# SCOTT COUNTY JAIL, IOWA





NEW JAIL

The new jail project began in 2004 with a taxpayer referendum approval of 58%. It was completed in 2008.

The new jail added to and reused space from the original jail built in 1896 using a 1983 addition. The courthouse was built in 1955.







NEW JAIL



The jail can house up to 354 inmates. As of August 11<sup>th</sup> 2013 it was housing 315 inmates.

The newest addition is a two tiered design utilizing a direct supervision philosophy.



The renovated space in the old jail annex attempted to maximize the space given and build off of the existing structure.

An excellent example of using old space for a new purpose is the converted horse stable/booking area to the new laundry room.





The Scott County Jail has essentially four podular designs:





Male Special Management



Male General Population



Female Population

Only Male General Population has a single open dayroom. The rest have versions of "sub-dayrooms"

This simulation is based on the information received during a tour of the Scott County Jail on July 30<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup>, 2013.

A subject is arrested by an authorize police agency with authority in Scott County, Iowa. The subject is taken to the jail via the vehicle sally-port.

The subject is initially processed in the Pre-booking area. The subject has all property of value removed, initial paperwork is filled out, the subject is searched, passes through a metal detector and enters booking.







The inmate is escorted to an open seating area to await booking. There are "bull pens" for inmates who are disruptive.





Inmates have their mug-shot and fingerprints taken by an officer and the remainder of the booking process is completed.

The inmate is further processed by having any cash possessed by the inmate entered into his/her jail account and is issued a <u>TurnKey</u> <u>Corrections</u> canteen card for use in the jail kiosk system.





The inmate is changed over into a jail uniform (orange tops and bottoms with sandals) and has the remainder of his/her property placed into storage. The inmate is issued hygiene items and a bunk-roll containing:

- ✓ One blanket
- ✓ One fitted and flat sheet
- ✓ One towel
- ✓ One washcloth
- ✓ One pair underwear
- ✓ One pair socks
- ✓ Females are also issued a bra and an additional pair of underwear
- ✓ Hygiene: toothbrush, toothpaste, bar of soap, shampoo, deodorant and comb also with a pen and inmate manual.





An inmate may have to go to video court before being housed or after arriving in receiving so a court official may set bond amounts, arraignment, pre-trials etc. An inmate must be before a judge within 24 hours of arrest. An officer is stationed at the desk to assist the court and maintain order.





A finger printing machine is in the video court room for civilian prints and arrested juveniles so they do not have to be in the presence of incarcerated inmates.

The inmate is classified and appropriately place into a housing unit based on guidelines set forth in the National Institute of Corrections Objective jail Classification model.

The inmate would initially placed into Male Receiving for approximately 7 to 10 days and housed accordingly from there.

The inmate will be housed in General Population if deemed so based on their behavior and classification status. If the inmate is not behaving accordingly, he will be housed in Male Special Management.







The inmate is oriented by the pod officer and expected to be responsible for following rules, being respectful, being appropriate in tone, volume and context of speech amongst other items.

There are three principles that guide the jails operation:

- Obey the rules and follow staff direction.
- Staff will be consistent in how to apply the rules.
- There are consequences for disobeying the rules.



The inmate housed in general population will benefit from a quite, controlled environment.





Some activities an inmate may be privileged to are:

- Recreation
- Video Visitation
- Television
- Canteen
- Mail
- Telephone









Female inmates have the same rights, responsibilities and opportunities as the male inmates, situated in a single environment.





Keeping the jail clean will also be a responsibility of the inmate. The inmate will be required to maintain a clean and orderly cell using the cleaning equipment and solutions provided by the pod officer.

Regular inspections and headcounts will be preformed several times a day and more detailed shakedowns will be a common occurrence throughout the month.





The Scott County Jail enlists the help of over 100 volunteers. If the inmate is eligible, he/she can participate in several jail programs in order to enhance the inmate's role in the community. Some examples are:

- Substance Abuse Programs
- Education Programs and Services
- Religious, Spiritual and Ceremonial Practices
- Community and Vocational
  Services
- Inmate worker



If the inmate has injuries, illnesses or requires medicine, he/she may request to see the medical staff and

may be charged for the visit.





The inmate will be served three meals a day that are approved by a registered dietitian. All meals are prepared in the jail kitchen. If the inmate has a medical diet, accommodations will be ordered by the jail medical staff and all legitimate special diets will be reviewed by Support Services.





At one point the inmate will be released. The inmate may be released to another agency or transferred to prison. In this situation, the Scott County Sheriff's Office may convey the inmate.

If the inmate is no longer remanded to the jail, the inmate will be released upon completing:

- Cell inspection
- Property exchange
- Issuance of a release sheet with potential future court dates, medical appointments and community resources.









