

Scott County Comprehensive Plan

CHAPTER 8: COUNTY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

This chapter contains information on Scott County's water supply systems, sanitary sewer and wastewater treatment systems, gas and electric utilities, communications, public safety and emergency services, health and human services, planning and development, and the County's library system.

Water Supply Systems

The Iowa American Water Company maintains the largest water supply system in Scott County. The Iowa American Water Company serves about 135,000 people in the communities of Bettendorf, Davenport, LeClaire, Riverdale, and Panorama Park as well as some of the surrounding rural areas of Scott County. Treatment capacity is 30,000,000 gallons per day with an average demand of 17,990,000 gallons per day. Peak demand has been 31,931,000 gallons per day. The company has a storage capacity of 11,500,000 gallons. According to the Iowa American Water 2006 Water Quality report, water for the Iowa Quad Cities is taken from the Mississippi River and treated in Iowa American Water's state-of-the-art East River Station treatment facility in Davenport. This high-tech water treatment plant uses some of the best equipment and technology available to the water industry. The treatment process utilizes conventional coagulation and settling processes, followed by granular activated carbon filtration. The granular activated carbon filtration process is cited by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as one of the most effective treatment technologies for the removal of organic chemicals, such as farm pesticides and industrial wastes. It is also highly effective in eliminating many taste and odor problems.

In the last few years, Iowa American Water has invested more than \$6.6 million in routine, recurring construction projects to improve water quality and water service. This investment included the following projects in 2006:

- Installation of 13 miles of new and replacement water main throughout the Scott County service area will provide water service to new customers and improve service in other areas of the community. New water main installation included more than 4 miles of new water mains costing more than \$1.9 million to reinforce service on the west side of Davenport. The West Davenport Project will continue in 2007 with construction of a \$2 million, elevated storage tank with a one million gallon capacity. These improvements will help improve water pressure and fire flow to homes and businesses in western Davenport.
- Security of their facilities is very important to Iowa American Water. The company continues to make significant expenditures to enhance security and to safeguard the water supply in all communities served.

The Cities of Blue Grass, Buffalo, Dixon, Donahue, Eldridge, Long Grove, Maysville, New Liberty, Princeton, and Walcott all have municipal water supply systems. Water sources for these systems are groundwater wells. Private wells serve the residents in the rest of rural Scott County. See Chapter 4 and Map 4.13 for information on ground water sources and restricted areas for sand point wells in Scott County.

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Sanitary Sewer Systems and Waste Water Treatment

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has provided the following information regarding the levels of wastewater treatment discharge. The present design level of effluent and projected design level of effluent describe the general level of effluent quality that a facility is currently designed and projected to discharge. Below is a summary of possible treatment levels:

- **Raw Discharge.** Wastewater discharged without receiving any form of treatment. Pollutant concentrations in a raw discharge can vary depending on the source of the pollutant(s).
- **Primary Treatment.** Wastewater discharged after receiving some preliminary and/or primary treatment (e.g., screening, grit removal, primary settling). A wastewater treatment plant with a 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD5) concentration greater than 45 mg/l (30-day average) in its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit is considered to be providing primary treatment.
- **Advanced Primary Treatment.** Wastewater discharged after receiving extensive primary treatment (e.g., screening, grit removal, primary settling). A wastewater treatment plant with a BOD5 concentration greater than 30 mg/l but less than or equal to 45 mg/l (30 day average) in its NPDES permit is considered to be providing advanced primary treatment.
- **Secondary Treatment.** Wastewater discharged after receiving biological and/or physical/chemical treatment, including lagoons and trickling filters. A wastewater treatment plant using biological and/or physical/chemical treatment other than lagoons or trickling filters with a BOD5 concentration greater than or equal to 20 mg/l but less than or equal to 30 mg/l (30 day average) in its NPDES permit is considered to be providing secondary treatment. A wastewater treatment plant using lagoons or trickling filters as the main means of treatment might have actual permitted BOD5 concentrations greater than 30 mg/l, but is still considered to be providing secondary treatment.
- **Advanced Treatment I.** Wastewater discharged after receiving biological and/or physical/ chemical treatment. A wastewater treatment plant with a BOD5 concentration greater than or equal to 10 mg/l but less than 20 mg/l (30 day average) in its NPDES permit is considered to be providing Advanced Treatment I.
- **Advanced Treatment II.** Wastewater discharged after receiving biological and/or physical/chemical treatment. A wastewater treatment plant with a BOD5 concentration less than 10 mg/l (based on 30 day averages) in its NPDES permit is considered to be providing Advanced Treatment II. To further clarify the treatment level, the state should indicate whether the facility currently uses any processes to remove nutrients (nitrogen or phosphorus) from its effluent. Note that the addition of nutrient removal is considered to be an improvement in effluent quality (e.g., secondary effluent with nutrient removal represents higher quality effluent than secondary effluent without nutrient removal).

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Unincorporated Park View has a secondary sanitary sewer system consisting of a sewage lagoon. The system served 2,800 residents in 2000 and has future capacity to serve 4,706. The system consists of a semi-automated, custom-built plant and stabilization pond. Additional information on public wastewater treatment facilities found in Scott County is in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1
Population Served and Flows for Publicly Owned Wastewater Treatment Facilities
in Operation in Scott County, Iowa in 2007

Facility Name	Treatment Type	Present Population Receiving Collection	Future Population Receiving Collection	Existing Flow	Present Design Flow	Future Design Flow
				Gallons per day		
BlueGrass STP	Aerated Lagoon	1,214	1,953	180,000	260,000	454,000
Buffalo STP	Activated Sludge	1,260	2,603	130,000	272,200	293,700
Davenport Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)*	Activated Sludge	127,142	132,465	19,020,000	26,000,000	40,000,000
Dixon STP	Waste Stabilization Lagoon	202	422	20,000	37,000	45,000
Donahue STP	Waste Stabilization Lagoon	316	376	20,000	32,000	32,000
Eldridge STP (Buttermilk)	Aerated Lagoon	3,357	10,356	476,000	586,000	1,198,000
Eldridge STP (South Slope)	Sequencing Batch Reactor	3,617				
LeClaire WWTP	Sequencing Batch Reactor	2,734	2,258	370,000	400,000	500,000
Long Grove STP	Aerated Lagoon	605	422	60,000	50,000	100,000
McCausland STP	Waste Stabilization Lagoon	308	281	40,000	25,000	25,000
Maysville	Private Septic	170	198	—	—	—
New Liberty STP	Waste Stabilization Lagoon	139	170	17,000	21,000	21,000
Park View	Aerated Lagoon	2,800	4,706	210,000	492,000	500,000
Princeton STP	Waste Stabilization Lagoon	806	941	70,000	56,000	80,000
Walcott STP (North)	Aerated Lagoon	185	185	20,000	143,000	254,000
Walcott STP (South)	Aerated Lagoon	1,356	1,882	110,000	285,000	437,000
Total		146,211	159,218	20,743,000	28,659,200	43,939,700

* Davenport STP serves Davenport, Bettendorf, Panorama Park, and Riverdale

Source: Iowa DNR, 2007

The rural areas of Scott County rely on private, on-site septic systems for sewage disposal. The Scott County Health Department regulates the design, construction, and installation of all private on-site treatment systems; samples private, on-site treatment systems; and provides assistance with complaints relating to sewage treatment and disposal systems.

According to the Iowa DNR, a properly designed, sized, installed, and maintained on-site wastewater treatment system should safely remove and treat wastewater from a home. Untreated or improperly treated wastewater is a disease risk to people through direct contact with sewage

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or animals (flies, dogs, cats, etc.) that have been in direct contact with sewage. Also, untreated or improperly treated wastewater is a threat to human health and the environment when it pollutes surface water or groundwater.

After determining where the on-site wastewater treatment system and reserve area will be located, the area should be marked and fenced so it will not be disturbed during building construction. This is especially important for an effluent treatment system such as a drain field or mound, since *compaction can seriously impair the soil's ability to treat wastewater*. It is wise to determine where to place the on-site wastewater treatment system, as well as the future replacement system, prior to building a home. Consider increased lot sizes and reduction in number of lots in a rural subdivision where private septic systems will be installed. New developments already may have designated areas for the system and reserve system.

Poorly functioning on-site wastewater treatment systems also can affect the surrounding environment. On-site systems can release nitrogen from human waste into groundwater and surface water. They also can release phosphorous, found in some household detergents and water conditioners, as well as human waste, into surface water. These nutrients promote algae and weed growth in lakes and streams. These plants eventually die and settle to the bottom where they decompose. This decomposition process depletes oxygen that fish and other aquatic animals need to survive, which may result in the death of fish and other aquatic organisms. Cleaning products, pharmaceuticals and other chemicals dumped down the household drain also enter the wastewater treatment system. Some of these materials can be dangerous to humans, pets, and wildlife. If allowed to enter a system, many of these chemicals will pass through without degrading and may contaminate groundwater, surface water, and/or soil.

Utilities

Electricity and Natural Gas – Scott County is served by three utility companies MidAmerican Energy, Alliant Energy, and Eastern Iowa Light and Power Coop (REC), Wilton.

MidAmerican Energy provides electric and natural gas service to parts of Scott County. It has a history of providing reliable service at competitive prices. MidAmerican has employed cost reduction strategies to assure stable rates for many years while still maintaining high-quality service. MidAmerican Energy recently instituted an energy-efficiency program in its Iowa service area. This program helps commercial and industrial customers reduce energy consumption. Programs include new building construction services and rebates or financing options on high-efficiency equipment.

ELECTRICITY

- The current electric generating capacity of 4,387 MW is sufficient to meet new customer needs until well beyond the year 2000. Current system peak demand is 3,833 MW.
- MidAmerican Energy has a low cost, highly diversified electric generating fuel base. About 63% is generated by low-sulphur western coal and 37% by nuclear fuel.
- Recognizing the importance to industrial customers, MidAmerican Energy has been able to implement through regulatory commissions better cost-of-service pricing.
- MidAmerican Energy industrial prices are below the national average.

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NATURAL GAS

- In the new unregulated environment of purchasing natural gas directly from producers and brokers, MidAmerican Energy has developed a low-cost portfolio through aggressive purchasing practices.
- MidAmerican Energy has increased system diversity through multiple pipeline access (ANR Pipeline, Natural Gas Pipeline of America, Northern Natural Gas Pipeline, and Northern Border Pipeline) thereby providing industrial customers with more favorable operating requirements.
- MidAmerican Energy revised rate structures for transportation customers who buy their own gas to give better control over the gas distribution system.
- MidAmerican Energy's gas prices have consistently remained in the lowest 20% among utilities nationwide. (*Source: Quad City Development Group*)

Alliant Energy Corporation is a public utility-holding company serving approximately one million electric and more than 400,000 natural gas customers. In Scott County, Alliant Energy serves Dixon, Donahue, Maysville, McCausland, New Liberty, Park View, Walcott, and the surrounding rural area with electricity. Providing its customers in the Midwest with regulated electricity and natural gas service is the company's primary focus.

As Iowa's largest distribution electric cooperative, Eastern Iowa REC serves a diverse membership that includes traditional farm operations, rural housing areas, industrial and commercial developments, and recreational facilities. The Eastern Iowa rural service area covers all or portions of 12 counties, stretching along the Mississippi River, from Sabula in the north to Burlington in the south and west to Iowa City. Eastern Iowa has offices in DeWitt, Lone Tree, and Wapello. The headquarters office complex is located in Wilton.

Propane is used in rural areas of Scott County not served by natural gas. The propane is used for heating and drying of farm products. Propane is stored in above or below ground tanks.

Pipelines – Pipelines provide a relatively low-cost method of transporting bulk commodities that are often classified as hazardous materials. These facilities commonly bisect urban areas across a variety of land uses, from agricultural to residential. The relationship between land use and transportation is particularly critical for pipelines. According to a special report by the Transportation Research Board (2004), energy demands have increased by about 35 percent, and recent estimates indicate that the demand for energy fuels may increase another 36 percent between 2002 and 2010. Distribution of energy fuels by pipeline is widespread across the United States. As urban areas grow and develop, the need for fuels and access to pipelines also increases. Land use around pipelines then becomes important for public safety and the environment. Large diameter, high-pressure transmission pipelines, although benefiting an urban area economically, can pose significant public safety and environmental consequences without knowledge of their location and the risks associated with them.

The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), Office of Pipeline Safety, regulates pipeline safety. The Pipeline Safety Improvement Act of 2002 required the DOT and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to conduct a study of population encroachment on rights-of-way. Ultimately, a report was published called the 2004 Transportation Research Board

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Transportation Pipelines and Land Use: a Risk-Informed Approach Special Report 281. The report concludes that judicious land use decisions can reduce the risks associated with transmission pipelines through land use policies affecting siting, width, and other characteristics of new pipeline corridors and new development areas encroaching on existing corridors.

In Scott County, pipelines bisect the Cities of Eldridge, south side of Long Grove, and run through Bettendorf, Blue Grass, Davenport, and Princeton. Alliance Pipeline, Kinder Morgan Pipeline, Magellan Pipeline Co., MapCo. Inc. Pipeline, Mid American Energy Pipelines, and Northern Border Pipeline are all located in or run through Scott County. Consideration should be given to reviewing land use policies related to buffering transmission pipelines on a risk-based approach where intensity of the land use is considered to prevent damage of the pipeline and for public safety. See Map 8.1 for general locations of major pipelines in Scott County.

NATIONAL PIPELINE MAPPING SYSTEM

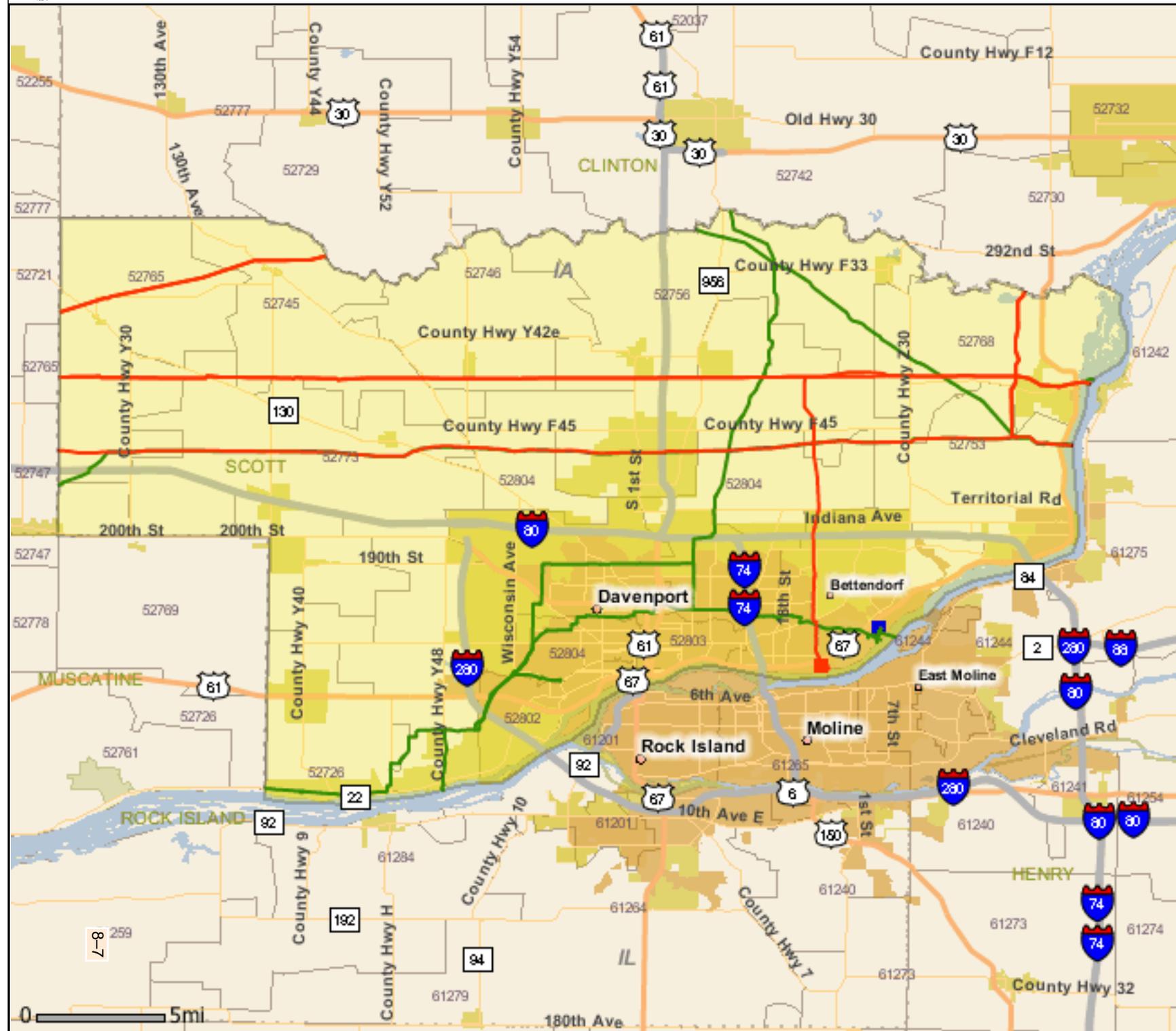
Layer List

NPMS Data

-  Gas Transmission
-  Hazardous Liquid
-  LNG Facilities
-  Break Out Tanks

High Consequence Areas

-  High Population Areas
-  Other Populated Areas



Pipelines depicted on this map represent gas and hazardous liquid transmission pipelines only. Gathering and distribution systems are not represented.

This map should never be used as a substitute for contacting a one-call center prior to excavation activities. Please call 1-888-258-0808 before any digging occurs.

Questions regarding this map or its contents can be directed to npms-nr@mbakercorp.com.

Projection: Geographic
Datum: NAD83

U.S. Department of Transportation
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
National Pipeline Mapping System



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Communications – Major local service providers include Qwest Communications, Central Scott Telephone Company, Iowa Telecom, Verizon, and McLeodUSA.

CAPABILITIES

- Redundancy
- Direct Digital Service (DDS)
- Direct Hi-Cap Service transmits data up to 45 Mbps
- Data transmissions can be processed in excess of 135 Mbps
- Digital Subscriber Line (DSL)
- Digital 5 ESS switching centers
- Northern Telcom DMS 100
- DMS 500 Switch
- 5 E Tandem switching centers
- T-1 and T-3 Lines
- Multiple point of presence security
- Integrated Service Digital Network (ISDN)
- One stop equipment service: PBX (Private Branch Exchange) CC (Centron Centrex)
- Intra & inter city fiber optic networks

Fiber Optic Network – SBC, Qwest Communications, McLeod USA, and Mediacom maintain a fiber optic network ringing the Quad Cities. The network assures uninterrupted service to telephone company fiber optic users. In the event of damage to any portion of the cable, state of the art technology routes communications in a reverse direction on the ring. Customers are never aware of any cable damage. Key to the loop is the installation of conduit systems to house fiber optic cabling on all the bridges connecting the Iowa-Illinois Quad Cities. The installation helped bring the Quad Cities into the Information Age. With fiber technology, information is transmitted at the speed of light without errors, accommodating high volume data like stock market transactions, payrolls, inventory reports, etc. Fiber optic technology also plays a key role in providing a wide range of interactive communications services to businesses and homes such as shopping, banking, making travel arrangements, and much more. (Source: Quad City Development Group)

LONG DISTANCE CARRIERS POINTS OF PRESENCE

AT&T	528 Main Street, Davenport, IA
MCI Worldcom	201 West 2nd Street, Davenport, IA
McLeod USA	5617 West Locust Street, Davenport, IA
	201 West Second Street, Davenport, IA
Sprint	201 West 2nd Street, Davenport, IA

Other forms of communication in Scott County include:

Newspapers: Daily & Sunday - 4, Weekly - 4

Radio Stations: 21

Television Stations: ABC, CBS, NBC, FOX, PBS, plus educational & digital cable

Cellular Service: US Cellular, GTE MOBILNET, Verizon, I-Wireless, Sprint, Nextel, AT&T

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Mail Service: The Quad Cities Regional Processing and Distribution Center and the recently expanded Federal Express hub are both located at the Quad City International Airport. United Parcel Service operates two distribution centers in the Quad Cities. The Davenport Center is considered to offer a service level among the highest in the U.S. (Source: Quad Cities Development Group.)

Waste Disposal

Solid Waste Disposal. Scott County and the Waste Management Commission of Scott County are part of the Bi-State Region Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Planning area. The region consists of the five 28E agencies/commissions established for waste management and their member cities and counties in Cedar, Clinton, Jackson, and Muscatine Counties, Iowa. The original Solid Waste Comprehensive Plan was developed in November 1990. The Iowa Department of Natural Resources in December 2004 approved a current Subsequent Comprehensive Plan update for the Iowa counties. The Comprehensive Plan 2004 is the fourth update since the original Plan in 1990. The Iowa Region has achieved 43% reduction in landfilled waste based on FY2004 figures. This surpasses the 25% recycling and reduction goal set in 1994. These Iowa counties continue to work toward the State of Iowa 50% reduction goal in a fiscally responsible manner. Curbside collection of recyclable items is offered in Davenport and Bettendorf, as well as smaller communities with contracted services. More detailed information on programs and facilities can be found in the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan 2004.

The Waste Commission of Scott County operates the Scott Area Sanitary Landfill. The facility is a municipal landfill. Estimated years of capacity in 2004 was 45 years. The permitted capacity was 15 years. A scale was installed at the landfill in 1996.

The Waste Commission of Scott County also operates the Scott Area Recycling Center that receives all recyclables collected from Scott County residents. Recycling trucks haul materials to the center for processing. Paper, glass, plastic, and metal cans are sorted, baled or crushed, and marketed. The facility also collects appliances, tires, and electronics known as e-waste. Others also collect household hazardous waste for disposal or use if possible.

Application of yard waste on farm fields is utilized by Scott County. Scott County has also developed an enclosed composting facility. The Scott County landfill has 48 years of reported life left as of 2006. The Waste Commission of Scott County is a 28-E Agency that plans and implements waste management alternatives within the County.

In addition to services provided by Scott County, the City of Davenport operates a composting facility. This facility combines municipal sewage sludge with landscape waste to form compost.

Public Safety and Emergency Services

The Scott County Emergency Management Agency is located at 1609 State Street, Bettendorf, Iowa 52722. An agency coordinator works for a local commission and coordinates emergency management services for the County. Although primarily responsible to the Commission, the

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EMA coordinator also works with the Iowa Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division, FEMA Region VII, and the Department of Homeland Security.

Law Enforcement – The County Sheriff’s Department provides 24-hour police patrols throughout the County. Bettendorf, Buffalo, Davenport, LeClaire, and Princeton also provide their own police protection.

Scott County Jail – The County Sheriff’s Department operates the County jail, located in the City of Davenport. The older portion of the jail (the north section) was built in 1898 and originally was lit with gas lamps. Scott County has renovated the facility numerous times in the last 109 years. In 1983, an addition was added to the building, attaching it to the courthouse to the south.



The entire structure (excluding the Tremont annex) is approximately 45,000 square feet on four floors. This downtown facility has a licensed capacity of 134 beds. This facility has a unique "outdoor" recreation yard, not visible or accessible to the outside.

A new addition to the current jail has recently been completed after Scott County voters approved the County Jail & Alternatives Advisory Commission's (CJAAC) jail facilities solution at the November 2, 2004 general election. Fifty-eight percent voter support allowed the project to begin in a timely fashion. Phase 1 is completed. The Sheriff’s Office has moved jail operations to the newly constructed area, and the renovation of the existing buildings is underway. The entire project will be completed by the spring of 2009. The Scott County Jail is the main detention facility of Scott County, designed to accommodate the division and offices related to the county criminal justice system. The jail accommodates not only the County system but also the 7th Judicial District and adult and juvenile incarceration.

The Scott County Jail is located behind the Scott County Courthouse at 400 West Fourth Street, Davenport, Iowa 52801. Hours of Operation are seven days a week, twenty-four hours a day. Office hours are 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m Monday through Friday. Visitor's hours are set by appointment only.



Tremont Substation Facility

The **Tremont Substation Facility** was originally built in 1975 as a light manufacturing facility. The entire facility is 40,000 square feet and sits on a little over four acres of land in a commercial park setting.

The County purchased the building in 1991 and converted approximately half of it into a minimum-security jail annex that the State of Iowa licenses for 80 beds. The remainder of what once was the manufacturing area is used as a warehouse and storage facility. In 1994, the County renovated and converted 4,000 square feet of office space for use by the Scott County Sheriff's Office, Patrol Division. The Scott County Tremont Facility is located at 4715 Tremont Avenue, Davenport, Iowa 52806.

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The length of incarceration at the County level is relatively short. According to Iowa State Statute, no one may be incarcerated in a county jail for more than one (1) year. This limits the types of intervention possible at the Scott County Jail.

The Scott County Juvenile Detention Center is a short-term, 16-bed co-ed facility. The Center began taking youth for detention on December 1, 1980, with occupancy of five youths; in FY 86/87 it was expanded to six beds. Again in 1994, it was necessary to expand the Center, this time to 10 beds.

The Center offers more than short-term security. In compliance with laws and standards established by the State of Iowa, the program is designed to define limits on behaviors and hold youth accountable for their behaviors.

The most recent expansion of the Juvenile Detention Center's was finished in 2003. Staff is pleased with the new facility that will be safer and more secure. Among the changes, the center has increased capacity by another six beds.

Scott County Public Safety Authority – The Authority was created by joint action of the Davenport City Council and the Scott County Board of Supervisors in June 2004. This Authority was created pursuant to Iowa Code Chapter 346.27 in recognition of the joint efforts being made by both the City and County in exploring joint services and space areas in the County's jail project and the City's new Law Enforcement Center project.

The areas of potential joint services include centralized booking, communications, property and evidence storage, building connection, forensic lab, warrants, records, and fingerprinting services.

Criminal Investigations – The evidence technician for the Scott County Sheriff's Office is responsible for all crime scenes that occur in Scott County. This includes securing the crime scene and identifying critical and supporting evidence within the crime scene.

The technician's duties also include but are not limited to photography, documentation, collection, packaging, and processing of all crime scene evidence. The processing of physical evidence includes but is not limited to the disciplines of latent fingerprint development, footwear and tire marks, tool marks, biological (DNA), and trace (hairs, fibers, and soil).

Scott County Sheriff's Office Evidence Technicians work closely with many specialists in the forensic science community. These specialists include criminologists, forensic pathologist, forensic entomologist, blood pattern analysts, latent fingerprint examiners, biologists, and engineers to name a few. After evidence has been collected and all scientific information has been compiled, the Scott County Sheriff's Office Evidence Technician works closely with the Scott County Attorney's Office and provides courtroom testimony in criminal trials.

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Project Lifesaver is a program that provides a tracking system to locate individuals who have the tendency to wander and become lost. Persons with dementia and related disorders are candidates for the bracelets, as well as children with Down's syndrome, autism, and other related disorders and medical conditions. Project Lifesaver Scott County, Iowa is a partnership of the following Police Departments: Bettendorf, Blue Grass, Buffalo, Davenport, Eldridge, Scott County, and Walcott.

Triad Program – Triad is a community-based partnership between law enforcement agencies and agencies and individuals involved in elderly issues. The goal of Triad is to reduce criminal victimization of the elderly by bringing together community agencies to form a relationship of trust with the elderly, enabling them to jointly recognize and solve problems.

The AARP, National Sheriff's Association, and the International Association of Chiefs of Police have sponsored the Triad Program nationally for the last 10 years.

Triad improves and enriches the quality of life for older Iowans in the present.

A Triad consists of a three-way effort among

- The sheriff
- The police chief(s) in the county
- AARP or older/retired leadership in the area who agree to work together to reduce the criminal victimization of older citizens and enhance the delivery of law enforcement services to this population.

Triad provides the opportunity for the exchange of information between law enforcement and senior citizens. It focuses on reducing unwarranted fear of crime and improving the quality of life for seniors. A Triad is tailored to meet the needs of each town/city/county and is governed by a senior advisory council (S.A.L.T.). Triad is an integral part of community policing.

Drug Awareness Resistance Education (DARE) – DARE is an educational program presented by sheriff's deputies to show the harmful effects of drug abuse to 6th grade students. Presently, three deputies are certified to instruct the County's D.A.R.E programs. The Sheriff's Office is very proud of this program, and this enthusiasm is carried into the classrooms.

Crime Prevention – Numerous crime prevention programs are offered to educate businesses, schools, civic groups, and community residents on effective ways to help reduce the risk of crime. One popular program is the Neighborhood Watch Program, which allows citizens to work together for the protection of their neighborhood. Community Oriented Policing and Problem Solving Program (COPPS) deputies teach these programs. COPPS is a program that utilizes all available resources to combat crime. Many public concerns about crime can be alleviated by police interaction with residents.



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Sheriff's Reserves – The Sheriff's Reserves is a 40-member volunteer force that was originally started in 1965. Members are on call 24 hours a day to respond to emergencies in Scott County. These reserve deputies have the same authority as their full-time counterparts. During the course of a year, they provide more than three thousand hours of community and law enforcement services at no cost to the County taxpayer.

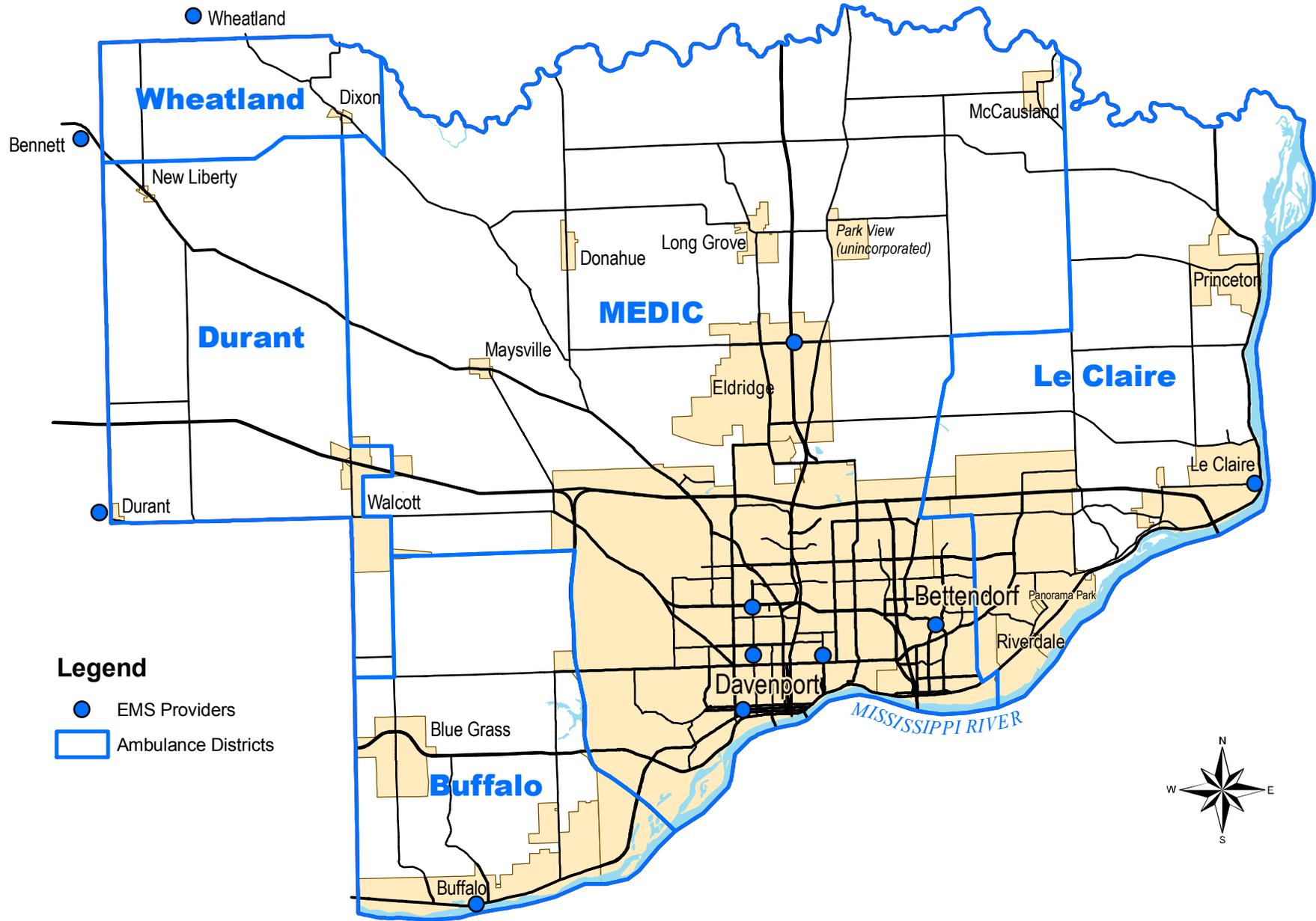
Emergency Medical Services – Scott County EMS is the coordination of ambulance service providers, fire departments, health care, and government to better prepare the hundreds of volunteer and paid EMS service providers in the County.

There are five ambulance districts serving Scott County including Buffalo, Durant, Bennett, and Wheatland Ambulances and MEDIC Emergency Medical Services with 16 ambulances distributed in Bettendorf, Davenport, Eldridge, and LeClaire. Also, DeWitt Ambulance Service is able to backup MEDIC in the north-central part of the County. Scott County also has Med Force (air evacuation services) located in Colona, Illinois. Burlington, Iowa Med Force also serves the area if needed. Map 8.2 shows the location of EMS providers and ambulance districts.

Fire Protection – Scott County is divided into 13 fire protection districts. The districts include: Bettendorf, Blue Grass, Buffalo, Davenport, Dixon, Donahue, Eldridge, LeClaire, Long Grove, McCausland, Princeton, Riverdale, and Walcott. The largest department is the Davenport Fire Department. The districts all coordinate efforts under a mutual aid agreement. Davenport is the only department with all full-time, paid, career firefighters. Davenport currently has 142 full-time firefighters and seven fire stations. The Bettendorf Department is a mix of 18 paid career firefighters and 25 volunteer firefighters. Bettendorf has four fire stations. The rest of the departments in Scott County rely on volunteer firefighters. Map 8.3 shows the location of fire districts on Scott County. The Scott County Emergency Services Resource Directory, June 2005 is a complete resource for personnel and equipment available for emergencies in Scott County.

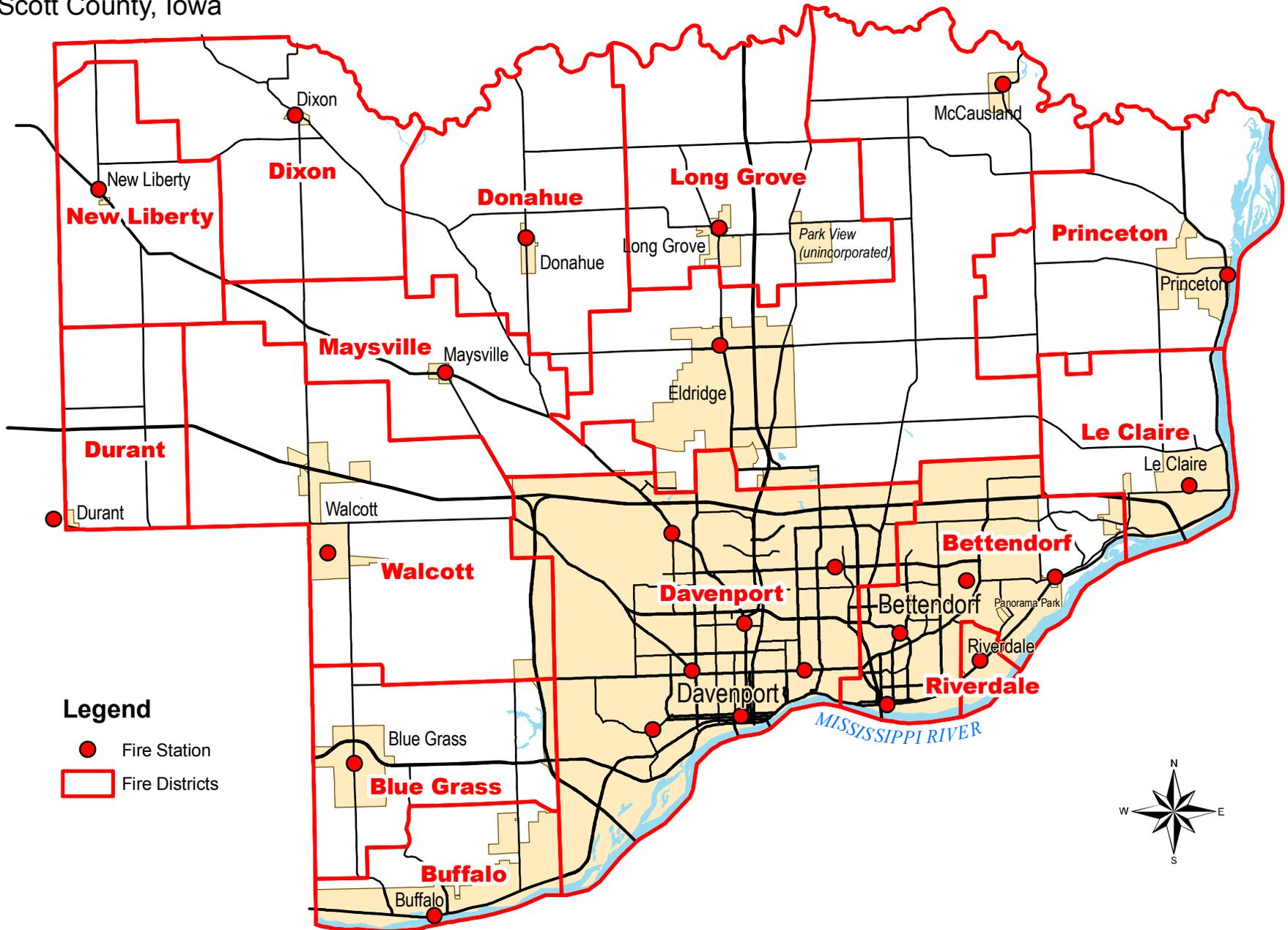
Map 8.2 - EMS Providers and Ambulance Districts

Scott County, Iowa



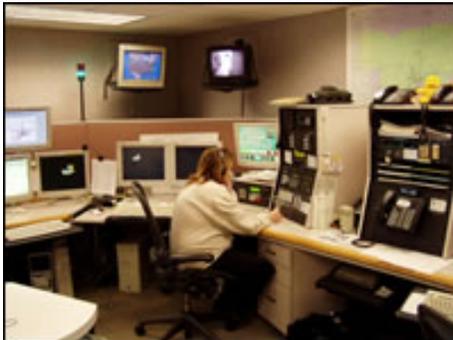
Map 8.3 - Fire Protection Districts

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Emergency Communications



The Scott County Sheriff's Office Communications Center is one of three PSAPs (Public Safety Answering Points) located within Scott County. Calls for emergency service are answered 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The center provides dispatch services for the Scott County Sheriff's Office, eight local police departments, Scott County Conservation, Scott County Emergency Management, five ambulance services, 14 fire departments, and the Sheriff's Reserves Unit.

Thirteen full-time employees staff the Scott County Sheriff's PSAP. This includes one part-time public safety dispatcher, three lead dispatchers, and one communications supervisor. The center is equipped with an 800 MHz trunked radio system, AVL (automatic vehicle locator), computer-aided dispatch, and various other technology to provide professional and efficient services.

All communications personnel are certified in IOWA (Iowa On-line Warrants and Articles), NCIC (National Crime Information Center), and CPR. In addition, all personnel are certified in Emergency Medical Dispatching by the National Academy of Emergency Medical Dispatch and provide prearrival instructions to callers in need of medical assistance.

The Sheriff's Communications Center answers approximately nine thousand emergency and non-emergency telephone calls on both 911 and seven-digit lines, handles approximately 85 EMD calls, completes approximately 42,000 CAD transactions, enters approximately 150 warrants, and validates approximately 125 warrants on a monthly basis.

Future plans for the Sheriff's Communications Center include Phase II wireless 911 upgrades and participation in regional training programs for telecommunications personnel.

Consolidated Dispatching – Currently, within Scott County the three primary PSAPs and one secondary PSAP serve a population of roughly 160,000. These PSAPs are operated by multiple jurisdictions/agencies and utilize various types of Records Management Systems (RMS) and Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) systems. In some cases, these systems are more than 20 years old.

Over the past two years, local governments and emergency response agencies within Scott County have been planning for the consolidation of the four PSAP centers into one primary location and one secondary location. The proposed consolidation would include a complete update of the CAD, RMS, consoles, 911 equipment, and other essential items.

Consolidation of the PSAPs within Scott County will result in improved operational capability of dispatch services throughout the county. This will include improved radio communications, increased ability to share data such as police reports, arrest records, and prisoner information

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across jurisdictions, all of which can be achieved at a reduced operational cost compared to current expenditures.

Projected completion of the joint dispatch system is January 1, 2009. Davenport has spent \$500,000 to create a temporary dispatch center in the Scott County Courthouse until the consolidated dispatch center comes on line. This temporary radio room will eventually become the new consolidated dispatch center's emergency backup.

Public Safety Radios – A local government two-way radio systems study is currently underway for Scott County, Iowa local governments, and EMS services. This study is for all public safety and local government in Scott County and includes school operations. More detailed information on current radio communications and proposed future radio communications can be found in the “2007 Local Government Two Way Radio Systems – A Needs & Options Analysis for Scott County, Iowa Local Government & EMS Services” report, prepared by GeoComm Corporation.

Scott County is currently investing more than \$12,000 in radio equipment to be housed in a tower near Five Points on Locust Street in Davenport. This equipment will replace the more than 30-year-old equipment used for communications between the dispatchers and safety officers patrolling much of the Iowa Quad Cities.

In addition to established radio systems, equipment geared toward allowing different types of radio systems to communicate with each other has grown in the Quad Cities sub-area. Communications gateways can link UHF, VHF, 700 or 800 MHZ trunk signals, telephone calls and e-mails transmitted through the Internet.

As of April 2007, seven Raytheon ACU communications gateways had been located in Scott and Rock Island Counties.

Fiber Optic Network – Scott County and the greater Quad Cities MSA have received a federal grant to implement a region-wide interoperable communications network. The Quad Cities MSA Interoperable Communications Consortium (QC-ICC) was formed. This consortium consists of two states, four counties, and 57 municipalities. It encompasses 2,314 square miles and an overall population of 380,000. This strategy promotes planning and local coordination coupled with the installation of a fiber-optic network around the Quad Cities area to achieve fully interoperable communications. This project currently is in the planning stages with an estimated completion date of September 2008. When completed, the communications system will create true voice and data interoperability across the region for the first time.

Animal Control

The Humane Society of Scott County Animal Control Office works to protect stray, injured, abused, and unwanted animals. They also help the public deal with problems caused by animals.

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The animal control officers respond to calls about neglected or lost animals. They are the first people to provide comfort and compassion to animals in need. Some of the services the animal control officer provides are:

- Rescuing injured animals
- Controlling stray and potentially dangerous animals at large
- Bringing lost pets to the Humane Society of Scott County where their owners can reclaim them
- Investigating animal mistreatment and neglect

Health and Human Services

The Scott County Health Department is responsible for the day-to-day safety and health of the public. The following is a list of programs offered by the Scott County Health Department:

- Air quality monitoring
- Animal bite/rabies
- Animal feeding operations
- Childhood lead poisoning & prevention
- Consumer product safety
- Food safety inspections
- Hotel/motel licensing
- Mosquito surveillance
- Public swimming pools & spas
- Solid waste & recycling
- Tanning & tattoo
- Water quality testing and monitoring
- Communicable diseases
- Food-borne illness investigation
- Head lice education and prevention
- HIV testing
- Immunization
- Non-public school nursing
- STD education and prevention
- Public Health Nuisance Investigation & Enforcement Program

Public Health Preparedness (PHP) is responsible for all the planning activities that allow for a safe and prepared community. Operating through a grant from the Iowa Department of Public Health, Public Health Preparedness develops plans and ideas to help protect the community against threats such as pandemic influenza, biological or chemical agents, and natural disasters.

Planning and Development Department

This department provides services related to current and future land uses in all unincorporated areas of Scott County. Through an intergovernmental 28E Agreement, the department also issues building permits for the cities of Dixon, Donahue, LeClaire, McCausland, Panorama Park, Princeton, and Riverdale. Other services provided by the department include: administering the

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rural address system and maintaining the rural address map; selling tax deed properties; abatement of noxious weeds on private property; promoting and coordinating economic development and tourism; and providing staff assistance to the Planning and Zoning Commission, the Board of Adjustment, and the Building Board of Appeals.

The Countywide Rural Address System was officially implemented on October 1, 1987. The system provides an address for all residential buildings and businesses outside of city limits. A street name or number is assigned to every public and private road in the unincorporated area of Scott County. The Countywide Rural Address System was developed to provide uniform addressing for the whole County and to support the 911 emergency telephone system program. The U.S. Postal Service has also adopted this addressing system.

Library Systems

Four library systems provide easy access to resources in Scott County.

- The Scott County Library is the oldest county library system in the State of Iowa. The library system conveniently serves the entire County at six locations and via its traveling bookmobile. Only two counties in Iowa have county library systems. The Scott County Library System has taxing authority. It determines its budget and divides that by the population it serves, then levies a per-capita tax. The main library is located in Eldridge with branch locations in Blue Grass, Buffalo, Durant, Princeton, and Walcott.
- The Davenport Public Library is the third largest public library in the State of Iowa and the largest in the Quad Cities. The library has two locations, one in downtown Davenport on Main Street and one at 3000 N. Fairmount Street. It is considered the library for research, particularly local history and genealogy, and for reference in the Quad Cities area. The 7,800 square foot Richardson-Sloane Special Collections Center is located in the lower level of the downtown location. The center supports three major areas of activity, including genealogy, local history, and government documents. This library provides many programs for youth and adults. The first floor of the Main Street location will undergo a renovation in September 2007. Plans are currently being finalized for a second branch to be located near Eastern Avenue and 60th Street in northeast Davenport.
- The Bettendorf Public Library is a full-service facility. It's part of The Learning Campus, which includes the Family Museum of Arts and Science.
- The LeClaire Community Library is located at the corner of Wisconsin and Third Streets in LeClaire. This library opened on July 2, 2004. The LeClaire Library is owned and operated by the City.

The study *Weighing the Options: Libraries in Scott County, Iowa* prepared by Consensus for Libraries Together in Scott County in January 2006 gives much information on the four library systems in Scott County. According to this report: "The libraries have benefited from belonging to a regional consortium of Illinois libraries. Scott County libraries belong to the Prairie Area Library System [PALS], which includes 26 counties (23 in Illinois and three in Iowa) and 390

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member libraries of a variety of types. PALS provides its members with daily van delivery, continuing education, communications, and committee activity. Through PALS, libraries also contract for access to Quad-LINC [now PrairieCat], an automated circulation system. Quad-LINC is one of three automated circulation systems within PALS; the three are expected to merge in 2007.” The complete report can be found at www.librariestogether.org.

Other Services

Geographic Information System (GIS) –Scott County is developing a GIS to support and improve county business processes. The GIS will be designed as a ‘federated’ system, centrally managed and supported in key areas but distributed to the various offices and departments for access/analysis of enterprise data and maintenance of department-specific layers.

Acquisition of file/application servers, software, printers, workstations and mobile devices have steadily augmented county technology in preparation for the countywide GIS. Modernization and investment in critical Scott County information technology infrastructure such as storage and backup have also been developed in support of GIS.

Major data components of the Scott County GIS are the aerial orthophotos, digital parcel fabric, geodetic control, and countywide addressing layers. These key layers will be used in conjunction with existing county databases and other spatial data to form a framework of information that is accurate, complete, centrally managed, accessible, and consistently maintained. With improved spatial data management, process improvement practices, and the necessary GIS skills and software tools, the county and other agencies will realize savings and improvements in time, productivity, communication and collaboration, decision making, and resource management for the benefit of Scott County citizens.

Future applications will include automated parcel management, integration with Computer Aided Dispatch, web access to maps and data, mobile mapping, GIS-supported land assessment, growth and land use management, automated map book generation, crime mapping, environmental assessment, conservation planning, and many others. The technology, when properly implemented, will support the activities of nearly every department or office within the County. The GIS data can also be leveraged by other government agencies, business, public or private organizations, non-profits, and the general public.

The county will continue to plan and coordinate GIS development, guided by the Scott County Board of Supervisors, GIS Steering Committee, GIS Technical Committee, Scott County Administrator, GIS Coordinator, and other county and community leaders as appropriate. Major goals and strategies are outlined in the GIS Strategic Plan and Parcel Management Re-engineering report. Copies of these reports may be found on the Scott County website or by contacting the Information Technology Department.