractive photographic core I.D. card.
2. DEK's I.D. card is laminated with the more recently developed polymylar material to resist abnormal abuse without breaking, tearing, or delaminating.
3. DEK's I.D. cards are reissuable in mass or at random for the replacement of lost cards without having to re-photograph the individual.
4. DEK will retain a negative to be used to reissue lost cards and for the production of black and white law enforcement enlargements within one day upon demand by the Department.
5. All artwork and validating signatures are contract printed photographically which constitutes a good security measure.
6. There is no capital investment in the DEK I.D. System. All cameras, film, artwork, and supplies are provided by DEK.



7. The DEK System requires the operator only to push a button. All other processing and card fabrication is done by DEK. Operationally the DEK System requires less time and personnel on premise than the other systems.
8. Space requirements are minimal with DEK. Only a camera is involved.
9. While DEK cards are slightly more expensive than one of the other systems, this expense is justified when considering the quality and security of the card. In addition, DEK does not require any equipment purchase or maintenance.

Once the initial implementation has been accomplished, only one camera would be necessary at the Diagnostic Unit. One I.D. card would be issued to the inmate and a duplicate card would be attached to the inmate's travel card. In the event a card was lost or destroyed, a duplicate would be immediately available on the Unit. An additional duplicate would then be ordered to replace the I.D. card on the travel card.

ATTACHMENT #1

ESTIMATED COST OF DIAGNOSTIC PHOTOGRAPHIC OPERATION
AUGUST 31, 1972 TO AUGUST 31, 1973

Inmates Processed

New Arrivals:	7,000
Parole Violators:	<u>625</u>
Total	7,625

Inventory August 31, 1972:	\$ 300.00
Supplies Purchased August 31, 1972 to August 31, 1973	<u>2,629.27</u>
Total Supplies	\$2,929.27
Less Inventory August 31, 1973	<u>850.00</u>
Cost of Supplies August 31, 1972 to August 31, 1973	\$2,079.27

Estimated Average Cost Per Man = \$.2726

Individual Cost Analysis

Film	\$.1035
Paper	.0556
Developer	.0037
Dektol	.0060
Acid	.0030
Hypo	<u>.0050</u>

Total \$.1768 Per man without glasses

Cost per man with glasses is double or \$.3536 since pictures are taken with and without glasses.

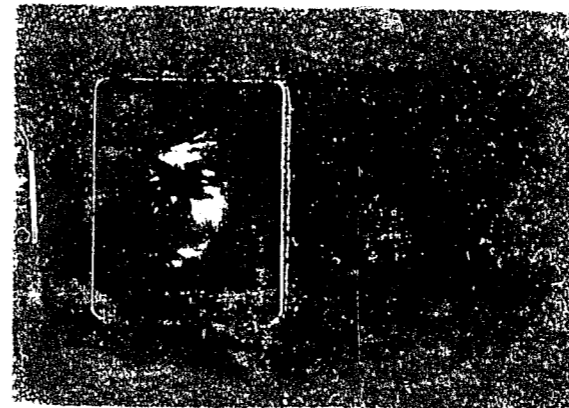
ATTACHMENT #2

ESTIMATED COST OF GENERAL BINDING CORPORATION I.D. SYSTEM
EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR INITIAL
IMPLEMENTATION

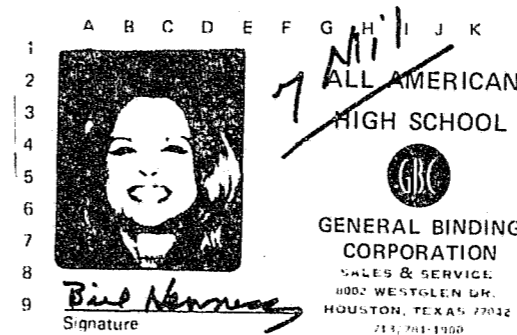
<u>Product Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>		<u>Cost</u>	<u>Total</u>
1096LA	2	Instant Photo ID Camera (B&W or Color)	\$625.00	\$1,250.00
1069LA	2	Die Cutter 1" x 1-1/4" x 1/16" Radius	145.00	290.00
252LM	2	Mini-Lam	195.00	390.00
	34,000	GBC 10 Mil Card Pouch	.084	2,856.00
1099LA	2	Desk Stand	30.00	60.00
1098LA	2	Carrying Case	50.00	100.00
-----	1,063	Polaroid Type 108 Color Film Pack, 16 Cards Per Roll	3.95	4,198.85
		Estimated Total Cost*		\$9,144.85

*This cost is for two cards per inmate, with color picture, for 17,000 inmates. The cost for a black and white would be \$7,348.30. The black and white cards average \$.3093 per inmate, color cards average \$.415 for materials only.

EXAMPLES OF GENERAL BINDING CORPORATION I. D. CARDS

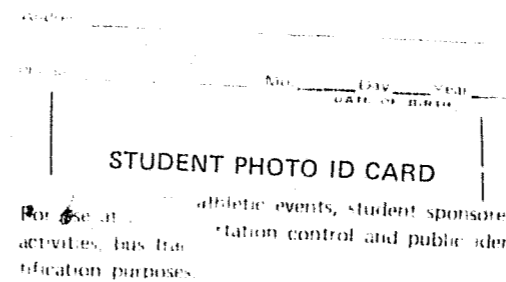


10 Mil GBC Laminated I. D. Card



7 Mil GBC Laminated I. D. Card

Attempt to alter GBC I. D. Card



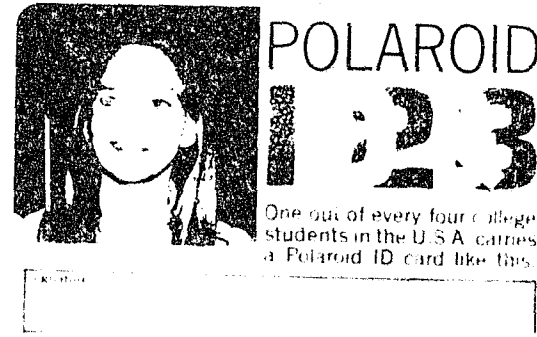
ATTACHMENT #4

ESTIMATED COST OF POLAROID I. D. SYSTEM
EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR INITIAL
IMPLEMENTATION

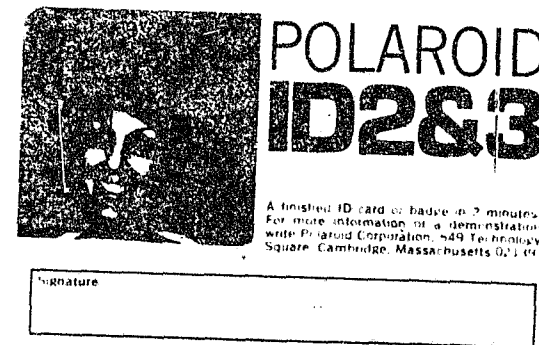
<u>Product Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Total</u>
703	2	Polaroid ID-3 Land Camera System	\$1,890.00	\$3,780.00
---	2	Charge for change of picture location	25.00	50.00
982	2	Validation Plates Original	40.00	
		Duplicate	28.00	68.00
940	2	Backdrop Frames	12.00	24.00
947	2	Red Cloth Backdrop	7.50	15.00
948	2	Yellow Cloth Backdrop	7.50	15.00
761	2	Polaroid ID-3 Carrying Cases	49.00	98.00
636	2,125	Polacolor Type 108 Color Film Packs - 8 Cards Per Pack	3.95	8,393.75
971	68	Polaroid ID Pola Pouch Embossable, 500 Card Pkg. at \$.08 Each	40.00	2,720.00
Estimated Initial Total Cost*				\$15,163.75

*The above cost represents two I. D. cards for 17,000 inmates (one use card and one replacement card). This represents an estimated cost of \$.6538 per inmate for materials only.

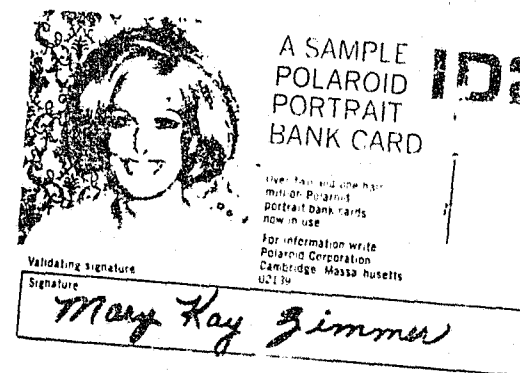
EXAMPLES OF POLAROID I. D. CARDS



Polaroid I. D. Card



Polaroid I. D. Card In Pola Pouch



Attempt to alter Polaroid I. D. Card. The photo on this card could be removed and replaced with another picture.

ATTACHMENT #6

ESTIMATED COST OF DEK PROCESSES I. D. SYSTEM

The cost of DEK I. D. cards is \$.45 each. Duplicates cost \$.25 each. These prices include cameras, film, data cards, proofs, artwork services, signature pens, camera maintenance, negative storage, installation and training.

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Total</u>
17,000	DEK I. D. Cards	\$.45	\$ 7,650.00
17,000	DEK Duplicate Cards	.25	4,250.00
	Estimated Total Cost		\$11,900.00

EXAMPLES OF DEK PROCESSES I. D. CARDS



DEK I. D. Cards

DEK
PROCESSES

PhotoMagCard

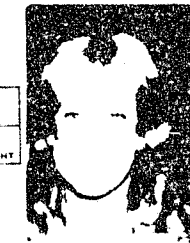


TENNESSEE
DRIVER LICENSE

DEK I. D. Card with Grommet

BIRTH DATE	EXPIRATION DATE	SEX	HEIGHT	WEIGHT

Jane Sample
999999032



JOHN D. STUDENT
1-1-6750

John D. Student

0000000000

IMA SAMPLE



Attempt to alter DEK I. D. Card.
As can be seen, it is virtually impossible to alter the laminated I. D. Card.

ATTACHMENT #8

ESTIMATED YEARLY COST OF SUPPLIES
AFTER IMPLEMENTATION*

GBC I. D. SYSTEM

<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
16,000	GBC 10 Mil Card Pouches	\$.084	\$1,344.00
525	Polaroid Type 108 Color Film Packs - 32 Cards Per Pack	3.95	2,073.75
	Estimated Total Cost**		\$3,417.75

POLAROID I. D. SYSTEM

<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
16,000	Polaroid I. D. Pola Pouch Embossable at \$.08 Each	\$.08	\$1,280.00
1,050	Polaroid Type 108 Color Film Packs - 16 Cards Per Pack	3.95	4,147.50
	Estimated Total Cost**		\$5,427.50

DEK PROCESSES I. D. SYSTEM

<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
8,000	DEK Color I. D. Cards Laminated	\$.45	\$3,600.00
8,000	DEK Color I. D. Cards Duplicates Laminated	.25	2,000.00
	Estimated Total Cost		\$5,600.00

*Based on 8,000 inmates, 2 cards per inmate.
**These costs do not include equipment depreciation or manpower expenditures.

END

7. 10. 1944