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Withheld pursuant to/removed as

s.12;s.15;s.13

	North Fraser Pretrial Centre Standard Operating Procedures	
BRITISH COLUMBIA	Body Scanner	
	Date Issued: August 1, 2017	E. Smith, Warden

1.1 General

The full body scanning system is a screening tool used to detect the existence of contraband concealed
s.15 The full body scanning system is used as part of the North Fraser Pretrial Centre's drug interdiction and security program.

1.2 Authority

The body scanner shall be used in accordance with ACP s.1.15.1 Search authority and s.1.15.4 Ground for searches of inmates.

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The full body scanning system will only be operated by correctional staff who have received operator training by a qualified person.

Each operator will use their personal login and password when operating the full body scanning system.

2.2 Scanner Use

1. The full body scanner shall be used to scan inmates entering or leaving a correctional centre including:
- New admissions;
- Transfers to or from another correctional centre; and
- Off-site court appearances;

2. The full body scanner may be used to scan inmates:
- Attending off-site appointments;
- Attending off-site work programs; or,
- Suspected of possessing contraband.

The full body scanning system is an additional search tool and will not replace the requirement for an inmate to be frisk searched or strip searched.

2.3 Refusal

An inmate who refuses to consent to participate in a full body scan may be confined separately under section 17(1)(c) of the Correction Act Regulation until consent for the full body scan is obtained, or the warden or designate is satisfied the placement is no longer required.
The correctional supervisor of classification will ensure that the inmate is informed that they are being kept separate due to refusal and give the inmate the opportunity to give up any contraband they may have on their person.

When applicable, the assistant deputy warden of regulations will ensure that the CAR 17 (1)(c) form is completed and a copy given to the inmate. In the event that an inmate is held separately as noted, the provisions in NFCP SOP 1.42 Dry Cell Protocols shall be considered.

When it has been confirmed that the inmate has disposed of the contraband, s.15 s.15 or at the completion of the seventy two hour CAR 17 placement, the inmate will be rescanned to determine whether or not there continues to be contraband in his their body.

2.4 Transgender Inmates

Inmates that identify as transgender will follow the same scanning procedures as all other inmates. Should a transgender inmate be on their monthly cycle, they will be asked to remove the sanitary napkin or tampon in the presence of a female officer should there be any reason to believe that it is impeding the findings of the scan.

1.6 Pregnant Inmates

Scanning will be in accordance with Adult Custody Policy.

1.7 Inmates with Mobility Restrictions

If the inmate is unable to stand on the platform unassisted, other approved contraband detection tools as indicated in ACP s. 1.17.7 are used.

1.8 Image Retention

An electronic file will be created and retained within the whole body x-ray scanner system software for all inmates who are scanned. Filed scans may be used for future comparison purposes.

- Each scan will be filed with the following information entered:
  - Reason for conducting the scan
  - Whether the inmate is pregnant or possibly pregnant
  - Whether the scan appears to be positive or negative
  - The appearance of contraband detected
  - The appearance of non-contraband items (metal plates, pins, prosthetics, etc.)

1.8 Documentation

Each use of the full body scanner is documented in the CORNET client log using record type 'Body Scanner'. The record title identifies the level of Microsieverts the inmate was scanned with.

A copy of all documentation for the use of radiation emitting devices will be stored in the operator console of the whole body scanning x-ray system. These documents include the following:

- X-ray Radiation Survey

- Installation Verification
- Service call records
- Operator Manual

Cliff: 518745
Date: November 28, 2016

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND SOLICITOR GENERAL
CORRECTIONS BRANCH
BRIEFING NOTE

PURPOSE: For information for Mark Sieben, Deputy Solicitor General

ISSUE: Pilot project for full body scanners in provincial correctional centres

BACKGROUND:

- BC Corrections requires full body scanners in correctional centres to mitigate the risk of contraband drugs coming into the centres.
- The volume and potency of contraband drugs in centres has increased significantly, as has the number of incidents associated with drug use (overdoses, violent behaviour, staff and inmate safety).
- The equipment currently used in centres cannot detect concealed contraband drugs.
- The new Okanagan Correctional Centre (OCC) will have a full body scanner installed as part of the facility project implementation, which will form part of the provincial pilot.
- BC Corrections recommends that the pilot be expanded to the three additional centres - the two pretrial centres and the provincial women's centre, located in the lower mainland.

DISCUSSION:

- Contraband substances in correctional centres such as non-prescription drugs, weapons, and cell phones pose significant risks to the security of the centre, as well as the safety of staff, inmates and the public.
- s.15

- The ability to detect concealed contraband is limited due to inmate human rights and privacy considerations, the logistical complexities associated with body checks and monitoring, and the detection equipment currently available in centres.
  Significant inmate injury and deaths have occurred in custody as a result of undetected concealed contraband bursting or leaking within inmates' bodies.
- BC Corrections employs a number of contraband interdiction strategies during inmate intake and transfer processes, during the course of routine centre operations, and when intelligence protocols indicate the potential existence of contraband in a centre.
- Equipment currently in place include ion mobility spectrometry devices (ion scanners) for detecting drug particulate on mail or personal belongings, and body orifice security scanners (BOSS chairs) and walk-through metal scanners for detecting concealed metal objects. s.15

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- Risks associated with drug contraband in a centre include:
  - inmate overdoses;
  - inmate deaths;
  - violent and challenging inmate behaviour due to drug influences and drug-seeking;
  - compromised safety of staff and inmates, including staff exposure to harmful high-potency drugs;
  - the inability to effectively treat addictions and related health/mental health issues; and
  - drug-related criminal behaviour in custody, e.g. drugs being used as currency to carry out gang-related activity such as assaults and violent acts.
- Risks affecting other justice sector partners and the public include:
  - threats against inmates' families as a means of coercing inmates to pack drugs into the centre;
  - inmates who are released on bail or probation who intentionally commit crimes or breach conditions in order to pack drugs into a centre; and
  - inmates serving intermittent sentences (e.g. multiple weekends) repeatedly packing drugs into the centre.
- Recent increases in the availability of high potency narcotics such as fentanyl and carfentanyl has exacerbated the volume and challenges of drug use and risks in correctional centres. Reported inmate overdoses have increased by over three times since 2014 (11 in 2014, 25 in 2015, and 40 to date in 2016).
- Full body scanners in correctional centres will allow for the detection of non-metal objects on a person's body s.15 without removing clothes or making physical contact.
- Full body scanners are fairly recent technology, with the first airport security application being installed in 2007. Correctional facilities in the USA began adopting them in 2012. Earlier this year, Ontario Corrections completed a pilot and is in the process of implementing full body scanners in all 26 correctional centres.

CURRENT STATUS:

- Following consultation with Ontario Corrections, a policy and application review, a privacy and impact analysis (PIA), and procurement assistance from the Ministry of Technology, Innovation and Citizens' Services (MTICS), BC Corrections arranged for the installation of a full body scanner in the new OCC as the initial step in a provincial pilot.
- BC Corrections recommends expanding the pilot to three additional centres: Surrey Pretrial Services Centre (SPSC), North Fraser Pretrial Centre (NFPC) in Port Coquitlam, and Alouette Correctional Centre (ACCW) in Maple Ridge.
- The two pretrial centres have the highest turnover in inmates and the highest populations of the Province's nine male centres, and ACCW is the primary provincial centre for holding remanded and sentenced female inmates.
- BC Corrections selected the Visiontec Soter RS Full Body Scanner manufactured by OD Security as the preferred model for OCC following an RFP process in October 2016. This model has widespread use in prisons, airports, police and customs facilities, and is also the model selected by Ontario Corrections for use in their 26 correctional centres.

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FISCAL IMPACTS:

- The total cost for the OCC acquisition was approximately $0.270M including equipment, on-site staff training, and a ten-year preventative maintenance plan including mandatory annual radiation survey and verification check. This was funded as part of the OCC capital project.
- The estimated cost for the pilot expansion to three additional centres is estimated at a maximum of $0.810M.
- Purchases of additional equipment would be pursuant to an appropriate procurement process. This may result in cost savings due to a quantity purchase and training efficiencies.
- It is anticipated that the increased staffing and operating costs associated with contraband drugs in correctional centres are significant, due to:
    - drug detection, search and other interdiction processes;
    - separate confinement and monitoring when the existence of drugs are suspected;
    - hospital escort and security requirements when inmates require care;
    - healthcare contract impacts (e.g. physician and nursing services); and
    - sheriff services impacts due to inmate search and transport impacts.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

- The existing infrastructure at the additional centres will accommodate the space and power requirements outlined by the supplier. No significant modifications will be required.
- The equipment meets all applicable building code and safety requirements of the Province and the municipalities in which the centres are located.
- The ability to carry out less invasive body searches is expected to assist and reduce risks associated with Sheriff Services' transfer processes.
- The implementation of full body scanners at correctional centres will reduce the number of overdoses and drug-related deaths in custody, and resulting litigation.

PROGRAM RISKS:

- BC Corrections is subject to significant risks related to inmate safety and health, and the risk of litigation due to inmate injury and deaths. Installation of full body scanners will help mitigate this risk.

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OTHER MINISTRIES IMPACTED/CONSULTED:

- The Ministry of Technology, Innovation and Citizens' Services, Purchasing Services, will assist with procurement of the equipment.
- The Ministry of Attorney General, Court Services Branch, will be consulted on alignments, efficiencies and benefits relating to Sheriff Services transport to/from correctional centres.

Prepared by:
Dave Friesen
Deputy Provincial Director
Adult Custody Division
Corrections Branch
250.952.7301

Approved by:
Brent Merchant
Assistant Deputy Minister
Corrections Branch
250.387.5959