

# Characteristics of Correctional Facilities

## FEDERAL

FACILITY	DETAINEE POPULATION	OVERSIGHT	COMMENTS
<b>Bureau of Prisons</b>	Detention of persons violating a federal law (i.e., crimes committed on federal property, against federal employees, etc.).	Bureau of Prisons	Detainees are sometimes sent to a state other than the state where the crime was committed. Generally long term incarceration. In-house medical care provided.
<b>Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)</b>	Houses immigration detainees until a decision is rendered regarding their removal.	Division of Immigration and Naturalization Services (DIHS) – Division of Homeland Security	Detainees are re-patriated to their country of birth after a brief detainment. In some instances, detainees are released to the community following a hearing. Frequently contract with other facilities to house these individuals for a short time until they can be transported to an ICE facility within the U.S. In-house medical care provided by Federal medical staff.

## STATE

FACILITY	DETAINEE POPULATION	OVERSIGHT	COMMENTS
<b>State Prisons Work Release Centers Work Camps</b>	Persons sentenced to more than 365 days on at least one charge. This may vary from state to state. Prison inmates are generally felony crimes and long-term confinement.	State Department of Corrections	Generally one Policy & Procedure manual per state for all facilities. In-house medical care provided. May be contracted medical and custody staff. May govern Probation & Parole field services. May have halfway houses, transition houses under their jurisdiction.

## LOCAL

FACILITY	DETAINEE POPULATION	OVERSIGHT	COMMENTS
<b>City Jail</b> (Also known as Lock-up)	Houses misdemeanor inmates for short term detention (<364 days).	Generally run by local city government	Maintained by the city government. May contract with federal or other facilities for bed space. In-house medical may or may not be provided.

FACILITY	DETAINEE POPULATION	OVERSIGHT	COMMENTS
<b>County Jail</b> <i>(also known as detention center, house of corrections, county jails, etc.)</i>	<p>Houses inmates who have been sentenced up to 364 days per charge.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Considered a holding facility for persons charged with criminal acts who have not yet been sentenced or who are awaiting trial</li> <li>Intended for adults, but sometimes holds juveniles awaiting trial</li> <li>Can house sentenced individuals longer than 364 days if more than one charge and the charges run consecutively.</li> </ul>	<p>Usually operated by local jurisdictions such as cities or counties.</p> <p>Run by the sheriff or County Commissioners</p>	<p>County facilities such as jails are usually operated by local jurisdictions such as cities or counties. Often run by an elected sheriff. Some facilities are operated and maintained by the county commissioners or a public health trust. Some facilities may be operated by a private company. In-house medical may or may not be provided. Medical and Custody staff may be contracted.</p> <p>Strict guidance is given to the facility for housing juvenile inmates who are detained. Must be out of sight and sound of adult inmates. Example: if an inmate is arrested and convicted on three different charges, the judge may sentence the inmate to six months on one charge, 10 months on another charge and 10 months on the third charge, the inmate may remain in that facility for 26 months.</p>

## JUVENILE

FACILITY	DETAINEE POPULATION	OVERSIGHT	COMMENTS
<b>Detention Center</b> <i>(also known as: JDC, reception, ranches, camps, farms, halfway houses or group homes)</i>	<p>Houses juvenile offenders for a short term (&lt; 364 days).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Houses those under the age of 18 who are detained pending a court hearing, sentencing disposition or transfer to a state institution</li> </ul>	<p>Typically run by the state government, either Division of Children &amp; Families (DCF) or Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ)</p>	<p>The juveniles served by these facilities include those accused or adjudicated as delinquents; status offenders (runaways, truants, or incorrigibles); and those committed or detained for treatment of abuse, dependency, neglect, or other reasons.</p> <p>Can be public or private residential facility. Trend is moving toward private programs operating many of these facilities. May/may not have contracted medical staff.</p>
<b>Juvenile Prisons</b>	<p>Houses juvenile offenders for a longer term who have been sentenced to &gt;365 days.</p>	<p>Generally run by State Department of Corrections</p>	<p>May/may not have contracted medical staff or facilities.</p>

NOTE: Many of these facilities will not have a Negative Airborne Infection Isolation Room (AIIR).