

CHAPTER 901B

INTERMEDIATE CRIMINAL SANCTIONS

Referred to in [§901.1](#), [§901A.2](#), [§902.1](#), [§903B.1](#), [§903B.2](#)

901B.1 Corrections continuum — intermediate criminal sanctions program.

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1. The corrections continuum consists of the following:

a. LEVEL ONE. Noncommunity-based corrections sanctions including the following:

(1) Self-monitored sanctions. Self-monitored sanctions which are not monitored for compliance including, but not limited to, fines and community service.

(2) Other than self-monitored sanctions. Other than self-monitored sanctions which are monitored for compliance by other than the district department of correctional services including, but not limited to, mandatory mediation, victim and offender reconciliation, and noncommunity-based corrections supervision.

b. LEVEL TWO. Probation and parole options consisting of the following:

(1) Monitored sanctions. Monitored sanctions are administrative supervision sanctions which are monitored for compliance by the district department of correctional services and include, but are not limited to, low-risk offender-diversion programs.

(2) Supervised sanctions. Supervised sanctions are regular probation or parole supervision and any conditions established in the probation or parole agreement or by court order.

(3) Intensive supervision sanctions. Intensive supervision sanctions provide levels of supervision above sanctions in subparagraph (2) but are less restrictive than sanctions under paragraph “c” and include electronic monitoring, day reporting, day programming, live-out programs for persons on work release or who have violated [chapter 321J](#), and institutional work release under [section 904.910](#).

c. LEVEL THREE. Quasi-incarceration sanctions. Quasi-incarceration sanctions are those supported by residential facility placement or twenty-four hour electronic monitoring including, but not limited to, the following:

(1) Residential treatment facilities.

(2) Operating while intoxicated offender treatment facilities.

(3) Work release facilities.

(4) House arrest with electronic monitoring.

(5) A substance abuse treatment facility as established and operated by the Iowa department of public health or the department of corrections.

d. LEVEL FOUR. Short-term incarceration designed to be of short duration, including, but not limited to, the following:

(1) Twenty-one day shock incarceration for persons who violate [chapter 321J](#).

(2) Jail for less than thirty days.

(3) Violators’ facilities.

(4) Prison with sentence reconsideration.

e. LEVEL FIVE. Incarceration which consists of the following:

(1) Prison.

(2) Jail for thirty days or longer.

2. “*Intermediate criminal sanctions program*” means a program structured around the corrections continuum in [subsection 1](#), describing sanctions and services available in each level of the continuum in the district and containing the policies of the district department of correctional services regarding placement of a person in a particular level of sanction and the requirements and conditions under which a defendant will be transferred between levels in the corrections continuum under the program.

3. a. Each judicial district and judicial district department of correctional services shall implement an intermediate criminal sanctions program. An intermediate criminal sanctions

program shall consist of only levels two, three, and sublevels one and three of level four of the corrections continuum and shall be operated in accordance with an intermediate criminal sanctions plan adopted by the chief judge of the judicial district and the director of the judicial district department of correctional services. The plan adopted shall be designed to reduce probation revocations to prison through the use of incremental, community-based sanctions for probation violations.

b. The plan shall be subject to rules adopted by the department of corrections. The rules shall include provisions for transferring individuals between levels in the continuum. The provisions shall include a requirement that the reasons for the transfer be in writing and that an opportunity for the individual to contest the transfer be made available.

c. A copy of the program and plan shall be filed with the chief judge of the judicial district, the department of corrections, and the division of criminal and juvenile justice planning of the department of human rights.

4. a. The district department of correctional services shall place an individual committed to it under [section 907.3](#) to the sanction and level of supervision which is appropriate to the individual based upon a current risk assessment evaluation. Placements may be to levels two and three of the corrections continuum. The district department may, with the approval of the Iowa department of public health and the department of corrections, place an individual in a level three substance abuse treatment facility established pursuant to [section 135.130](#), to assist the individual in complying with a condition of probation. The district department may, with the approval of the department of corrections, place an individual in a level four violator facility established pursuant to [section 904.207](#) only as a penalty for a violation of a condition imposed under [this section](#).

b. The district department may transfer an individual along the intermediate criminal sanctions program operated pursuant to [subsection 3](#) as necessary and appropriate during the period the individual is assigned to the district department. However, nothing in [this section](#) shall limit the district department's ability to seek a revocation of the individual's probation pursuant to [section 908.11](#).

96 Acts, ch 1193, §15; 2000 Acts, ch 1201, §14; 2001 Acts, ch 184, §10, 11; 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §51, 209; 2013 Acts, ch 90, §212

Referred to in [§905.1](#), [§907.3](#)