

**Document Title: Evaluability Assessment of Radio Frequency
Identification Device (RFID) Use in
Correctional Settings**

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Evaluability Assessment of Radio Frequency Identification Device (RFID) Use in Correctional Settings

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NIJ Guidance

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) recommends an evaluation of Radio Frequency Identification Device (RFID) technology in the site assessed below (or other appropriate correctional settings). In particular, NIJ is interested in a combined quantitative and qualitative study of inmate behavior and safety at the Northeast Pre-Release Center (NEPRC) facility. It appears likely that an interrupted time series design could identify RFID's impact on fights and other infractions. Further, NIJ is interested in RFID's impact on officer efficiency (e.g. the monitoring and tracking of inmates) and investigations (e.g. substantiating allegations of misconduct).

Applicants may depart from this guidance by providing appropriate rationale.

Technology Summary: Radio Frequency Identification Device technology has been in existence for more than 30 years, but its application in correctional settings is relatively new, dating back only to 1997. The use of RFID in correctional facilities is designed to improve prison management, offering a more efficient means of locating inmates, confirming counts, and alerting officials to escapes. Overall, it holds promise for improving inmate behavior (i.e., reducing infractions and assaults) and for providing a safe and secure environment for staff and inmates. Two Ohio adult correctional facilities, Ross Camp and Northeast Pre-Release Center, were selected as the focus of this evaluability assessment. Both facilities have fully operational RFID, and because each used a different vendor to install RFID, an evaluability assessment of both provides an opportunity to learn about differences in implementation and potential outcome measures.

Scope of Evaluation: The overall conclusion from this assessment is that an evaluation of the use of RFID technology at NEPRC that employs an interrupted time series design (both impact and process evaluation) is currently feasible. An impact evaluation at Ross Camp is not feasible, due primarily to lack of outcome data. Absent an impact evaluation, a process evaluation at both facilities is still recommended.

Summary of Evaluability Assessment Activity: The assessment of the feasibility of evaluating RFID technology began with a review of the literature and a Web-based search to identify RFID vendors and agencies that are currently using RFID. In addition, technology experts at the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology

Centers (NLECTC) and NIJ staff were interviewed. Our research revealed that two vendors, ElmoTech and TSI Prism/Alanco (TSI), are the primary providers of RFID technology for correctional institutions. ElmoTech and TSI provided the Urban Institute (UI) with a list of agencies that are using, or are in the process of implementing, RFID to monitor inmates and/or staff. Currently more than 4,200 inmates and staff in 7 States are tracked using RFID technology.

Additional screening, including input from vendors, revealed nine mature and four planned applications of RFID technology in correctional settings. On the basis of the background information compiled and discussions with NIJ, it was mutually decided that the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction's (ODRC's) Ross Camp and NEPRC would be the locations for the RFID site visits.

1. Initial Screening

Background

Describe the technology. What is the background/history of this technology?

RFID technology has been in use for more than three decades, mostly in the context of inventory tracking. In recent years, both the use and number of applications of RFID have grown exponentially. The use of RFID technology by Wal-Mart and the Department of Defense for inventory and supply-chain management has fueled the growth and use of this technology throughout other industries (Justice Technology Information Center 2005). Moreover, significant developments in the technology and reductions in cost have led to an open standard system that can be used for any application and applied to any object (Beck, 2006). RFID technology has been implemented in various retail and commercial industries to prevent theft (Justice Technology Information Center, 2005). In addition, in 2001 the United Kingdom implemented the Chipping Goods Initiative in an effort to reduce the cost of property crime, relieve pressure on police resources, and trace the ownership of stolen goods (Adams, 2004; Home Office, 2006). RFID technology has also been recognized for use within corrections, law enforcement, and even homeland security (Justice Technology Information Center, 2005).

The first application of RFID in a correctional setting was in 1997 at California State Prison, Corcoran, where it was used to track staff for safety purposes. In 2002, RFID technology was piloted at a Michigan juvenile facility, its first known application for use with inmates (Reza, 2004). To date, RFID has been implemented (or is in the process of being implemented) for use with inmates in 13 facilities in 7 States across the Nation (see attachment A for complete list of sites, including facility name, location, type of facility, number of RFID units, year of implementation, implementation status, targets, and vendor).

As used in correctional settings, RFID technology consists of three components: (1) an RFID chip, which is embedded in a bracelet or anklet that also has the ability to detect body mass index (issuing an alert if the bracelet is removed or is not within one finger's

width of the skin); (2) a series of Data Extension Units (DEUs), which operate like antennas to read and transmit information stored on the RFID chip; and (3) computer software that enables correctional officials to document—in almost real time—the whereabouts of inmates. With a sufficient number of DEUs in a facility, RFID technology has the ability to track the locations of inmates every 30 seconds, with software mapping the locations and movements over time in a fashion similar to Global Positioning System (GPS) technology, but at a fraction of the cost.

On its most basic level, RFID use in corrections can help confirm counts of inmates and serves as an additional perimeter control device. The software can also enable more sophisticated applications. Correctional officials can enter information on inmates' schedules and where they are supposed to be at certain times of day (e.g., classes, cafeteria, cells), issuing an “out of place” alert if inmates deviate from those schedules. The software can also be programmed to issue alerts when certain inmates, such as rival gang members, are in close proximity to one another. And, because the system maintains historical data of inmates' locations, RFID can also be a useful tool for investigating assaults, pinpointing which inmates were at a location where an assault took place and aiding in the substantiation of allegations of sexual and other assaults.

Maturity (Time in field)

RFID has been used in correctional facilities since 1997.

Prevalence in the field

Two vendors, TSI and Elmotech, currently offer RFID implementation in correctional settings. Among nine correctional agencies that have already implemented RFID, ODRC is one of the earliest adopters of RFID technology, with RFID fully operational in two separate correctional institutions, each of which implemented RFID using a different vendor. The ability to examine applications of two different vendors' technologies in one site visit prompted us to select Ohio as the focus of the evaluability assessment.

What do we already know about technologies like these?

RFID use in correctional settings is relatively new and has not been subject to rigorous evaluation. The only study identified through an extensive literature review was an assessment of implementation of RFID at a Michigan juvenile facility, which found that, during a 3-year test period, no escapes occurred and violent incidents were reduced by 65 percent compared to pre-RFID incidents (Reza, 2004). Beyond this one assessment, anecdotal evidence supplied by vendors, and personal impressions of the few correctional agencies that have already invested in RFID technology, very little is known about this technology's potential impact on efficiencies and outcomes.

What could an evaluation of this technology add to current knowledge?

An evaluation of RFID will enhance knowledge of how to apply this technology to improve prison and jail operations and manage correctional populations.

Which audience(s) would benefit from this evaluation?

An evaluation of RFID would benefit directors of departments of corrections, wardens, and line-level officers. The application of RFID in correctional settings is relatively new, and Ohio represents one of the earliest adopters. Word of mouth has attracted representatives from departments of corrections across the Nation to visit Ohio and learn more about the technology, but much of the information they collect is based on perceptions rather than any hard numbers on impact and costs/benefits.

What could they do with the findings?

There is much to be learned and documented about the process of implementing and using RFID in correctional settings that would be of use to the corrections community and help guide DOCs in making an educated investment in RFID rather than relying solely on the information provided by vendors. Agencies that have already invested in RFID would naturally be interested in knowing whether it has an impact on prison management as well as the various uses of RFID in a correctional setting. Agencies contemplating investing in RFID would also be interested in these findings. For example, if an RFID evaluation demonstrates that it is effective in both detecting inmate misbehavior as well as possibly discouraging it, more correctional agencies might consider investing in it.

At what stage of adoption/implementation is the technology in the targeted site?

ODRC has enjoyed a long history of being at the forefront of innovative correctional practices. ODRC Director Terry Collins first became interested in the possibilities of RFID during his tenure as Director of Prisons. He was particularly interested in installing RFID for perimeter control around Ross agricultural camp, a correctional institution of approximately 350 inmates who run a full farm operation. Because Ross operates as an honor camp, Director Collins was interested in testing the technology for tracking, scheduling, and alerting correctional staff to out-of-place inmates and perimeter violations. Collins was also interested in RFID's capacity to support investigations of allegations of staff assaults on inmates, as well as inmate-on-inmate assaults. Shortly after releasing a request for proposals (RFP) for Ross, Director Collins secured money through the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) to implement RFID at the Northeast Pre-Release Center, a 570-inmate women's institution in Cleveland. Although the focus of the RFID technology at NEPRC was similar to that at Ross, a greater emphasis was placed on preventing and supporting investigations of sexual assaults. In both correctional facilities, only inmates are currently equipped with RFIDs, but ODRC is contemplating using RFID-equipped identification cards for staff sometime in the future.

Ross Camp is a 350-inmate mixed-security institution that neighbors the 1,600-inmate medium-security Ross Correctional Institution in rural Chillicothe, Ohio (approximately 30 miles south of Columbus). The camp is part of a 1,800-acre working farm where inmates raise and slaughter cattle used to feed inmates. The camp borders on a Veterans

Administration hospital and a high school, with a river 400 yards to the east and a major highway nearby. As an “honor camp,” inmates are free to move about the facility and surrounding campus, and frequently check in and out of the facility to report to and return from their farm work. In 2004, ODRC issued an RFP for RFID implementation at Ross Camp and selected TSI as the vendor. RFID is used at Ross Camp primarily as a means of enhancing perimeter control based on concerns about escapes, with a secondary use in determining whether inmates had reported to school and other programs and, if not, where they are located. RFID has also been used to identify who ate (for diabetics) and to prevent “doublebacks”—inmates getting back in the cafeteria line for a second meal. Ross has little in the way of disciplinary issues, so correctional officials did not believe that RFID would reduce inmate violence.

The Northeast Pre-Release Center is a 570-inmate minimum-/medium-security women’s prison located in Cleveland, Ohio, with an average inmate stay of 24 months. It is a dormitory-style facility with two, four, or six cots to a room. In 2005, ODRC issued an RFP for RFID at NEPRC and selected Elmotech as the vendor. Because funds for installation at NEPRC came from PREA, the primary purpose of RFID at NEPRC is to reduce inmate-on-inmate sexual assaults and to aid in the investigation of actual and alleged assaults. RFID at NEPRC is also used to confirm if an inmate is where she is supposed to be and to document the date, time, and location of fights. In addition, as with Ross Camp, NEPRC uses RFID to enhance perimeter control and complement body counts by providing an electronic “running count” of inmates.

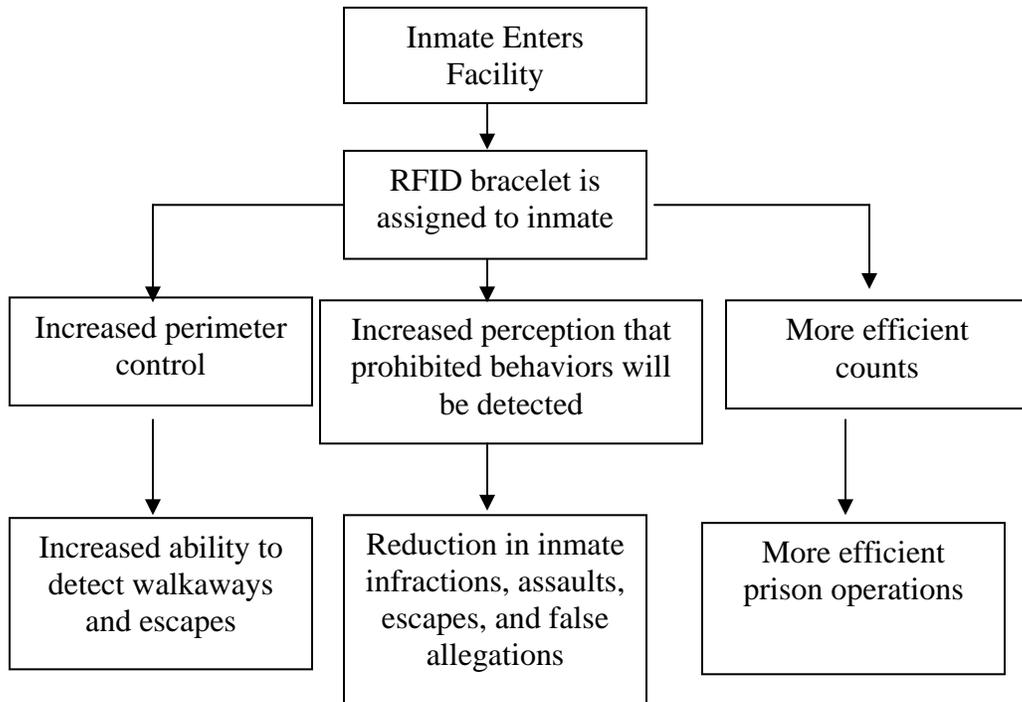
RFID became fully operational at both Ross Camp and NEPRC in August 2006.

What efficiencies or primary/secondary outcomes are expected?

RFID use in correctional facilities is designed to improve prison management, offering a more efficient means of locating inmates, confirming counts, and alerting officials to escapes. It also has the ability to aid in investigations. Overall, it holds promise for improving inmate behavior (i.e., reduced infractions and assaults).

Sketch the logic by which technology use should affect goals (see exhibit 1).

Exhibit 1. RFID Logic Model



Is the technology well suited and appropriately specified given these goals?

It is, but an evaluation would need to occur to explore exactly how the technology is implemented and used by correctional staff.

Are there operational alternatives that could be used for comparisons?

The operational alternative would be no RFID use, which in this context would mean the identification of a comparison institution that is not currently using RFID. Given the variation in ODRC's facilities in terms of size, design and, population, it would be difficult if not impossible to select such a comparison institution.

Is the site interested in being evaluated?

Both Ross Camp and NEPRC are keenly interested in being evaluated.

Is the site planning an evaluation?

Currently, ODRC has no plans for formal evaluation of RFID.

Data Sources

What data systems exist that would facilitate evaluation?

ODRC maintains an Institutional Climate Database for each facility, which documents numbers of inmate escapes; walkaways; drug finds; weapons finds; disruptive incidents; use-of-force incidents; cell extractions; Rules Infraction Board (RIB) hearings; drug test results; homicides; suicides and suicide attempts' and inmate-on-inmate physical assaults, sexual assaults, and fights. Although base rates are low for most of these measures, significant numbers of inmate fights occur at NEPRC (an average of 36 per year) and NEPRC also has a relatively high number of RIB hearings, averaging 197 each year. Both alleged and confirmed incidents of inmate sexual assaults are extremely low, averaging five and three per year, respectively.

Although ODRC maintains similar incident data for Ross Camp, incidents for Ross Camp are combined with data for Ross Correctional Institution, precluding the use of incident data to assess the impact of RFID on inmate behavior at Ross Camp.

At the facility level, data are also maintained on inmate locations, movements, and out-of-place alerts. Currently, those data are only maintained for 30 days and are then purged from the system. However, given that this information would support a process evaluation, it is likely that ODRC would agree to maintain these data longer in support of an evaluation.

What key data elements are contained in these systems?

See data systems discussion above.

Are there data to estimate unit costs of labor and capital?

Currently the cost data are embodied in the original RFPs released for Ross Camp and NEPRC, the contracts of which totaled \$425,000 and \$390,000 respectively. There are no maintenance costs to date, as both installations are still under warranty. Labor costs and benefits are also difficult to estimate, as RFID does not replace staff, it simply aids them in locating inmates, identifying infractions, and conducting investigations.

Are there data for possible comparison technologies or other solutions?

No. The only comparison would be business as usual before implementation of RFID.

In general, how useful are the data systems to an impact evaluation?

If the goal is to look at the global impact of RFID in prison (i.e., aggregate inmate behavior) rather than the local impact (e.g., tracking individual inmates on RFID), then the data should be suitable for impact evaluation purposes.

Is this site worthwhile?

Yes.

2. Site Visit Screening

The Intervention

Has the organization implemented a policy and/or training for the technology's use?

Training has thus far been vendor supplied, with more training offered at NEPRC than at Ross Camp. Mostly the training has been "on the job," and procedures have been adapted over time to suit the way the technology has been used as well as the problems that have been encountered with the technology. For example, officers have developed a system for calling into the central command area to clear false alarms.

Who are the users?

The users of the technology are correctional staff at all levels who play a role in managing and accounting for the whereabouts of the inmate population. In addition, the investigators at each institution use the technology to research assaults and other inmate incidents.

Who/what are the targets?

The targets are the inmates at each of the two institutions. At Ross Camp, there are 350 mixed-security male inmates. NEPRC houses 570 minimum-security female inmates.

Who/what gets excluded as a user or target?

No one is excluded—all inmates have RFID bracelets.

Have the characteristics of the user or target population changed over time?

Ross Camp has had an increase in short-term inmates over the last several years. Although the female inmate population across Ohio has increased significantly in recent years, the composition of women at NEPRC has been relatively stable.

What values/outcomes do users see/envision in the technology?

According to the correctional staff we interviewed, RFID serves as a useful management tool. Although it does not serve as a substitute for headcounts, it reinforces counts and aids tremendously in identifying where out-of-place inmates are located. This saves staff time and effort in tracking down inmates, which can be very time consuming, particularly at Ross. This could become particularly critical during inmate escapes, none of which have occurred at NEPRC or Ross Camp since the time of RFID implementation. Although escapes are rare, with RFID, correctional officers would know that an escape occurred—and which inmate escaped—within minutes.

ODRC also believes that RFID is saving time and money in investigations, and that it is particularly useful when used in tandem with closed-circuit televisions (CCTVs) at NEPRC.

Because of inmates' perceptions that they are closely monitored and their whereabouts are known at all times—perceptions that are reinforced when they are caught out of place—ODRC believes that RFID may actually prevent rules infractions, assaults, and thefts from taking place.

What are the limitations/obstacles in using the technology?

The most common problem with the RFID technology as experienced by both Ross and NEPRC staff is false alerts. False alerts can occur when an inmate is sitting on the floor and the bracelet's RFID signal is picked up by the DEU on the floor below where the inmate actually is. Signal blockage can also cause false alerts, as was the case with inmates under the metal-roofed pavilion at NEPRC (the vendor added additional DEUs to correct the problem). Signals may also be blocked if a male inmate is sleeping with his hand against the wall or if a female inmate has her ankle on the ground.¹

¹ Due to the standard width of the RFID units, they are used on wrists for male inmates but are more suitable for use on female inmates' ankles.

The sizing of the RFID bracelets may also cause problems. The bracelets used at Ross are difficult to resize, and in both facilities if inmates gain or lose weight the bracelets will not fit. Overly tight bracelets prompt complaints from inmates and naturally require adjustment, but overly loose bracelets are perhaps more problematic, in that they issue an “inmate missing” alert. When RFID was first implemented at both facilities, these types of alerts were frequent, but as correctional officers have become more accustomed to the technology they have decreased significantly.

Other issues with bracelets include their battery life (when batteries die, the unit reports “inmate missing”), and the cleaning and maintenance of the bracelets, which can be time consuming for correctional officers.

One final limitation to use of the technology is unique to Ross, in that correctional officials at that facility do not find the software to be user friendly, which may limit their use of the technology to its fullest capacity.

What outcomes could be assessed? Using what measures?

Improved prison management. With regard to prison management issues, it would be useful to know the extent to which RFID has increased correctional officers’ efficiency and perhaps saved officers’ time. For example, the time it might take to track down the location of an inmate might be better spent patrolling the grounds or conducting counts. However, given that any evaluation would likely be retrospective, it is not feasible to collect hard data on how officers spent their time before and after RFID implementation. This outcome would have to be addressed qualitatively through interviews or focus groups with correctional officers.

Improved inmate behavior. Theoretically, one would anticipate that RFID increases inmates’ perceptions of the risk of being detected while committing an offense or infraction. One would also expect that any effect that RFID had on improved management overall would have a secondary effect on inmate behavior. The best means of measuring inmate behavior is through an analysis of inmate infraction data before and after RFID implementation.

Better investigations. More specific to sexual assault, RFID may have an impact on inmate reports of victimizations. Fewer false allegations may be reported if inmates learn that RFID helps refute false claims. Likewise, RFID may increase the number of inmates who report actual sexual assaults because they have more confidence in the system based on evidence supplied by RFID. Theoretically, this outcome could be measured by analyzing the number of sexual assault complaints filed before and after RFID implementation, as well as the share of those complaints that are substantiated at time one versus time two. However, given the low base rate of sexual assault allegations (5 per year on average), this would be difficult to confirm quantitatively.

Designing a Study

Are there other operational environments for which the technology is well suited?

Any type of correctional facility should be well suited for this technology.

What are the constraints in such environments?

The constraints are mostly in cost and implementation time. Large facilities and those that have extensive grounds will require the installation of many more DEUs, and it takes time to calibrate the reception area around each DEU.

Do the technology “events” permit randomly generated applications of the technology?

This technology is not conducive to random assignment, as any efficiencies gained in prison management would be lost under such a scenario.

Can comparison samples be formed? With what difficulties?

The only possible comparison sample would be a comparison institution. Due to the variations in institution size, design, and location, however, this is not an appropriate evaluation approach.

How many times would the technology be applied in one year?

The technology, once applied, remains within the institution indefinitely.

Will modest but statistically significant effect sizes be detectable given sample sizes?

The only likely evaluation method would be an interrupted time series design. The base rate of inmate infractions, however, is relatively low. However, if one examines changes in rates of both inmate fights and RIB hearings, these data should be sufficient to detect a difference between pre- and post-implementation if one exists.

How many units—if any—would have to be procured for an evaluation?

The units have already been procured. However, this technology would be even more powerful if correctional officers also were equipped with RFID devices, particularly with regard to investigating allegations of sexual assault or other charges of inmate abuse. Such a study would require the procurement of additional units (one for each correctional staff person).

What does a control/comparison group receive?

The “comparison group” would be the institution prior to RFID implementation, so it would receive nothing.

What kinds of data elements are available from existing data sources?

See data elements question above.

What specific input, process, and outcome measures would they support?

See above.

How complete are data records?

The data are in the process of being converted to a new system. However, the data that are maintained on inmate behavior are extremely rich and detailed.

Can user and/or target populations be followed over time?

Target populations may be followed over time at the institutional level; once an inmate left an RFID-equipped facility, he or she would drop out of the sample. However, RFID use should not be measured at the individual level, but rather at the institutional level whereby aggregate changes in infractions can be assessed over time.

Can the dosage of technology used be identified?

No.

Can data systems help diagnose implementation problems?

To some extent, the data system associated with the RFID software enables the generation of reports for different types of alerts and the responses of correctional officers. Those data would therefore aid in learning whether correctional officers are responding to alerts promptly and appropriately.

What threats to a sound evaluation are most likely to occur?

The greatest threat to an evaluation is a Type II error (failing to reject the null hypothesis when it is false). The relatively low base rate of inmate infractions and fights may not provide sufficient statistical power to detect a significant reduction in events from pre-RFID implementation to post-RFID implementation.

Another potential evaluation threat is that, because RFID may actually increase *detection* of infractions, records of official infractions may increase and therefore may not reflect any improvement in inmate behavior.

What changes is the site director willing to make to support the evaluation?

ODRC might be willing to consider using RFID with correctional staff, but union issues may make that difficult to sell.

3. Overall

Would you recommend that the technology be evaluated?

An impact evaluation is possible at NEPRC but not at Ross Camp. Ross' base rate of inmate infractions is already quite low, so any impact on infractions is unlikely to be detectable. Moreover, the infractions data for Ross cannot be disaggregated from that of its larger neighboring correctional institution.

What type of evaluation designs would you recommend?

The most appropriate evaluation design for identifying changes in inmate behavior as a result of RFID implementation would be a retrospective interrupted time series design employing autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) modeling. Employing weekly RIB and inmate fight data, ample pre- and post-intervention data points should be available to support this approach. This quantitative evaluation should be complemented with qualitative data collected through semi-structured interviews with correctional staff and the facility investigator to learn their perceptions of the impact of RFID, as well as focus groups with inmates to learn whether RFID use promotes a safer prison environment. Given the data restrictions at Ross Camp, an impact evaluation is recommended for NEPRC only.

Even without an impact evaluation, this technology still merits a full process evaluation at both facilities. Such an evaluation would support prospective new adopters in making informed decisions about whether to invest in the technology and ways in which it can be effectively applied in a correctional setting.

Plans for Future Expansion

Director Collins has expressed an interest in implementing RFID in a second women's prison, as well as in Ross Correctional Institution, the 2,600-inmate medium-level facility located 500 yards away from the Ross Camp. Implementation at Ross Correctional Institution, although expensive, would enable ODRC to test out RFID's capabilities at identifying gang members and triggering alerts when rival gang members are in close proximity to one another. Director Collins is also contemplating equipping correctional officers with RFID, which would further support investigation efforts and has the potential to protect correctional officers from false allegations of misconduct. In a perfect world, Director Collins would like to see RFID implemented during the construction of a new prison, placing DEUs and CCTVs strategically throughout the facility to enhance surveillance and monitoring of inmates. Although no plans are underway for new prison construction in Ohio, Director Collins believes this would be the most cost-effective approach to RFID implementation and operation.

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Attachment A: Correctional Agencies Using RFID

Facility Name	Location	Type of Facility	Number of RFID Units	Implementation Year	Implementation Status	Targets	Vendor
ODRC Ross Correctional Center	Chillicothe, OH	Minimum/medium/closed facility	350	2004	Fully implemented	Male and female inmates	TSI Prism
Logan Correctional Center	Lincoln, IL	Medium security facility	2,000	2003	Fully implemented	Male inmates	TSI Prism
W.J. Maxey Training School for Boys	Whitmore Lake, MI	Youth detention/rehabilitation center	250	2002	Fully implemented	Male juvenile inmates	TSI Prism
Marion Treatment Center	Marion, VA	Mental health facility	N/A	2006 (expected by yearend)	Not fully implemented	Male inmates	TSI Prism
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Faribault	Faribault, MN	Medium-security, level-three facility	150	2002	Fully implemented	Male inmates	ElmoTech
Pitchess Detention Center North	Castaic, CA	Low and medium security facility	300	2004	Fully implemented	Male inmates	ElmoTech

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St. Peter Regional Treatment Center	St. Peter, MN	Mental health facility	100	2005	Fully implemented	Male and female inmates	ElmoTech
ODRC Northeast Pre-Release Center	Cleveland, OH	Minimum/medium security compound	704	2006	Fully implemented	Female inmates	ElmoTech
Southern Nevada Correctional Center	Jean, NV	Medium level facility	200	2006	Fully implemented	Juvenile male and female inmates and staff	ElmoTech
California State Prison - Corcoran State Hospital	Corcoran, CA	Minimum, medium, closed, and high security facility including protective housing unit.	200	1997	Fully implemented	Staff	TSI Prism
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Stillwater	Stillwater, MN	Minimum security and closed facility.	100	2006 (expected by yearend)	Not Implemented	Male inmates	TSI Prism
St. Joseph Community Supervision Center	St. Joseph, MO	Minimum security halfway house	50	2006 (expected by yearend)	Not Implemented	Male and female inmates	TSI Prism
Farmington Supervisory Center	Farmington, MO	Minimum security halfway house	50	2006 (expected by yearend)	Not Implemented	Male and female inmates	TSI Prism