

356A.3 Alternative confinement of prisoners.

A district judge may sentence and commit a person to a facility established and maintained pursuant to [section 356A.1](#) or [356A.2](#) instead of the county jail. A district judge may order the transfer of a person sentenced and committed to the county jail to such a facility upon the judge's own motion, the motion of the sentenced and committed person, or the motion of the sheriff. The original order of commitment or the order of transfer to the facility shall set forth the terms and conditions of the detention or commitment and that the detained or committed person shall abide by the terms and conditions of [this chapter](#) and the rules of the facility to which committed or transferred. The order shall be read to the detained, committed, or transferred person in open court. The committing court or a district judge may order a person who has been detained, committed, or transferred to such a facility to be transferred to the county jail if, upon hearing, the court determines the person has been refractory or disorderly, has willfully destroyed or injured any property in the facility, or has violated any of the terms and conditions of the order of detention, commitment, or transfer or the provisions of [this chapter](#) or the rules of the facility where the person was detained or committed. Any violations of the order of detention, commitment, or transfer shall further be punished as contempt of court pursuant to [chapter 665. Section 719.4](#) is applicable to any person detained, committed, or transferred to a facility established and maintained pursuant to [this chapter](#). The county or city to which the cause originally belonged is liable for the expense of the original detention, commitment, or transfer and the subsequent expenses of maintaining the person in the facility.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §356A.3; [81 Acts, ch 117, §1067](#)
[83 Acts, ch 123, §160, 209](#)