 <p style="text-align: center;">KENTUCKY CORRECTIONS Policies and Procedures</p>	Policy Number	Total Pages
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	MAY 15 2024	
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Authority/References KRS 196.035; 197.020, 197.110 N.F.P.A. 101 Life Safety Code, "Fire Safety in Correctional Institutions" Published by the N.F.P.A.; ACA 5-ACI-2A-02, 5-ACI-3B-01 through 5- ACI-3B-04, 2-CO-2A-01, 2-CO-2A-02, 2-CO- 3B-01 P & P ACA 4-APPFS-3F-02, 4-APPFS-3F-03, CI-06-01-01	FIRE SAFETY	

I. DEFINITIONS

None

II. POLICY and PROCEDURES

A. General

Fire protection shall be regulated by the State Fire Marshal's office. The regulations shall be the National Fire Protection Association (N.F.P.A.) 101 Life Safety Code. Technical questions shall be referred to the State Fire Marshal's Office.

B. Background

Fire is a continuing hazard in correctional institutions since inmates and staff members are frequently locked in buildings and cells. This lockup may prevent staff and inmates from leaving the area without assistance. The problem is complicated by many modern materials, like foam plastic used in types of cushioned furniture, mattresses and pillows. Burnt foam plastic emits toxic fumes that may cause death. The National Fire Protection Association designed the Simplified Fire Safety System to reduce the probability of fire. If a fire occurs, the plan provides for appropriate action to evacuate and to contain or put out the fire. The plan also provides for staff training and other aspects of fire safety.

C. The Simplified Fire Safety System

The Simplified Fire Safety System is a program that provides maximum protection

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against fatalities from fire. It shall be used in addition to the advice and requirements of the State Fire Marshal's Office. The system consists of five (5) components as follows:

1. Ignition Control

This component provides for the elimination of potential fire sources so that a fire cannot be started accidentally or deliberately by the control of matches, lighters, electrical appliances and extension cords. An inmate grievance mechanism, that is functional and responsive, aids in eliminating the frustration that leads to fire setting;

2. Fuel Control

This component provides for the control and elimination of potential fuel sources that pose extreme danger, and to minimize danger. Potential fuels include magazines, newspapers, books and wooden furniture as well as more commonly understood items like foam type padding, plywood, particle board and ceiling materials other than fire resistant Gypsum board;

3. Occupant Protection

This component requires providing reliable evacuation procedures to a safe and secure area or, if necessary, providing features "for defending in place";

4. Fire Detection and Suppression

This component requires providing for early detection of fire through the use of a smoke detector; the use of a fire alarm system which notifies occupants of a fire; the provision of automatic suppression (automatic sprinklers), and provisions for manual suppression, which includes fire extinguishers, fire hydrants and hoses and, if feasible, a fire brigade with suitable equipment; and

5. Planning and Training Operations

This component requires staff and inmate education and training; emergency procedure plans; fire drills and, if feasible, formation and training of a fire brigade.

D. Specific Instructions

1. Ignition Control

- a. An institution may limit the use of electrical appliances and extension cords.

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- (1) Appliances and extension cords shall be:
 - (a) UL approved; and
 - (b) Rated within the capabilities of the buildings' electrical distribution system.
- (2) A homemade, altered, or damaged appliance or extension cord shall not be allowed.

2. Fuel Control

a. Quantities of Fuel

Each institution may impose restrictions on the quantity of newspapers, books, letters, furniture or other flammable items that an inmate may possess.

b. Types of Fuels

- (1) Correctional facilities shall purchase and use only mattresses which have cover and batting that meets current ACA Standard 5-ACI-3B-03, Federal Standard-DOC-FF-4-72 as amended, and California Technical Bulletin 121.
- (2) Furniture which has foam-type padding shall have fire resistant covering.
- (3) Furniture shall be of non-flammable construction.
- (4) Flammable materials (particle board, press board, plywood, plastic materials, wood panels, and flammable ceiling materials) shall not be used in new construction, renovation or other institutional improvements. All proposed materials shall be referred to the State Fire Marshal's Office for approval or meet current fire codes.

c. Arrangements and Storage of Fuels

- (1)
 - (a) A flammable item or flammable liquid like petroleum, oil-based paint, lacquer thinners, and dyes, mattresses, pillows and other items that pose particular fire hazards shall be stored in a building away from living and sleeping areas.
 - (b) A flammable and combustible liquid shall not be

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stored in a stairway, exit, or passageway.

- (c) An approved container shall be used for storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids.
- (d) An inside storage room shall meet the required fire-resistive rating.
- (e) A flammable and combustible liquid storage room shall be labeled "Flammable – Keep Fire Away".
- (f) Fire protection for the flammable and combustible liquid storage room shall include a sprinkler, water spray, carbon dioxide or other system approved by a nationally recognized testing laboratory for this purpose. At least one (1) portable fire extinguisher having a rating of not less than 20-B units shall be located outside of, but no more than ten (10) feet from, the door opening.
- (g) Electrical wiring and equipment located in the storage room shall be approved for Class I, Division 1, Hazardous Locations.

(2) Occupant Protection

An institution shall have an evacuation plan for its buildings. A copy of the fire evacuation plan for each building shall be posted at normal exits, stairways and other points, as necessary, to ensure that every occupant, including visitors, has an opportunity to learn the evacuation routes. Precaution shall be taken to ensure that all fire exits and crash gates can be opened within a very short period of time. Staff with the necessary key shall remain in the immediate vicinity of all living areas after lockup. Each exit shall be marked with signs required by the N.F.P.A. Life Safety Code. On future renovations, the institution shall comply with fire safety regulations.

3. Detection and Suppression Activities

- a. An institution that has fire detection and automatic sprinkler systems and alarm systems shall keep the system in good repair, conduct a weekly inspection of and monitor the detection system at all times. Any institution not having a system shall request funds for the system in the next biennial budget.
- b. An institution without smoke detection systems shall install individual smoke detectors in all living and sleeping areas in sufficient numbers and at locations to provide coverage for these areas.

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- c. An institution without an automatic alarm or pull station shall devise a fire warning system. This system shall include who and how notification shall be made in a fire.
 - d. An institution shall post Fire Bills. The bill shall be posted near all normal exits, fire extinguishers and telephones. The Fire Bill shall instruct personnel in what to do in a fire and shall include:
 - (1) A requirement to alert all occupants of the building.
 - (2) Who is to be notified and how notification shall be made.
 - (3) Evacuation instructions.
 - (4) Whether fires shall be fought by on-site personnel.
 - e. All Fire and Safety equipment, for example, fire extinguisher, fire hydrant and fire brigade equipment, shall be installed and maintained as required by the State Fire Marshal. An extinguisher, standpipe, fire hydrant and other fire safety equipment shall be inspected at least monthly and more often if deemed necessary. Each extinguisher and standpipe shall have instructions posted nearby giving information on how to use the equipment including the types of fire on which it may be used. In addition to a monthly inspection, fire hydrants shall be flow tested quarterly.
 - f. A comprehensive monthly inspection of the institution shall be completed by a qualified fire and safety officer for compliance with safety and fire prevention standards using attachment II. Additionally, a weekly fire and safety inspection of the institution shall be completed by a qualified departmental staff member using attachment I.
4. Planning and Training
- a. Fire safety training shall be provided for all custody staff. This training shall include use of firefighting equipment, evacuation procedures and reporting procedures.
 - b. Each institution shall appoint a fire safety officer. At a major institution, this shall be that person's primary duty. At other institutions, this may be an additional duty. This staff member, under appropriate supervision, shall have primary responsibility for all fire related activities. In addition, each institution shall appoint a Fire Safety Committee consisting of the Fire Safety Officer and other staff and inmates as desired and necessary to ensure effective operation. This

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committee shall meet monthly to review the status of fire safety within the institution.

- c. Each inmate shall, during orientation, be educated as to the fire bill, fire evacuation procedures, the use of on-site firefighting equipment and the danger of fuel accumulation and storage of inappropriate materials.
- d. Staff and inmates shall receive refresher training on an annual basis.
- e. Each institution shall coordinate with the local fire department for fire protection and in its fire safety program.
- f. Fire brigades, if formed, shall meet the requirements of the State Fire Marshal concerning training, maintenance and exercising of equipment.
- g. Each institution shall conduct fire drills in all locations, including administrative areas, on at least a quarterly basis.
- h. All parts of the fire safety system shall be exercised on at least a quarterly basis in conjunction with the above fire drill. This exercise shall include:
 - (1) A designated area that the fire is presumed to have occurred.
 - (2) A drill requirement that all appropriate staff and fire departments be notified.
 - (3) That the area be evacuated.
 - (4) That appropriate firefighting equipment, including the fire brigade, be brought to the vicinity of the fire and that hydrants, standpipes and other firefighting means in the area be tested.

E. Specific Instructions for Probation & Parole

All Probation & Parole facilities shall abide by the Simplified Fire Safety System as outlined in this policy, as well as instruction and requirements from the State Fire Marshal's Office.

1. Ignition Control

Safety protocols shall include assessment of potential fire sources to avoid accidental or deliberate fires. Probation and Parole may restrict offenders from entry into a Probation and Parole office with potential fire sources like lighters

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or matches.

2. Fuel Control

Probation and Parole offices shall safeguard flammable items including paper products and combustible liquids. Electrical wiring and appliances, computer equipment, and storage rooms shall be clear of fire hazards.

3. Occupant Protection

Each Probation and Parole office shall have a written emergency plan that includes an evacuation plan to be used if a major emergency occurs. A publicly posted evacuation route shall be visible at normal exits and other points, as necessary. Each posted evacuation floor plan shall clearly mark exits and utilize primary and secondary exit routes. Each exit shall be marked with signs required by the N.F.P.A. Life Safety Code. The emergency plan shall be reviewed annually and updated if necessary.

4. Fire Detection and Suppression Activities

a. Probation and Parole offices shall conduct monthly visual safety inspections of all fire safety equipment, including fire extinguishers, smoke detectors, fire warning systems, and fire suppression systems to make sure equipment is visibly in good repair and to ensure a safe working environment. All fire safety equipment shall be installed, maintained, and inspected as required by the State Fire Marshal's office.

b. Any fire or safety hazards or concerns noted in the monthly safety inspection shall be reported immediately. A safety report shall be submitted quarterly to the Director's Office containing monthly safety inspection documentation.

c. Each Probation and Parole office shall undergo an annual fire safety inspection by a qualified professional.

5. Planning and Training

a. Fire safety training shall be provided to all staff, to include use of fire extinguishers and response, notification, and evacuation procedures.

b. Each Probation and Parole district shall appoint a fire safety officer to undertake safety inspection and training responsibilities.

c. Each Probation and Parole office shall conduct annual fire and

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emergency drills. The evacuation drill shall include testing of emergency response protocols.

F. Specific Instructions for Central Office and Correctional Industries Headquarters

Central Office and Correctional Industries Headquarters shall abide by the Simplified Fire Safety System as outlined in this policy, as well as instruction and requirements from the State Fire Marshal's Office.

1. Ignition Control

Safety protocols shall include assessment of potential fire sources to avoid accidental or deliberate fires.

2. Fuel Control

Facilities shall safeguard flammable items, including but not limited to, paper products and combustible liquids. Electrical wiring and appliances, computer equipment, and storage rooms shall be clear of fire hazards.

3. Occupant Protection

Central Office and Correctional Industries Headquarters shall have a written emergency plan that includes an evacuation plan to be used if a major emergency occurs. Central Office may utilize the emergency plans of the facilities management if applicable. A publicly posted evacuation route shall be visible at normal exits and other points, as necessary. Each posted evacuation floor plan shall clearly mark exits and utilize primary and secondary exit routes. Each exit shall be marked with signs required by the N.F.P.A. Life Safety Code. The emergency plan shall be reviewed annually and updated if necessary.

4. Fire Detection and Suppression Activities


a. Central Office and Correctional Industries Headquarters shall conduct monthly visual safety inspections of all fire safety equipment, including fire extinguishers, smoke detectors, fire warning systems, and fire suppression systems to make sure equipment is visibly in good repair and to ensure a safe working environment. All fire safety equipment shall be installed, maintained, and inspected as required by the State Fire Marshal's office. In the CHR building where the main Central Office is located, and the 127 building, the Department shall obtain relevant safety and inspection documentation from facilities management.

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- b. Each Central Office facility and Correctional Industries Headquarters shall undergo an annual fire safety inspection by a qualified professional.

5. Planning and Training

- a. Fire safety training shall be provided to all staff, to include use of fire extinguishers and response, notification, and evacuation procedures.
- b. A fire safety officer or trained staff member shall be utilized to undertake safety inspection and training responsibilities.
- c. Correctional Industries Headquarters shall conduct annual fire and emergency drills. The evacuation drill shall include testing of emergency response protocols. Central Office shall comply with the facilities management annual fire and emergency drills protocols. These drills shall include testing of emergency response protocols according to the facilities management requirements.

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Authority/References CPP 9.8 KRS 72.020, 72.025, 196.035, 197.020, 218A.010, 500.080, 520.010 ACA 4-4202, 4-4206, 2-CO-1E-01	8.7	3
	May 12, 2020	September 1, 2020
	NOTIFICATION OF CRITICAL INCIDENT	

I. DEFINITIONS

"Contraband" is defined by KRS 520.010(1), and shall include a dangerous instrument as defined in KRS 500.080(3), an escape device, any amount of controlled substance as defined in KRS 218A.010(8), marijuana, or intoxicant.

"Serious physical injury" is defined by KRS 500.080(15).

II. POLICY and PROCEDURE

An appropriate and expedient response to a critical incident shall be essential for safety and restoration of normal operations. It is essential that appropriate assisting agencies, personnel or family be notified promptly.

A. State Police Notification

If the institution suspects felonious activity, the Kentucky State Police shall be notified immediately by the Warden, Duty Officer, or Internal Affairs Officer. Pending arrival of the State Police, the Warden or Duty Officer shall:

1. Place all suspects and inmate witnesses or complainants in custody, as may be necessary to maintain security.
2. If the scene of the occurrence and its condition may be relevant to the investigation, take necessary steps to maintain the location in the condition it appeared during the alleged offense.
3. Identify and preserve all physical property which may be relevant to the investigation including any weapon and clothing of suspect and victim in order to ensure its availability for use as evidence.
4. Require written reports from all institutional personnel who may have any relevant knowledge or information concerning the offense.

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a. The report shall be completed prior to the employee's departure from the institution at the end of his tour of duty.

b. If there is doubt if a particular individual has full knowledge or information concerning the occurrence, a written report shall be completed.

5. If in the opinion of the Warden or Duty Officer, the crime scene may not remain stable or intact and may be disturbed due to an unavoidable circumstance, every effort shall be made to obtain photographic or videotaped documentation of the scene.

6. A private citizen may be ordered to leave an institution or other Department of Corrections operated property. If the person refuses to leave, the State Police shall be called immediately. The State Police shall be requested to evict the person from the grounds.

7. If the staff at a particular institution has reasonable suspicion to suspect a person possesses contraband, that person may be detained and the State Police shall be immediately notified (See CPP 9.8 – Search Policy).

B. Notification of Central Office Staff

In the case of homicide or other unnatural death, serious assaults on staff, visitor or inmate, escape, riots, major fire or other serious disruption of institutional operations, the warden shall, as circumstances allow, personally inform the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Adult Institutions of the event.

C. Deaths

1. In any occurrence of death, the Warden or Duty Officer shall immediately contact the institutional physician or doctor on call and the appropriate officials as set forth in KRS 72.020.

2. Once the physician at the scene pronounces the person dead, the body shall not be moved without the authorization of the county coroner.


D. Notification of Family

In any case of death or serious physical injury the immediate family, if known, shall be notified by telephone as soon as possible. Inmate families shall not be notified of inmate hospitalizations unless the reasons for the admission are deemed to be life threatening. It shall be the decision of the warden if family will be allowed to visit during hospitalization.

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E. Employee Criminal Activity

All investigations involving employee criminal activity shall be coordinated with the Warden, the State Police and both the Office of Legal Services and the Department of Corrections Personnel Office.

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Authority/References KRS 196.035, 197.020, 197.110, 211.842-852 902 KAR 100:019, 902 KAR 100:165 ANSI/HPS N43.17-2009 (as amended) CPP 9.8, 9.23	Subject RADIATION SAFETY PROGRAM	

I. DEFINITIONS

“Declared pregnant woman” means a woman who has voluntarily informed the Department of Corrections, in writing with a letter signed by a physician or medical provider, of her pregnancy and the estimated date of conception. The declaration remains in effect for ten (10) months after the estimated date of conception or until the declared pregnant woman withdraws the declaration, whichever occurs first.

“Operator” means any staff member associated with the operation of the full-body scanner whose responsibilities include at least one of the following: initiating or stopping the scan, verifying the system is operating correctly, providing information and instructions to the screened individuals, and controlling access to the inspection zone. This does not include other employees, such as individuals who may be remotely viewing the image results but are not directly responsible for other functions.

“Operator training” means the training received in accordance with the manufacturer’s specifications of the WBI device, any Departmental training, and the standards contained in ANSI/HPS N43.17-2009 (as amended).

“Radiation dosimeter” means an instrument for measuring and monitoring exposure to doses of radiation over a period of time.

“Radiation Safety Coordinator” means an individual assigned by the Warden with an established set of duties and responsibilities who is responsible for administering the radiation protection program for the WBI system and institution.

“Radiation survey” means a survey required by manufacturer specifications or ANSI/HPS N43.17-2009 (as amended).

“Supervisor” means the staff supervising daily operation of the WBI device who can perform all functions of the operator level and who is authorized to accomplish password-protected functions as determined by the Warden and as specified by the manufacturer’s manuals and procedures.

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“Whole Body Imaging” or “WBI” means a low dose, non-medical, ionizing radiation system used to body scan inmates, staff, and all visitors to produce an x-ray image of the entire body to detect and prevent the possession and introduction of contraband.

“X-ray property screening system” means a device used for non-medical screening, non-human materials (i.e. personal belongings, mail, packages), to detect and deter contraband.

II. POLICY and PROCEDURE

A. Radiation Safety Program

1. The use of Whole Body Imaging on staff, visitors, and inmates or an X-ray property screening system shall be used to mitigate the introduction, possession, and use of weapons and other contraband within Department of Corrections (DOC) institutions to protect institutional security, staff, visitors, and inmates.
2. The Radiation Safety Coordinator shall ensure the WBI device and X-ray property screening system is registered and complies with any applicable Federal, state, and local regulations.
3. The institution shall adhere to the requirements of 902 KAR 100:165 concerning notices, reports, and instructions to staff.

B. Radiation Dose Limitations

1. The radiation dose delivered to a human subject should be as low as reasonably achievable, while meeting the desired detection performance.
2. The radiation dose delivered to the operator of a WBI device should not exceed an annual effective dose of 1 millisievert (1 mSv).
3. Subjects being scanned shall not exceed an annual effective dose of 250 micro sieverts (250 μ Sv).
4. An inspection zone shall be established around the WBI device where bystanders are prohibited while the device is in use. Radiation doses outside this inspection zone should not exceed 2 micro-rem in any one (1) hour.
5. A declared pregnant woman shall be screened. The radiation dose delivered to a declared pregnant woman shall not exceed an accumulated effective dose of 125 micro sieverts (125 μ Sv) during the pregnancy. A staff member choosing to declare pregnancy shall be issued an individual fetal dosimeter that shall be worn at the waist.

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6. Individuals with a non-pregnancy medical condition that may receive adverse effects from WBI screening shall not be screened. Any individual with such status shall inform institutional staff prior to being screened and provide written medical documentation.
7. Scanning of children under the age of eighteen (18) shall only be completed on the lowest setting, single view.

C. Scheduled Maintenance

The Radiation Safety Coordinator shall supervise necessary device maintenance and repairs according to manufacturer specifications. Maintenance and radiation surveys shall be performed only by qualified individuals, preferably the manufacturer's representatives. The Maintenance Branch Supervisor or designee shall document and maintain all maintenance and repairs performed on the device.

D. Radiation Survey

1. The Radiation Safety Coordinator shall supervise the completion of all radiation surveys.
2. Radiation survey results shall include, at a minimum, subject dose, radiation leakage, inspection zone, and any other parameter required by the manufacturer.
3. Radiation surveys shall be performed at the following:
 - a. Upon installation;
 - b. At least once every twelve (12) months;
 - c. After any maintenance that affects the radiation shielding or X-ray production components;
 - d. After any incident that may have damaged the system in such a way that radiation leakage may occur; and
 - e. As required by the manufacturer.

E. Radiation Dosimeter

A radiation dosimeter shall be provided for WBI devices. The dosimeter shall be inspected quarterly. The Radiation Safety Coordinator accountable for WBI equipment shall schedule quarterly dosimeter inspections. Radiation dosimeter inspection results shall be made available to staff operating the WBI machines or X-ray property screening system upon request.

F. Training

1. The Radiation Safety Coordinator, in collaboration with the DOC Division

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of Corrections Training, shall ensure staff operating the WBI system and X-ray property screening system are trained to use the device in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. Staff shall be expected to comply with the training requirements outlined in ANSI/HPS N43.17-2009 (as amended).

2. At a minimum, training shall include:
 - a. Radiation safety training, including:
 - (1) Types of radiation;
 - (2) Sources of magnitude of common exposures;
 - (3) Units of measurement; and
 - (4) Time, distance, and shielding;
 - b. Basic risk communication concepts;
 - c. Biological effects of radiation and radiation risks;
 - d. Pre-operational checks;
 - e. Subject positioning;
 - f. Image interpretation;
 - g. Threat and contraband recognition;
 - h. Operating and emergency procedures including response to warnings, malfunctions, or damage;
 - i. Safety hazards (e.g., unauthorized disassembly of the system);
 - j. Physical security procedures to prevent unauthorized use or access;
 - k. Operator awareness and control of inspection zones;
 - l. Maintenance;
 - m. Familiarity with the information being provided to the inmate;
 - n. Concept of As Low As Reasonably Achievable (ALARA);
 - o. Supervised practical operations;
 - p. Requests for medical accommodations and scan exclusion; and
 - q. Administrator training.
3. All employees who work around the WBI system or will be scanned by the system repetitively as a condition of employment shall be provided with the following training during new employee orientation:
 - a. Basic radiation awareness training;
 - b. Safety rules pertaining to radiation and other hazards; and
 - c. Promptly reporting any condition which may lead to the violation of this policy or any unnecessary exposure to radiation.
4. Refresher training shall be provided annually as a part of in-service training.
5. Periodic updates shall be provided if the WBI system or relevant threats change.
6. Operator training records, including the confidentiality acknowledgement

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form, shall be maintained by the institution and according to the Division of Corrections Training requirements.

7. Training records shall include at a minimum an outline of the training, an acknowledgement of understanding of the Radiation Safety Program, and attendance sheet with date and signatures of attendees.

G. Required Signage

1. Signs shall be conspicuously posted indicating that all members of the public shall stand behind designated locations during the scanning process.
2. The Radiation Safety Coordinator shall ensure the Cabinet for Health and Family Services form KR-441, Notice to Employees, and 902 KAR 100:019 and 100:165 are conspicuously posted with each machine within the institution.
3. The institution shall post conspicuous signage indicating where individuals shall stand in areas adjacent to WBI usage (signs indicating that subjects shall not proceed beyond "this point" while scanners are in use).
4. A sign shall be posted in an area visible to an individual immediately prior to being screened that compares the dose of a commonly known source of radiation to the dose to be delivered.
5. A sign shall be posted that advises pregnant and potentially pregnant females that they shall not be screened by a WBI and that they shall follow CPP 9.23, Whole Body Imaging.
6. Signs required by subsections 2–5 of this section shall be in English and Spanish.

H. Documentation

1. The Warden shall determine who shall retrieve and maintain all records concerning the Radiation Safety Program. The Radiation Safety Coordinator shall ensure that all required forms and notices are completed and forwarded to appropriate staff designated for recordkeeping. DOC staff shall be expected to comply with recordkeeping requirements outlined in ANSI/HPS N43.17-2009 (as amended), and the records retention schedule.
2. The Radiation Safety Coordinator or designee shall collect and maintain the records to show the dose limits outlined above are being met and the number of scans routinely conducted on staff and inmates does not exceed the ANSI Standard.

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3. The institutional Training Coordinator shall ensure each operator's training records are current and maintained, including sufficient information to show compliance with the training requirements in this policy.
4. The institutional Maintenance Supervisor or designee shall maintain any records of radiation surveys, upgrades, modifications, maintenance, and repair records for the life of the system.
5. Operator manuals shall be maintained with WBI devices and X-ray property screening systems.

Inmate Information Sheet on Whole Body Imaging Devices

Background:

The possession and use of weapons and other contraband by inmates seriously jeopardizes the overall safety and security of our institutions for both staff and inmates. The Whole Body Imaging System Program is being introduced to complement already existing procedures for contraband detection that include metal detectors, X-ray machines, alcohol and drug detection devices, etc. In some cases, inmates must submit to the Whole Body Imaging System as a requirement for working in certain areas.

Safety and Privacy:

The FDA has approved the use of these devices including those screening systems that use low-dose backscatter and transmission ionizing radiation technology. All these technologies have been proven to be safe and effective for screening members of the general public as well as safe for both operators and those in the vicinity of the operating device. People are exposed to ionizing radiation every day, much of it naturally occurring in the environment.

The same type of radiation is found in our food supplies and in many consumer products such as smoke detectors. Everyone who flies in an airplane receives ionizing radiation. For comparison, 50 scans from a typical whole body imaging device that uses ionizing radiation is the equivalent to about 2 hours of air travel at 39,000 ft.

How it works:

Inmates shall stand in front of the device with their legs spread slightly and arms extended away from their sides while the scan is taken, this takes approximately 8 seconds to process. The number of scans required at one screening is based on the technology deployed. Should the subject move during the scan, the scan will be repeated. For whole body imaging devices using ionizing radiation, several federal guidelines/standards such as ANSI Standard ANSI/HPS N43.17-2009 (as amended), NCRP Commentary No.16, and ISCORS Technical Report 2008-1 dated July 2008 all provide additional guidance.