



A Review of Full Body Scanners: An Alternative to Strip Searches of Incarcerated Individuals

2017 Report to the Legislature

As required by Substitute Senate Bill 5883, Section 220(2)(i)

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Stephen Sinclair, Secretary

stephen.sinclair@doc.wa.gov

Robert Herzog, Assistant Secretary,

Prisons Division

robert.herzog@doc.wa.gov

This Department of Corrections report to the Legislature was directed by SSB 5883 (2017) and contains information on body scanning technology as an alternative to strip searches at state correctional facilities for women.

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Full Body Scanners

Report to the Legislature

Foreword

“Within the amounts appropriated in this section, the Department of Corrections must review the use of full body scanners at state correctional facilities for women to reduce the frequency of strip and body cavity searches and report with recommendations to the Governor and the appropriate Legislative committees by November 15, 2017. The report must address the cost of technology, installation, and maintenance; the benefits to personnel and inmates; information regarding accumulated exposure to radiation; and general guidelines for implementation at a pilot facility.”

Substitute Senate Bill 5883, Section 220(2)(i), [2017]

Executive Summary

Background

The Department of Corrections (DOC) is a public safety organization charged with the custody and care of individuals sentenced to confinement in a correctional facility. The DOC is responsible for enhancing public safety through the operation of safe and secure facilities, ensuring the health and safety of incarcerated individuals, and maintaining environments that reinforce safe and humane correctional practices. Safer operations are generated through continuous performance of sound correctional policies, practices, and procedures.

One of the greatest risks to operating safe and secure facilities is the introduction and movement of contraband. Dangerous contraband, whether it be weapons designed to cause bodily harm, tools used to aid escape attempts, or illegal drugs that disrupt normal operations and cause health and safety concerns, is an operational safety and security challenge requiring constant line level and management level attention. Contraband management is a core correctional practice and is considered a basic security routine in any humane correctional system. One of the most important contraband management practices is the searches of individuals. Searches serve a dual purpose of *detection/discovery* and *deterrence*.

Thorough, systematic searches of incarcerated individuals, visitors, and employees are conducted in nearly all correctional systems. Specifically relevant to this report, strip searches of incarcerated individuals are an important part of overall contraband management practices and serve to maintain safe, secure, and healthy correctional environments.

Report Overview

In this report to the Legislature, DOC is asked to review the use of full body scanners and address whether this technology is a viable alternative to strip and body cavity searches of incarcerated women.

Individual Searches

Pat Search

Pat searches, also known as frisk searches, are routinely conducted on incarcerated individuals within the facility, most often during movement periods, when suspicion exists that someone is carrying contraband or when an incarcerated person is involved in other misconduct. Individuals understand they are subject to search at any time and must submit to a pat search when directed by DOC staff. Pat searches (and in some locations metal detectors) detect both nuisance contraband (excess food, unauthorized items) and dangerous contraband (weapons, tools, drugs). Depending on the risk and/or custody level of the individual, pat searches are conducted on all individuals or on a random basis. Understanding they are subject to search, pat searches are a very effective tool at deterring individuals from possessing or moving contraband within the facility.

Pat searches are conducted by one employee, although multiple individuals are often searched at the same time by multiple staff. Male incarcerated individuals can be searched by a male or female employee, while females must only be searched by female employees, except in an emergency. In such extraordinary circumstances that require a male to search a female individual (termed a cross-gender search), there are mandatory reporting requirements for documenting the reasons.

Along with the use of metal detectors and canines, pat searches are also routinely conducted on visitors and employees entering the facility.

Strip Search

Strip searches, (defined by RCW 10.79.070 as *“having a person remove or arrange some or all of his or her clothing so as to permit an inspection of the genitals, buttocks, anus, or undergarments of the person or breasts of a female person”*), are conducted to detect and deter the introduction and movement of contraband. Although more intrusive than a pat search, strip searches allow for a greater visual certainty that the individual is not concealing contraband on their person or in their clothing. Strip searches are most often conducted when incarcerated individuals have had contact with the public, such as after visiting and community work crews, before external transportation, and during placement in segregation or close observation areas. Strip searches are also conducted when incarcerated persons work in areas of the facility where access to items presenting an elevated or significant risk are maintained (e.g. tools, equipment, supplies etc.).

Besides contraband detection, strip searches also serve to identify health and safety concerns that may otherwise go unnoticed. Viewing the unclothed body of an individual allows employees to discover signs of fighting/assault, new tattoos, security threat group (gang) involvement, self-harm behavior, or illegal drug use. Although no individual would be subject to a strip search for only this purpose (some other behavior or intelligence would be needed to support this type of search), strip searches certainly offer secondary health, security and safety benefits that support safer operations and environments.

Per DOC Policy 420.310 Searches of Offenders (Appendix A), strip searches must be conducted by two employees of the same gender as the individual being searched. Two employees are required so that a single employee is not in a position to engage in misconduct and a secondary staff serves as a witness to support or refute allegations of misconduct. In limited situations, a female employee may serve as the second employee when searching a male individual. If a female employee is present, they are not to directly observe the incarcerated individual being searched. In this case, the female employee only observes the male employee conducting the strip search. Similar to pat searches, no male employees may participate in a strip search of a female incarcerated individual except in extreme emergent situations.

Strip searches involve employees viewing the unclothed body of an individual and include a visual inspection of body cavities. Individuals are never physically touched during a strip search. As individuals remove an article of clothing, it is handed to an employee for examination. Once all clothing is searched and the visual strip search is completed, the individual is immediately instructed to dress. If contraband is found (or suspected) during a strip search, a supervisor is contacted for further instructions.

In areas such as visiting or transportation, multiple incarcerated individuals may be strip-searched at the same time by two or more employees, in which case privacy is created to the extent possible. Most often, strip searches are conducted in areas that are designed to create a level of privacy while not isolated to enhance safety for staff and incarcerated individuals.

In addition to ensuring an individual does not have contraband hidden on their body or in their clothing, strip searches also include a visual inspection of the genitals, buttocks, anus, mouth and ears. Inspecting these areas for signs of obvious contraband that may be hidden internally further reduces the risk associated with contraband introduction. Although contraband hidden internally may not be easily detected through visual inspection, employees are trained to look for signs of attempts to conceal hidden contraband, such as a guarded stance, hesitation to show private areas, body posturing, or lubrication. If employees suspect contraband may be present, a supervisor is notified based on reasonable suspicion.

All strip searches are logged and employees must document the individual's name and employees' names, gender, and role (search or observe).

Body Cavity Search

Body cavity searches, (defined by RCW 10.79.070, as "... *the touching or probing of a person's body cavity, whether or not there is actual penetration of the body cavity*"), are the most intrusive of the individual searches and per DOC Policy 420.312 Body Cavity Searches, are only conducted by medical practitioners. Body cavity searches must be authorized by both the Superintendent and Chief Medical Officer when a need exists to recover contraband which is reasonably suspected to be carried internally by an individual and there is imminent danger to the individual's health or facility safety and security. Prior to authorizing a body cavity search, the Superintendent and Chief Medical Officer must ensure all other means, such as a dry cell watch, have failed and/or are inappropriate.

Body cavity searches must be conducted with all employees being the same gender as the individual subjected to the search, a supervisor must be present, and the event is video recorded with the exception of the actual cavity search procedure.

The DOC has not requested a body cavity search be completed in at least the last ten years, and it is estimated it has been decades since the last such search was authorized.

Types of Technology

Metal Detectors

Metal detectors, in use at every facility, are one method to detect contraband. However, this type of technology only detects metal objects. Non-metal objects such as illegal drugs, some cellular phones, weapons/tools manufactured out of plastic or other materials, or liquids, etc. are undetectable through this method. Metal detectors, although they have a place in an overall contraband management system, are not a viable alternative to strip-searches.

Body Scanners

Body scanning technology that is commercially available and currently in use by other entities includes *Backscatter X-ray*, *Millimeter Wave*, and *Transmission X-ray*.

Backscatter technology was used by the Transportation and Security Administration (TSA) when travelers were first subject to increased searches at airports. This technology uses X-rays that ‘bounce’ off the individual and form an image of the individual on a viewing screen. This technology remains controversial because it provides an anatomically correct image of the individual screened. Due to privacy concerns, the TSA ordered the removal of all backscatter machines from use in all US airports beginning in 2012.

Although backscatter technology would allow contraband hidden under an individual’s clothing to be detected, it would not be recommended for use in a correctional setting, as images do not show what may be hidden internally or concealed in body cavities. In addition, there may be privacy concerns related to the images that are generated. If this technology was used, it is anticipated that employees conducting the screening would need to be the same gender as those individuals being scanned.

Millimeter Wave technology is the current technology in use by the TSA. These machines use non-ionizing electromagnetic radiation (similar to wireless data transmitters) that scan an individual’s body for contraband and produces a generic body shaped image. This technology is considered the ‘safest’ as individuals receive no penetrating radiation. However, this technology only scans a few millimeters below an individual’s skin which does not detect items concealed internally or hidden in body cavities.

Although millimeter wave technology would allow contraband hidden under an individual’s clothing and inside their shoes to be detected, it is not the preferred option for use in a correctional setting as a substitute for strip searches. Although millimeter wave technology would provide employees with a similar view of what strip searches primarily reveal (items that may be hidden under individuals’ clothing), it does not provide the opportunity to visually inspect body openings for signs of internally concealed contraband.

Transmission X-Ray technology uses general X-rays that pass through an individual's body and produce the familiar black and white images of the skeleton and body cavities. Transmission X-ray technology is the same standard X-ray equipment used in the medical and dental fields. In contrast to backscatter technology, transmission X-rays do not produce an image with anatomical features.

Transmission X-ray technology is best suited for correctional environments as it detects contraband in virtually all forms that may be concealed under an individual's clothing (to include shoes) as well as items that may be hidden in body cavities. In addition to people, this technology could also be used to scan packages, boxes, and other large items for contraband. This technology has been in use in the Cowlitz County Jail since September 2017.

There are multiple companies that market this technology, two of which are Adani, maker of the [Compass](#) Body Scanner (Appendix B), and Canon's RadPro, maker of the [SecurePASS](#) Body Scanner (Appendix C). Both of these products are designed to perform quick full body scans of individuals in security settings using low-dose radiation (within the federal exposure guidelines). Both these products target corrections/security organizations and claim to offer simple installation and ease of use for operators. Both products offer additional upgrades, such as software specifically designed to detect the presence of narcotics contained within body cavities. See "Disadvantages of Technology" section for further information on limitations of use.

Cost of Technology

As with most electronic systems, the costs are not insignificant. The DOC did not specifically request quotes to include in this report, however, consultation with the TSA at SeaTac Airport, the Federal Detention Center in Tacoma, and the Cowlitz County Jail was conducted.

The cost of the one body scanner installed at the Cowlitz County Jail was approximately \$225,000. It is estimated that an additional cost of about \$5,000 might be needed to ensure proper power and electric load is available at each location a scanner would be installed. Further, information technology estimates approximately \$2,500 for the computer, monitors, and software installation required to operate the body scanner and view images generated. Additional miscellaneous costs include computer stands, privacy screens, remote viewing desk, etc. On-going maintenance costs are unknown.

The total estimated costs per Transmission X-ray unit is approximately \$240,000, which assumes no modifications (other than electrical) are required for building structures to install, secure, or operate the machine. This estimated cost includes the costs identified above and assumes approximately \$10,000 in unknown miscellaneous costs. The number of units recommended for installation at the Washington Corrections for Women is three (3), for a cost of approximately \$720,000, and at Mission Creek Corrections Center for Women one (1) unit would be approximately \$240,000.

Total estimated one-time costs to install full body scanners at the women's correctional facilities is approximately \$1,000,000.

Advantages of Technology

The greatest advantage of body scanning technology is the ability to discover contraband hidden under an individual's clothes and/or concealed in their body cavities without the need for them to undress in front of

employees. In addition, a more effective search is performed than a standard strip search because strip searches generally do not detect contraband concealed in body cavities unless it is protruding or the individual is using body posturing or other mechanisms to limit physical inspection of body openings.

Body scans are completed in under eight (8) seconds versus the 5-10 minutes it takes to strip search one individual. Body scans would save time and allow more individuals to be screened while preserving the dignity of the person being scanned and reducing the unease of employees conducting the search. The Washington Corrections Center for Women conducts approximately 1,500 strip searches per month. This equates to between 250-500 staff hours (two employees required per search) per month dedicated to strip searches. Body scanning technology has the potential to reduce the time spent to under four (4) staff hours. In addition, depending on the specific set-up, it is suggested that perhaps only one employee may be needed to conduct the body scans versus the two required to conduct all strip searches.

Employees benefit from not having to perform strip searches, viewing naked individuals, and handling their clothing. Incarcerated individuals benefit from not having to remove their clothes and allow visual inspection of their most private areas in front of employees.

The potential ability to detect and deter more contraband is another advantage. Currently, the majority of strip searches do not detect contraband hidden internally in the stomach or other body cavities. Using body-scanning technology would allow the individual to remain clothed while possibly detecting more contraband attempting to be introduced into or moved within the facility.

Although the Legislature has asked to consider this technology at women's correctional facilities, advantages of this technology would benefit all DOC correctional facilities.

Disadvantages of Technology

Although there are advantages gained if DOC were funded to install body scanners in correctional facilities, there are also disadvantages worth noting.

The Legislature asked if full-body scanners could reduce the frequency of strip searches in a correctional setting. While the answer to this question is yes, body scanners should not replace the requirement to conduct strip searches in limited circumstances.

As mentioned earlier in the report, strip searches provide not just an opportunity to detect contraband but also serve to identify health and safety concerns that would generally go unnoticed. Viewing the unclothed body of an individual allows employees to discover signs of fighting, tattoo activity, security threat group (gang) involvement, and other health and safety concerns. Using body-scanning technology, which increases the ability to detect contraband without having an individual undress, would eliminate the secondary health and safety benefits that further enhance safer operations.

Body-scanning technology is also not a guaranteed method for detecting contraband. In the majority of scans, employees could reasonably determine that the individual is not hiding contraband. However, depending on the scan, the size of the object, location of concealed contraband, or employee subjectivity, some individuals

scanned may require additional screening such as a strip search or other security protocols to confirm contraband is or is not present.

Due the number of daily/annual scans an individual can safely be subjected to per federal guidelines (see [Radiation Exposure](#)), an individual that reaches this safety limit but still requires a search would need to be strip searched. Further, DOC's Chief Medical Officer recommends individuals known to be pregnant are not subjected to unnecessary radiation. This advice follows the operational procedures in place at the Cowlitz County Jail. Pregnant individuals would also need to be strip searched in situations that normally require a search.

Another disadvantage is that body-scanning equipment is permanently installed in one location. Individuals to be scanned must be escorted to the location of the machine to receive a scan. This may create operational challenges in movement schedules, keep separate concerns, additional staffing to conduct escorts, and the potential for loss or destruction of contraband during movement.

Radiation Exposure

Although body-scanning technology exposes an individual to radiation, the amount of exposure is well within the safe limits outlined in federal guidelines. Established by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) - Accredited Standards Committee N43 and the Health Physics Society (HPS), Equipment for Non-Medical Radiation Applications (ANSI/HPS N43, 17-2009), sets a limit on the dose of radiation an individual can safely receive from a full body scanner at 0.25 uSv (defined as a micro Sievert, one uSv = one millionth of a Sievert). All body-scanning technology in use in the United States is regulated to ensure compliance with the 0.25 uSv per scan limit. The maximum safe annual exposure limit is 250 uSv. In scale, an individual would have to be screened more than 1,000 scans a year, or roughly 3 per day, to exceed the acceptable safe exposure limits.

In perspective, the average member of the public is exposed to 0.25 uSv every hour on Earth (dependent upon elevation). Eating one banana produces 0.1 uSv, flying from coast to coast will exposure an individual to 20 uSv, a mammogram about 40 uSv, and a CT scan delivers approximately 5,000 uSv.

Additionally, both of the body scanner models mentioned in this report have technology that allows the user to select the scanning mode. Individuals deemed low risk for example, could be screened with a standard scan, while individuals deemed high risk or suspected of having contraband, could be scanned with a higher setting. However, while scanning an individual with an advanced setting produces a higher resolution image, it reduces the annual exposure limit to 125 scans per year.

In support that full body scanners are safe, the American College of Radiology stated they are "not aware of any evidence" that full body scanners are unsafe. As body scanners operate well within the exposure guidelines set by numerous radiological institutions, the security and personal benefits gained outweigh the minimal amount of radiation individuals receive during a scan. However, operational procedures would need to be designed to ensure individuals do not exceed the daily/annual screening limits.

Pilot Facility Implementation

The DOC supports the use of transmission X-ray body scanners as an alternative to strip searches in the majority of situations. As an interim step, piloting the technology at one location within each of the two female correctional facilities would allow a greater understanding of the operational procedures required to deploy such technology across the Department.

In order to pilot full body scanners for use at DOC female correctional facilities, the Department would require funding of \$480,000 to purchase and install one (1) scanner at Washington Corrections Center for Women (WCCW) and one (1) scanner at Mission Creek Corrections Center for Women (MCCCW). The intent of the pilot would be to test and evaluate the use of full body scanners at a major and minimum facility, with different incarcerated populations, staffing, and operational considerations. Piloting at these facilities will offer a greater understanding of the successes and challenges of using the technology.

The body scanner installed and piloted at WCCW would be used in the visiting area to screen individuals after having contact visits. At MCCCW, individuals that are returning to the facility following community service work would be screened using the body scanners. In both situations, individuals would be screened using the body scanner and strip searches would be limited to those individuals that cannot be successfully cleared (i.e., employees suspect contraband might be present on the scanned image) or individuals that are pregnant. In addition, certain individuals, such as those deemed high risk or suspected based on intelligence of attempting to introduce contraband, would be subject to both a full body scan and strip search. In these limited cases, the use of modern technology would be verified against trusted search processes.

An Additional Alternative

A secondary, or additional option to reduce the number of post-visit strip searches would be to increase the ability to detect contraband being introduced by facility visitors. In the last year, there have been 24 instances where visitors were discovered attempting to introduce contraband either prior to entering a visit room or during the actual visit. Contraband introduction has also been discovered during special events held in our facilities (not during standard visits) where members of the public have attempted to introduce contraband.

The typical attempt includes the visitor hiding the contraband on their body or in a body cavity, and then the contraband is then retrieved and passed to the incarcerated individual during the visit. It is common in these types of instances for the visitor to utilize the restroom during a visit to retrieve the contraband and place in a more accessible area on their person and then transfer it to the incarcerated person through a kiss or placement in a food or beverage container.

The use of millimeter wave technology, deemed the safest body scanner technology (see [Technology](#) section) to detect or deter contraband introduction during visitors' initial in-processing, after any exit from the visit room, and before reentry (such as restroom use), could serve to eliminate the need to strip search the incarcerated individual post-visit.

As an alternative (or in addition) to the implementation pilot discussed earlier, with funding provided, DOC could purchase one (1) millimeter wave body scanner for screening visitors pre-visit, and one (1) transmission X-ray body scanner for screening incarcerated individuals post-visit to determine where contraband is most likely to be discovered and stopped from being introduced into the facility.

Appendix

Appendix A

DOC 420.310 Searches of Offenders



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APPLICABILITY

PRISON

OFFENDER/SPANISH MANUALS

REVISION DATE

1/1/14

PAGE NUMBER

1 of 6

NUMBER

DOC 420.310

POLICY

TITLE

SEARCHES OF OFFENDERS

REVIEW/REVISION HISTORY:

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SUMMARY OF REVISION/REVIEW:

Adjusted officer references throughout


APPROVED:

Signature on file

BERNARD WARNER, Secretary
 Department of Corrections

12/15/13

 Date Signed

 <p>STATE OF WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS</p> <p>POLICY</p>	APPLICABILITY PRISON OFFENDER/SPANISH MANUALS		
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	TITLE SEARCHES OF OFFENDERS		

REFERENCES:

DOC 100.100 is hereby incorporated into this policy; [ACA 4-4192](#); [ACA 4-4194](#); [DOC 310.000 Orientation for Offenders](#); [DOC 420.311 Dry Cell Search/Watch](#); [DOC 420.312 Body Cavity Search](#); [DOC 420.360 Searches by Canines](#); PREA Standards 115.15(a)-(c)

POLICY:

- I. [4-4192] The Department has established procedures to search offenders to control contraband and provide for its disposition.
- II. All searches will be conducted in a professional manner, while recognizing privacy needs and avoiding unnecessary force, embarrassment, or indignity to the offender being searched.

DIRECTIVE: [4-4192]

- I. General Requirements
 - A. All newly admitted offenders will be provided information on searches during orientation per DOC 310.000 Orientation for Offenders.
 - B. Employees will wear protective gloves when searching any person or article, or the surface of any item, to lessen the possibility of becoming contaminated with blood or body fluids.
- II. Routine Searches
 - A. A routine search may include an electronic, canine, or pat search and will be conducted regularly at designated movement/transfer points and randomly throughout the facility as determined by the Superintendent/designee.
 - B. An electronic search of the personal belongings and the clothed body of an offender may be conducted.
 - C. Any authorized method of canine search per DOC 420.360 Searches by Canines may also be used in conjunction with an electronic search.
 - D. Pat searches will be conducted by trained employees/contract staff. Pat searches of female offenders will only be conducted by female employees/contract staff, except in emergent situations.
 1. Emergent used in this context is limited to:



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- a. Situations in which a delay would result in the likely loss of dangerous contraband,
 - b. Field apprehension of an escapee, and/or
 - c. Unscheduled movement situations (e.g., a crime scene where evacuation of offenders needs to occur immediately, but a check for weapons by pat search needs to be conducted).
2. When a male employee/contract staff pat searches a female offender, a report will be completed in the Incident Management Reporting System (IMRS) before the end of shift. The distribution will include the PREA Coordinator.
3. A pat search may include any of the following:
- a. Patting the hands along the fully clothed body of the offender,
 - b. Removal of the coat, hat, and/or shoes,
 - c. A manual search of all belongings in the offender's immediate possession,
 - d. Visual inspection of nasal passages, hands, hair, ears, and mouth, and
 - e. The removal of hearing aids, dentures, and/or eyeglasses.
- E. Random electronic, pat, and/or canine searches may be conducted for security concerns without individual or particular suspicion.

III. Strip Searches

- A. Strip searches will be conducted:
1. When entering and exiting an Intensive Management Unit.
 2. When entering and/or exiting other secure areas, as identified by the Superintendent.
 3. At Security Level 3, 4, and 5 facilities after direct contact with the public, to include:
 - a. Returning from a location outside the secure perimeter of the facility,



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- b. Returning from a contact visit of any type, or
 - c. Arriving from a non-Department facility or in transit from another Department facility.
- B. A strip search will be conducted when a reasonable belief has been established that the offender is carrying contraband dangerous to self or others, or creates the potential to disrupt the orderly operations of the facility.
- C. Searches of an offender with a prosthetic device(s) will be performed in an area that ensures the offender's privacy and safety when such devices are removed from the offender's immediate possession for a search. Having the offender remove such devices, other than hearing aids, dentures, and/or eyeglasses, will be treated and documented as a strip search.
1. Medical will be consulted when necessary to avoid injury to the offender and damage to the device.
- D. All strip searches will be documented before the search, or as soon as possible after the completion of an emergent strip search. The documentation must contain, at a minimum:
1. Date of search,
 2. Name of offender,
 3. DOC number,
 4. Reason for search, and
 5. Names and gender of employees conducting the search.
- E. [4-4194] A strip search may be conducted at pre-designated movement control points or other locations throughout a facility when:
1. Measures are taken to ensure the privacy of the offender(s) being strip searched,
 2. Movement or programming has occurred that increases the likelihood of contraband introduction, and/or
 3. An employee observes or receives information regarding suspicious behavior on the part of one or more offenders which raises safety/security concerns.
- F. [4-4194] A strip search must be conducted by 2 trained employees.



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1. Staffing will meet the following gender requirements, unless waiting for an employee of the designated gender may result in serious bodily injury to the offender, the employee, or others:
 - a. Strip searches of female offenders will be conducted by female employees.
 - b. Strip searches of male offenders require that one of the employees conducting the search be male. If the second person conducting the strip search is female, she will position herself to observe the employee doing the strip search, but will not be in direct line of sight with the offender.
 2. If a strip search is conducted that does not meet these gender requirements for staffing, a confidential report will be completed in IMRS and submitted before the end of shift. The distribution will include the PREA Coordinator.
- G. [4-4194] A strip search is a visual inspection of an offender which requires him/her to:
1. Remove all clothing items and personal belongings,
 2. Face the employee and spread feet to shoulder width,
 3. Raise arms to shoulder level and open hands, spread fingers, and rotate hands to expose palms and back of hands,
 4. Bend at the waist and run hands through hair vigorously,
 5. Spread and swivel hands a second time,
 6. Permit visual inspection of the ear canal and remove hearing aid, if present,
 7. Pull ears forward to check behind ear and lobe,
 8. Tilt head back for inspection under chin and in nasal passages,
 9. Open the mouth, lift tongue, and pull cheeks and lips away from gum line,
 10. Remove any dentures or false teeth,
 11. Spread and swivel hands a third time,
 12. Raise arms to expose underarms,
 13. Show chest and stomach area,
 14. Raise all excess or rolled flesh, to include breasts of females,
 15. If male, expose the genitals by lifting penis and then scrotum,
 16. If female, assume a squatting position and cough,
 17. Expose bottoms of feet and between toes by turning away from the employee, and
 18. Separate buttocks to expose anus.
- H. A strip search includes a careful search of all clothing items and personal effects.



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IV. Other Searches

- A. Searches for the safe recovery of internally concealed contraband will be conducted per DOC 420.311 Dry Cell Search/Watch.
- B. Searches of the rectal and/or vaginal cavity will be conducted per DOC 420.312 Body Cavity Search.

V. Monitoring and Training

- A. All custody employees and applicable contract staff will receive training in effective and proper search techniques, including methods of documentation. Training will be documented in the employee/contract staff's training record.
- B. Supervisors will monitor search techniques and provide feedback and training to correct any deficiencies.

DEFINITIONS:

The following words/terms are important to this policy and are defined in the glossary section of the Policy Manual: Dangerous Contraband. Other words/terms appearing in this policy may also be defined in the glossary section.

ATTACHMENTS:

None

DOC FORMS:

None

Appendix B

Adani's COMPASS Body Scanner

THE TRUTH IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE NARRATIVE OUR COMPETITORS CREATE!

Are you ready to effectively address contraband issues?

Don't mistakenly invest in the wrong solution.

COMPASS DV is your only choice for patented, UL certified, semi-automated dual view full body scanning.

COMPASS DV offers the flexibility to dial in the picture quality while tracking the dose to individual.

@ 0.25 μ Sv per scan, individuals can be scanned 1000 times per year.
@ 2.00 μ Sv per scan, individuals can be scanned 125 times per year.

Correctional Officers evaluate threats and calculate the appropriate responses. COMPASS DV gives your officers up to 6 scanning modes to choose from, allowing them the option to scan high risk individuals with superior image quality at higher power, and lower risk (trustees, etc.) at a lower setting.



DESIGNED FOR HARSH
CORRECTIONAL ENVIRONMENTS



CONVENIENT - 7 SECOND SCAN TIME



EFFECTIVE - NEW 40 AWG RESOLUTION



SAFE + FLEXIBLE
6 SCANNING MODES STARTING @ 0.25 μ Sv



COMPASS

Only COMPASS
offers optional
X-ray Protective
Cabins



Best in class resolution

Most robust and reliable platform

Lowest radiation rate

Most configuration options

THE MOST EFFECTIVE SOLUTION TO DETECT CONTRABAND LOCATED ON OR IN THE HUMAN BODY



Phone: 844-989-6789
E-mail: info@adanisystems.com
Web: www.adanisystems.com



ADANI
from ideas to solutions

FULL BODY X-RAY SCREENING SYSTEM

CONTRABAND IMAGED:

- WEAPONS - paper, plastic, ceramic, wood, metal
- NARCOTICS - cocaine, methamphetamines, heroin, suboxone, marijuana
- KNIVES AND BLADES - metal & ceramic
- ELECTRONIC DEVICES (including mobile phones)
- SWALLOWED OR INSERTED FOREIGN OBJECTS (self-mutilation accounts for largest return on investment)

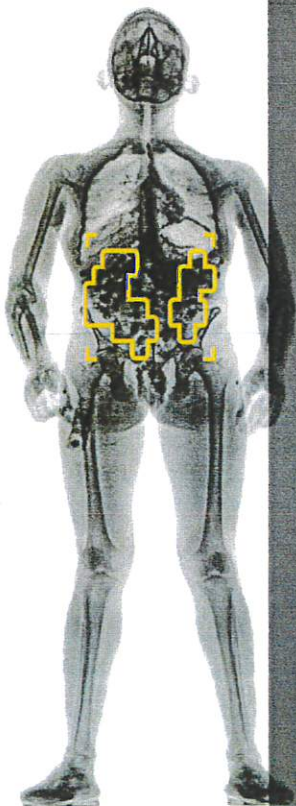
THE ONLY CHASSIS WHICH ALLOWS FOR AN UPGRADE PATH FROM SINGLE VIEW TO DUAL VIEW SCANNING

THE ONLY TRANSMISSION X-RAY FULL BODY SECURITY SCANNER WITH BREAKTHROUGH AUTOMATIC DETECTION CAPABILITY, AN INDUSTRY FIRST

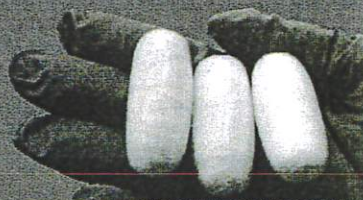


COMPASS INTEGRATION

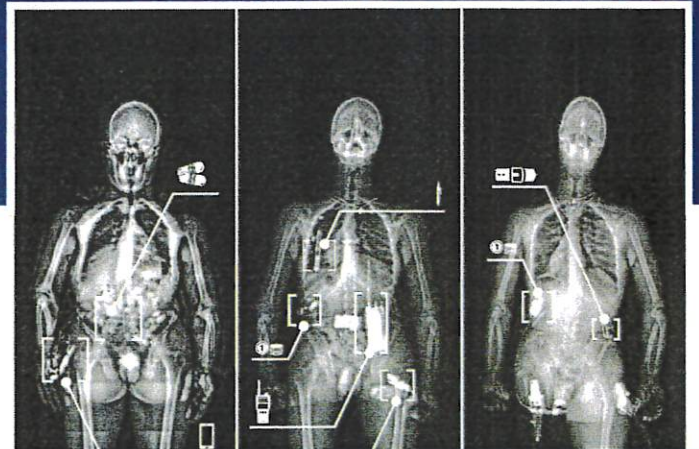
DRUG GUARD



DRUG DETECTION SOFTWARE



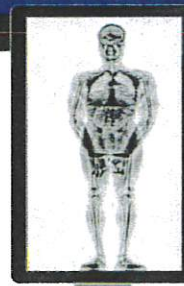
DRUG GUARD is a premium narcotics detection software feature for COMPASS which aids operators in the detection of swallowed contraband



Fully customizable software

Touchscreen

Simple & intuitive operator interface



Appendix C

RadPRO SecurePASS Body Scanner



SECURPASS®

Full Body Security Screening System



RadPRO® SecurPASS® Full Body Security Screening System*

The RadPRO® SecurPASS® Security Screening System is designed to handle certain high-level security needs of prisons, border crossings, jails, and government facilities. Based on unique patented technology, this low-dose X-ray screening system detects many types of illegal substances and weapons, both internally and on the body.

- Detects a wide range of dangerous and illegal substances
- Increases security while minimizing physical searches
- Low X-ray dose
- Able to image prosthetics to identify hidden weapons or contraband

QUICK SPECS

Scans in under 8 seconds
81.9 x 29.1 in (208 x 74 cm) scan area
< 0.25 uSv (0.025 mR) / per scan

* Certain uses and applications may be prohibited in certain jurisdictions; end users are responsible for confirming that their intended use complies with applicable laws and regulations.

RadPRO® SecurPASS® Full Body Security Screening System

FEATURES

- Open, obstruction-free gantry design
- User-friendly operation
- Detects contraband both internally and on the body
- Passenger-friendly inspection of shoes/clothing without removal
- Low X-ray dose
- System does not reveal skin surface or fine anatomical detail
- Hardened steel platform certified to 660 lbs
- Self-calibrating

APPLICATIONS*

Civil Security	airports, seaports, railways, bus stations
Border Security	customs, police
Jail/Prison Security	prisoners, visitors, arrestees
High-Level Security	nuclear power plants, military premises, embassies

GENERAL

Scan Area	819 x 29.1 in (208 x 74 cm)
Scanning Time	under 8 sec
Pixels	3,408 x 3,320

GENERATOR

Configuration	Industrial Grade Monoblock (oil cooled)
Anode Voltage	150 kV
Imaging Options	3 user definable independent settings

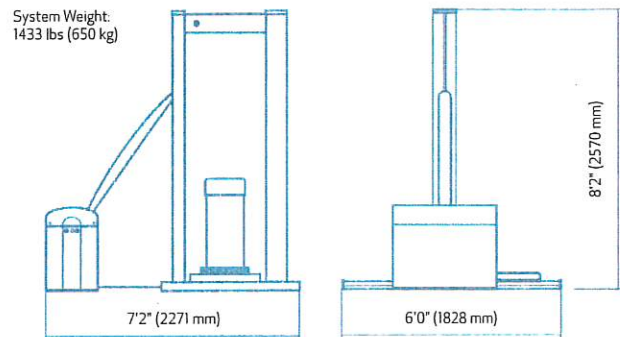
DOSE / INSPECTION

Standard Imaging Technique	< 0.25 uSv (0.025 mR) / per scan
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IMAGING SYSTEM

Monitor	24 in HD monitor (portrait)
Local Storage	960,000 images RAID 1T Hard Drive, Mirrored with a 1T Backup Drive
Image Visualization Time	Real Time
Power	110 V, 30 amps / 60 Hz External line conditioner Uninterrupted Power Supply Internal Step-Transformer

The SecurPASS Full Body Security Screening System is able to image prosthetics to identify hidden narcotics, weapons, contraband, etc. (Make-up, Medication, Personal Items, Special Needs Items, Electronic Devices, Sharp Objects, Sporting Goods, Guns/Firearms, Tools, Martial Arts/Self Defense Items, Explosive/Flammable Materials, Disabling Chemicals, Food/Drinks)



* Certain uses and applications may be prohibited in certain jurisdictions; end users are responsible for confirming that their intended use complies with applicable laws and regulations.

VIRTUAL IMAGING

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www.usa.canon.com/dr | 866-288-9729
5600 Broken Sound Blvd., Boca Raton, FL 33487

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