

CORRECTIONS CODE OF 1953 (EXCERPT)
Act 232 of 1953

***** 791.236.amended THIS AMENDED SECTION IS EFFECTIVE MARCH 24, 2021 *****

791.236.amended Order of parole; notice; rescission; amendment; individualized conditions; supervision; restitution; payment of parole supervision fee; condition requiring payment of assessment or minimum state cost; compliance with sex offenders registration act; violation of certain sections; condition requiring housing in community corrections center or community residential home; condition requiring payment by parolee; review to ensure payment of restitution; report of violation; registration of parolee; electronic monitoring; condition to protect named person; release of prisoner; notice of residence or domicile; monitoring by global positioning monitoring system; written consent to submit to search; "violent felony" defined.

Sec. 36. (1) All paroles must be ordered by the parole board and must be signed by the chairperson. Written notice of the order must be sent by first-class mail or by electronic means to the prosecuting attorney and the sheriff or other police officer of the municipality or county in which the prisoner was convicted and to the prosecuting attorney and the sheriff or other local police officer of the municipality or county to which the paroled prisoner is sent or is to be sent. The notice must be provided not more than 10 days after the parole board issues its order to parole the prisoner.

(2) A parole order may be rescinded at the discretion of the parole board for cause before the prisoner is released on parole. A parole must not be revoked unless an interview with the prisoner is conducted by 1 member of the parole board. The purpose of the interview is to consider and act upon information received by the board after the original parole release decision. A revocation interview must be conducted not more than 45 days after the board received the new information. Not less than 10 days before the interview, the parolee must receive a copy or summary of the new evidence that is the basis for the interview.

(3) A parole order may be amended at the discretion of the parole board for cause or to adjust conditions as the parole board determines is appropriate. An amendment to a parole order must be in writing and is not effective until notice of the amendment is given to the parolee.

(4) When a parole order is issued, the order must contain the conditions of the parole and must specifically provide proper means of supervision of the paroled prisoner in accordance with the rules of the field operations administration. The conditions of the parole must be individualized, must specifically address the assessed risks and needs of the parolee, must be designed to reduce recidivism, and must consider the needs of the victim, if applicable, including, but not limited to, the safety needs of the victim or a request by the victim for protective conditions.

(5) The parole order must contain a condition to pay restitution to the victim of the prisoner's crime or the victim's estate if the prisoner was ordered to make restitution under the William Van Regenmorter crime victim's rights act, 1985 PA 87, MCL 780.751 to 780.834, or the code of criminal procedure, 1927 PA 175, MCL 760.1 to 777.69.

(6) The parole order must contain a condition requiring the parolee to pay a parole supervision fee as prescribed in section 36a.

(7) The parole order must contain a condition requiring the parolee to pay any assessment the prisoner was ordered to pay under section 5 of 1989 PA 196, MCL 780.905.

(8) The parole order must contain a condition requiring the parolee to pay the minimum state cost prescribed by section 1j of chapter IX of the code of criminal procedure, 1927 PA 175, MCL 769.1j, if the minimum state cost has not been paid.

(9) If the parolee is required to be registered under the sex offenders registration act, 1994 PA 295, MCL 28.721 to 28.736, the parole order must contain a condition requiring the parolee to comply with that act.

(10) If a prisoner convicted of violating or conspiring to violate section 7401(2)(a)(i) or (ii) or 7403(2)(a)(i) or (ii) of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.7401 and 333.7403, is released on parole, the parole order must contain a notice that if the parolee violates or conspires to violate article 7 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.7101 to 333.7545, and that violation or conspiracy to violate is punishable by imprisonment for 4 or more years, or commits a violent felony during his or her release on parole, parole must be revoked.

(11) A parole order issued for a prisoner subject to disciplinary time may contain a condition requiring the parolee to be housed in a community corrections center or a community residential home for not less than the first 30 days but not more than the first 180 days of his or her term of parole. As used in this subsection,

"community corrections center" and "community residential home" mean those terms as defined in section 65a.

(12) The parole order must contain a condition requiring the parolee to pay the following amounts owed by the prisoner, if applicable:

(a) The balance of filing fees and costs ordered to be paid under section 2963 of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.2963.

(b) The balance of any filing fee ordered to be paid by a federal court under 28 USC 1915 and any unpaid order of costs assessed against the prisoner.

(13) In each case in which payment of restitution is ordered as a condition of parole, a parole officer assigned to the case shall review the case not less than twice yearly to ensure that restitution is being paid as ordered. The final review must be conducted not less than 60 days before the expiration of the parole period. If the parole officer determines that restitution is not being paid as ordered, the parole officer shall file a written report of the violation with the parole board on a form prescribed by the parole board. The report must include a statement of the amount of arrearage and any reasons for the arrearage known by the parole officer. The parole board shall immediately provide a copy of the report to the court, the prosecuting attorney, and the victim.

(14) If a parolee is required to register under the sex offenders registration act, 1994 PA 295, MCL 28.721 to 28.736, the parole officer shall register the parolee as provided in that act.

(15) If a parolee convicted of violating or conspiring to violate section 520b or 520c of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.520b and 750.520c, other than a parolee who is subject to lifetime electronic monitoring under section 85, is placed on parole, the parole board may require that the parolee be subject to electronic monitoring. The electronic monitoring required under this subsection must be conducted in the same manner, and is subject to the same requirements, as is described in section 520n(2) of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.520n, and section 85, except as follows:

(a) The electronic monitoring shall continue only for the duration of the term of parole.

(b) A violation by the parolee of any requirement prescribed in section 520n(2) is a violation of a condition of parole, not a felony violation.

(16) If the parole order contains a condition intended to protect 1 or more named persons, the department shall enter those provisions of the parole order into the corrections management information system, accessible by the law enforcement information network. If the parole board rescinds a parole order described in this subsection, the department within 3 business days shall remove from the corrections management information system the provisions of that parole order.

(17) Each prisoner who is required to be registered under the sex offenders registration act, 1994 PA 295, MCL 28.721 to 28.736, before being released on parole or being released upon completion of his or her maximum sentence, shall provide to the department notice of the location of his or her proposed place of residence or domicile. The department then shall forward that notice of location to the appropriate law enforcement agency as required under section 5(3) of the sex offenders registration act, 1994 PA 295, MCL 28.725. A prisoner who refuses to provide notice of the location of his or her proposed place of residence or domicile or knowingly provides an incorrect notice of the location of his or her proposed place of residence or domicile under this subsection is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 4 years or a fine of not more than \$2,000.00, or both.

(18) If a prisoner is serving a sentence for violating section 411i of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.411i, and if a victim of that crime has registered to receive notices about that prisoner under the William Van Regenmorter crime victim's rights act, 1985 PA 87, MCL 780.751 to 780.834, the parole order for that prisoner must require that the prisoner's location be monitored by a global positioning monitoring system during the entire period of the prisoner's parole. If, at the time a prisoner described in this subsection is paroled, no victim of the crime has registered to receive notices about that prisoner under the William Van Regenmorter crime victim's rights act, 1985 PA 87, MCL 780.751 to 780.834, but a victim of the crime subsequently registers to receive those notices, the prisoner's order of parole must immediately be modified to require that the prisoner's location be monitored by a global positioning system during the balance of the period of that prisoner's parole. As used in this subsection, "global positioning monitoring system" means a system that electronically determines and reports the location of an individual by means of an ankle bracelet transmitter or similar device worn by the individual, which transmits latitude and longitude data to monitoring authorities through global positioning satellite technology but does not include any radio frequency identification technology, global positioning technology, or similar technology that would be implanted in the parolee or would otherwise violate the corporeal body of the parolee.

(19) The parole order must require the parolee to provide written consent to submit to a search of his or her person or property upon demand by a peace officer or parole officer. The written consent must include the

prisoner's name and date of birth, his or her physical description, the date for release on parole, and the ending date for that parole. The prisoner shall sign the written consent before being released on parole. The department shall promptly enter this condition of parole into the department's corrections management information system or offender management network information system or into a corresponding records management system that is accessible through the law enforcement information network. Consent to a search as provided under this subsection does not authorize a search that is conducted with the sole intent to intimidate or harass.

(20) As used in this section, "violent felony" means an offense against a person in violation of section 82, 83, 84, 86, 87, 88, 89, 316, 317, 321, 349, 349a, 350, 397, 520b, 520c, 520d, 520e, 520g, 529, 529a, or 530 of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.82, 750.83, 750.84, 750.86, 750.87, 750.88, 750.89, 750.316, 750.317, 750.321, 750.349, 750.349a, 750.350, 750.397, 750.520b, 750.520c, 750.520d, 750.520e, 750.520g, 750.529, 750.529a, and 750.530.

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Popular name: Department of Corrections Act