

# Welcome to RTC



Taggart Boyd  
RTC Warden

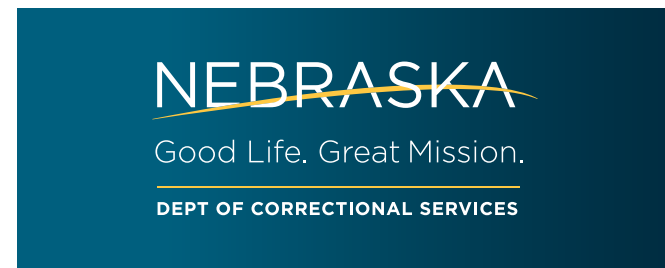
*The Reception and Treatment Center (RTC) opened in 2022, marking a new phase in the history of the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services (NDCS). The project joined the former Lincoln Correctional Center (LCC) and Diagnostic and Evaluation Center (DEC), which has brought increased efficiencies and shared operations.*

*This facility boasts architectural, mechanical and technological features that are necessary and welcome in a modern prison. Key to the design are spaces that have multiple uses, high functionality and incorporate environmental esthetics – all considerations in fulfilling the NDCS mission: Keep people safe.*

*Welcome and thank you for visiting RTC!*



**Reception & Treatment Center**  
**3218 West Van Dorn Street**  
**Lincoln, NE 68522**  
**(402) 471-2861**



# Full Body X-Ray Inspection System



## Mission

Keep People Safe

## Vision

Safe Prisons, Transformed Lives, Safe Communities

## Values

Integrity, Respect, Compassion, Growth and Excellence

## **Will the body scanner slow down entry into the facility?**

- In most cases, no, the time to scan is approximately seven seconds. However, you may be required to have multiple passes done.

## **Will I be given instructions when processing through entry?**

- Yes, you will be asked to proceed to the scanner and stand still on the footprints, looking at your feet.

## **If I utilize a device for movement, like crutches or a wheelchair, do I need to go through the scanner?**

- Yes, you do not have to leave your crutches or device to enter the scanner. The device is ADA compliant with a ramp and can scan through your devices.

## **What happens if contraband is found?**

- If contraband is detected during the body scan, the individual will not be allowed into the facility. Immediate notification to the warden shall be made. NDCS investigators and/or law enforcement may be contacted. In such cases, individuals may be subject to visiting privilege restriction or suspension.

## **Do my children need to be scanned?**

- Visitors 13 years of age and older will be required to undergo a body scan prior to entering the facility. Visitors 12 years of age and younger will be pat searched accompanied by an approved adult visitor who has completed a body scan.

## **Are there any exceptions to being scanned by the body scanner?**

- Requests for an exception to the body scan for medical (including pregnancy) or mobility reasons may be submitted in writing to the facility warden. In these instances, documentation from a medical provider must accompany the request. With justification, the warden may authorize exceptions to the body scanner. Such exceptions shall be in writing, with a copy given to the visitor. Individuals refusing to cooperate with or complete the body scan will not be permitted to enter the facility.

## **Will other individuals see my image?**

- No, only a trained staff member will be able to look at your image.

## **How will the body scanner know if I have been through it more than the recommended passes?**

- The body scanner tracks the operator, the individual being scanned, date, time, total number of scans, and the dose.

## **How does the dose compare to other exposure to radiation scanning?**

- Everyone is exposed to ionizing radiation found normally in nature.
- An average medical X-ray exposes you to 120-350  $\mu\text{Sv}$  which is approximately equivalent to 480 body scans.
- A 10-hour flight exposes you to 50  $\mu\text{Sv}$  which is approximately 200 scans.
- A dental radiography exposes you to 5-10  $\mu\text{Sv}$  which is about 20 scans.
- Natural radiation daily exposes you to 2.7  $\mu\text{Sv}$  which is about 10 scans. (Natural background radiation is 10  $\mu\text{Sv}$  per day, but there are varying statistics and depends on where you live etc.)

## **What is a “safe” dose level?**

- The reference effective dose received by individuals from the body scanner shall not exceed 250  $\mu\text{Sv}$  (25 mRem) in a 12-month period.
- 1000 ClearPass screenings are allowed annually per individual (depending on the dose).

## **How is the effective dose calculated?**

- Effective dose is a quantitative measure of harmful effects of ionizing radiation upon humans.
- Equivalent dose weighted for the harm of different tissues (unit Sievert—Sv)
- Roentgen equivalent man (rem) and Sievert (Sv) are the units of measurement related to the effects of ionizing radiation upon humans.
- Rem is typically used in the U.S. Sv is typically used in Europe and other countries.
- To convert rem to Sv: 1 Sv = 100 rem.

## **What are the doses and why would they be different?**

- There are several different doses that can be utilized. At 0.25  $\mu\text{Sv}$  one can go through 1000 ClearPass screenings annually. At 2.0  $\mu\text{Sv}$  one can go through 125 screenings annually.
- The dose is adjusted based on body size and security needs to obtain the best image at the lowest dose possible. (Smaller body = lower dose. Also, a lower dose can be used to detect high density items like guns, knives and cell phones, while a higher dose may be needed to detect low density items like drugs.)
- All of the scans with their corresponding doses are recorded so that no one is exposed more than the allowable limits.

## **What safety features does the body scanner utilize?**

- The body scanner uses shielding technology including 2mm lead on collimator sides, 6 mm lead beam stopper behind vertical part of the detector, and an X-ray source lead shielding. Additionally, it uses shutter technology that controls X-ray emission to the portal when it is powered on. The shutter is opened when scanning and is closed when the scanning is done. If the shutter fails, the system shuts down.

## **Where can I find additional information on radiation standards?**

- The American National Standard (ANSI 43.17-2009)

## **What if I have additional questions?**

- NDCS facility contact information can be found at: <https://corrections.nebraska.gov/facilities/visiting-hours>