



**North Carolina Department of Public Safety**  
**Prisons**  
**Policy Summary Sheet**

**Close Observation Procedures**

Chapter : F

Section : .3100

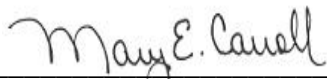
**Current Review Date:** September 21, 2012  
**Reviewed By:** DOP Health & Security Services  
**Next Review Due:** **June 30, 2013**

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**Current Revision Date:** September 21, 2012  
**Supersedes Revision Dated:** August 1, 2012

**Current Revision Summary (if applicable):**

Section .3101 (k) now reads : Per Prisons Security Manual .2400, non-invasive search devices may be used to search an inmate for concealment of contraband. Two positive alerts by non-invasive devices will lead to a pat frisk and/or strip search of the inmate per Prisons Policy and Procedure F.0100 Operational Searches. If the device(s) alerts and no contraband is found after completing the pat frisk and/or strip search, then the Facility Head, upon approval from the Region Director may authorize a non-repetitive Administrative X-ray. The Administrative X-ray will determine if contraband is concealed or on the inmate (for example: in a cast or body cavity) for the purpose of maintaining the safety and security of the facility, staff, and inmates. A copy of the administrative X-ray report will be filed in the inmate's unit field jacket and an incident report completed. If the administrative X-ray reveals contraband hidden within the inmate body cavity, cast, etc., then the inmate will be placed in a dry cell in accordance with Prisons policy F.3100 Close Observation Procedures. The inmate will also be charged with a disciplinary offense and/or criminal offense based on the type of contraband found. For the purposes of this policy, theoretical harm that might result from a single X-ray exposure does not constitute a situation likely to result in serious or lasting medical injury or harm to the inmate.

  
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Division Policy Coordinator      Date      09/21/12