## SUBSTITUTE FOR <br> SENATE BILL NO. 1050

A bill to amend 1927 PA 175, entitled
"The code of criminal procedure,"
by amending sections 2, $2 \mathrm{a}, 3,4$, and 4 b of chapter XI (MCL 771.2, 771.2a, 771.3, 771.4, and 771.4b), section 2 of chapter XI as amended by 2017 PA 10, section 2 a of chapter XI as amended by 2006 PA 507, section 3 of chapter XI as amended by 2012 PA 612, section 4 of chapter XI as amended by 1998 PA 520, and section 4b of chapter XI as added by 2017 PA 9.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

Sec. 2. (1) Except as provided in section $2 a$ of this chapter
3 and section 36 of chapter VIII, if the defendant is convicted of an offense that is not a felony, the probation period shall must not
exceed 2 years. Except as provided in section $2 a$ of this chapter and section 36 of chapter VIII, if the defendant is convicted of a felony, the probation period shall must not exceed 5-3 years. However, the probation term for a felony under this subsection may be extended not more than 2 times for not more than 1 additional year for each extension if the court finds that there is a specific rehabilitation goal that has not yet been achieved, or a specific, articulable, and ongoing risk of harm to a victim that can be mitigated only with continued probation supervision.
(2) Except as provided in subsection (4), (10), section 2 a of this chapter, and section 36 of chapter VIII, after the defendant has completed $1 / 2$ of the original felony or misdemeanor probation period, of his or her felony probation, the department or probation department may notify the sentencing court. If, after a hearing to review the case and the defendant's probationer's conduct while on probation, the court determines that the defendant's behavior warrants a reduction in the probationary term, the court may reduce that term by $100 \%$ or less. The victim must be notified of the date and time of the hearing and be given an opportunity to be heard. The court shall consider the impact on the victim and repayment of outstanding restitution caused by reducing the defendant's probationary term. Not less than 28 days before reducing or terminating a period of probation or conducting a review under this section, the court shall notify the prosecuting attorney, the defendant or, if the defendant has an attorney, the defendant's attorney. However, this subsection does not apply to a defendant who is subject to a mandatory probation tormohe or she may be eligible for early discharge as provided in this section. The defendant must be notified at sentencing of his or her eligibility
and the requirements for early discharge from probation, and the procedure provided under subsection (3) to notify the court of his or her eligibility.
(3) If a probationer has completed all required programming, the probation department may notify the sentencing court that the probationer may be eligible for early discharge from probation. If the probation department does not notify the sentencing court as required under this subsection and the probationer has not violated probation in the immediately preceding 3 months, the probationer may notify the court that he or she may be eligible for early discharge from probation on a form provided by the state court administrative office. This subsection does not prohibit the court from considering a probationer for early discharge from probation at the court's discretion.
(4) A probationer must not be considered ineligible for early discharge because of an inability to pay for the conditions of his or her probation, or for outstanding court-ordered financial obligations, including fines, fees, costs, or restitution, so long as the probationer has made good-faith efforts to make payments. However, nothing in this subsection relieves a probationer from his or her court-ordered financial obligations, including restitution, after discharge from probation.
(5) Upon notification as provided under subsection (3), the sentencing court may review the case and the probationer's conduct while on probation to determine whether the probationer's behavior warrants an early discharge. Except as provided in subsection (6), if the court determines that the probationer's behavior warrants a reduction in the probationary term, the court may grant an early discharge from probation without holding a hearing.
(6) If after reviewing the case under subsection (5), the court determines that the probationer's behavior does not warrant an early discharge, the court must conduct a hearing to allow the probationer to present his or her case for an early discharge and find on the record any specific rehabilitation goal that has not yet been achieved or a specific, articulable, and ongoing risk of harm to a victim that can only be mitigated with continued probation supervision.
(7) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (10), the sentencing court shall hold a hearing before granting early discharge to a probationer serving a term of probation for a felony offense involving a victim who has requested to receive notice under section $18 \mathrm{~b}, 19,19 \mathrm{a}, 20$, or 20 a of the William Van Regenmorter crime victim's rights act, 1985 PA 87, MCL 780.768b, 780.769, 780.769a, 780.770, and 780.770a, or for a misdemeanor violation of section 81 , $81 a$, or 136 b of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.81, 750.81a, and 750.136b.
(8) If a hearing is to be held under subsection (7), the prosecutor shall notify the victim of the date and time of the hearing and the victim must be given an opportunity to be heard.
(9) (3)-The department of corrections shall report, no later than December 31 of each year, after the effective date of the amendatory act that added this subsection, to the committees of the senate and house of representatives concerning the judiciary or criminal justice the number of defendants referred to the court for a hearing under subsection ( 2 ). The state court administrative effice shall report, no later than December 31 of eqch year aftex the effective date of the amendatory act that added this subsection, to the committecs of the senate and house of
representatives concerning the judiciary the number of felony probationers who were released early from probation under subsection (2).this section and any available recidivism data.
(10) (4) A defendant who was convicted of 1 or more of the following crimes is not eligible for reduced probation under subsection (2):-this section:
(a) A domestic violence related violation of section 81(5)-81 or 81a of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.81 and 750.81a, or an offense involving domestic violence as that term is defined in section 1 of 1978 PA 389, MCL 400.1501.
(b) A violation of section 84 of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.84.
(c) A violation of section 411 h of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.411h.
(d) A violation of section $411 i$ of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750411i.
(e) (c) A violation of section 520c of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.520c.
(f) (d)-A violation of section $520 e$ of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.520e.
(11) (5)-The court shall, by order to be entered in the case as the court directs by general rule or in each case, fix and determine the period, and conditions, and rehabilitation goals of probation. The order is part of the record in the case. The court may amend the order in form or substance at any time. If the court reduces a defendant's probationary term under subsection (2), this section, the period by which that term was reduced must be reported to the department of corrections.
(12) (6) A defendant who was placed on probation under section

1 1(4) of this chapter as it existed before March 1, 2003 for an offense committed before March 1, 2003 is subject to the conditions of probation specified in section 3 of this chapter, including payment of a probation supervision fee as prescribed in section 3c of this chapter, and to revocation for violation of these conditions, but the probation period must not be reduced other than by a revocation that results in imprisonment or as otherwise provided by law.
(13) (7)-If an individual is placed on probation for a listed offense as that term is defined in section 2 of the sex offenders registration act, 1994 PA 295, MCL 28.722, the individual's probation officer shall register the individual or accept the individual's registration as provided in that act.
(14) (8)-Subsection (1) does not apply to a juvenile placed on probation and committed under section $1(3)$ or (4) of chapter IX to an institution or agency described in the youth rehabilitation services act, 1974 PA 150, MCL 803.301 to 803.309.

Sec. 2a. (1) The court may place an individual convicted of violating section 411h of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.411h, on probation for not more than 5-3 years, subject to the extensions in section $2(1)$ of this chapter. The sentence is subject to the conditions of probation set forth in section $411 \mathrm{~h}(3)$ of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.411h, and section 3 of this chapter. The probation is subject to revocation for any violation of a condition of that probation.
(2) The court may place an individual convicted of violating section 411i of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.411i, on probation for any term of years, but not less than 5 years. The sentence is subject to the conditions of probation set forth in
section 411i(4) of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.411i, and section 3 of this chapter. The probation is subject to revocation for any violation of a condition of that probation.
(3) The court may place an individual convicted of a violation of section 136b of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.136b, that is designated as a misdemeanor on probation for not more than 5-3 years, subject to the extensions in section 2 (1) of this chapter.
(4) The court shall by order, to be filed or entered in the cause as the court directs by general rule or in each case, fix and determine the period, conditions, and rehabilitation goals of probation. The order is part of the record in the cause. The court may amend the order in form or substance at any time.
(5) Subsections (1), (2), (3), and (4) do not apply to a juvenile placed on probation and committed under section 1(3) or (4) of chapter IX to an institution or agency described in the youth rehabilitation services act, 1974 PA 150, MCL 803.301 to 803.309 .
(6) Except as otherwise provided by law, the court may place an individual convicted of a listed offense on probation subject to the requirements of this subsection and subsections (7) through (12) for any term of years but not less than 5 years.
(7) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (8) to (12), if an individual is placed on probation under subsection (6), the court shall order the individual not to do any of the following:
(a) Reside within a student safety zone.
(b) Work within a student safety zone.
(c) Loiter within a student safety zone.
(8) The court shall not impose a condition of probation
described in subsection (7)(a) if any of the following apply:
(a) The individual is not more than 19 years of age and attends secondary school or postsecondary school, and resides with his or her parent or guardian. However, an individual described in this subdivision shall must be ordered not to initiate or maintain contact with a minor within that student safety zone. The individual shall must be permitted to initiate or maintain contact with a minor with whom he or she attends secondary school or postsecondary school in conjunction with that school attendance.
(b) The individual is not more than 26 years of age, attends a special education program, and resides with his or her parent or guardian or in a group home or assisted living facility. However, an individual described in this subdivision shall must be ordered not to initiate or maintain contact with a minor within that student safety zone. The individual shall-must be permitted to initiate or maintain contact with a minor with whom he or she attends a special education program in conjunction with that attendance.
(c) The individual was residing within that student safety zone at the time the amendatory act that added this subdivision was enacted into law. on January 1, 2006. However, if the individual was residing within the student safety zone at the time the amendatory act that added this subdivision was enacted into law, on
January 1, 2006, the court shall order the individual not to initiate or maintain contact with any minors within that student safety zone. This subdivision does not prohibit the court from allowing contact with any minors named in the probation order for good cause shown and as specified in the probation order.
(9) An order issued under subsection (7) (a) shall-must not
prohibit an individual from being a patient in a hospital or hospice that is located within a student safety zone. However, this exception does not apply to an individual who initiates or maintains contact with a minor within that student safety zone.
(10) The court shall not impose a condition of probation described in subsection (7) (b) if the individual was working within the student safety zone at the time the amendatory act that added this subsection was enacted into law. on January 1, 2006. However, if the individual was working within the student safety zone the time the amendatory act that added this subsection was enacted into Zw, on January 1, 2006, the court shall order the individual not to initiate or maintain contact with any minors in the course of his or her employment within that student safety zone. This subsection does not prohibit the court from allowing contact with any minors named in the probation order for good cause shown and as specified in the probation order.
(11) The court shall not impose a condition of probation described in subsection (7) (b) if the individual only intermittently or sporadically enters a student safety zone for purposes of work. If the individual intermittently or sporadically works within a student safety zone, the court shall order the individual not to initiate or maintain contact with any minors in the course of his or her employment within that safety zone. This subsection does not prohibit the court from allowing contact with any minors named in the probation order for good cause shown and as specified in the probation order.
(12) The court may exempt an individual from probation under subsection (6) if any of the following apply:
(a) The individual has successfully completed his or her

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probationary period under sections 11 to 15 of chapter II for committing a listed offense and has been discharged from youthful trainee status.
(b) The individual was convicted of committing or attempting to commit a violation solely described in section $520 e(1)(a)$ of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.520 e, and at the time of the violation was 17 years of age or older but less than 21 years of age and is not more than 5 years older than the victim.
(13) As used in this section:
(a) "Listed offense" means that term as defined in section 2 of the sex offenders registration act, 1994 PA 295, MCL 28.722.
(b) "Loiter" means to remain for a period of time and under circumstances that a reasonable person would determine is for the primary purpose of observing or contacting minors.
(c) "Minor" means an individual less than 18 years of age.
(d) "School" means a public, private, denominational, or parochial school offering developmental kindergarten, kindergarten, or any grade from 1 through 12. School does not include a home school.
(e) "School property" means a building, facility, structure, or real property owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by a school, other than a building, facility, structure, or real property that is no longer in use on a permanent or continuous basis, to which either of the following applies:
(i) It is used to impart educational instruction.
(ii) It is for use by students not more than 19 years of age for sports or other recreational activities.
(f) "Student safety zone" means the area that lies 1,000 feet or less from school property.
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Sec. 3. (1) The sentence of probation shall-must include all of the following conditions:
(a) During the term of his or her probation, the probationer shall not violate any criminal law of this state, the United States, or another state or any ordinance of any municipality in this state or another state.
(b) During the term of his or her probation, the probationer shall not leave the state without the consent of the court granting his or her application for probation.
(c) The probationer shall report to the probation officer, either in person, virtually, or in writing, monthly or as often as the probation officer requires. This subdivision does not apply to a juvenile placed on probation and committed under section $1(3)$ or (4) of chapter IX to an institution or agency described in the youth rehabilitation services act, 1974 PA 150, MCL 803.301 to 803.309 .
(d) If sentenced in circuit court, the probationer shall pay a probation supervision fee as prescribed in section 3c of this chapter.
(e) The probationer shall pay restitution to the victim of the defendant's course of conduct giving rise to the conviction or to the victim's estate as provided in chapter IX. An order for payment of restitution may be modified and shall-must be enforced as provided in chapter IX.
(f) The probationer shall pay an assessment ordered under section 5 of 1989 PA 196, MCL 780.905.
(g) The probationer shall pay the minimum state cost prescribed by section $1 j$ of chapter IX.
(h) If the probationer is required to be registered under the

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sex offenders registration act, 1994 PA 295, MCL 28.721 to 28.736, the probationer shall comply with that act.
(2) As-Subject to subsection (11), as a condition of probation, the court may require the probationer to do 1 or more of the following:
(a) Be imprisoned in the county jail for not more than 12 months at the time or intervals that may be consecutive or nonconsecutive, within the probation as the court determines. However, the period of confinement shall-must not exceed the maximum period of imprisonment provided for the offense charged if the maximum period is less than 12 months. The court may permit day parole as authorized under 1962 PA 60, MCL 801.251 to 801.258. The court may, subject to sections 3 d and 3 e of this chapter, permit the individual to be released from jail to work at his or her existing job or to attend a school in which he or she is enrolled as a student. This subdivision does not apply to a juvenile placed on probation and committed under section $1(3)$ or (4) of chapter IX to an institution or agency described in the youth rehabilitation services act, 1974 PA 150, MCL 803.301 to 803.309.
(b) Pay immediately or within the period of his or her probation a fine imposed when placed on probation.
(c) Pay costs pursuant to subsection (5).
(d) Pay any assessment ordered by the court other than an assessment described in subsection (1) (f).
(e) Engage in community service.
(f) Agree to pay by wage assignment any restitution, assessment, fine, or cost imposed by the court.
(g) Participate in inpatient or outpatient drug treatment, er, beginning January 1, 2005, participate in or a drug treatment court
under chapter 10A of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.1060 to 600.1084.
(h) Participate in mental health treatment.
(i) Participate in mental health or substance abuse counseling.
(j) Participate in a community corrections program.
(k) Be under house arrest.
(l) Be subject to electronic monitoring.
(m) Participate in a residential probation program.
(n) Satisfactorily complete a program of incarceration in a special alternative incarceration unit as provided in section 3b of this chapter.
(o) Be subject to conditions reasonably necessary for the protection of 1 or more named persons.
(p) Reimburse the county for expenses incurred by the county in connection with the conviction for which probation was ordered as provided in the prisoner reimbursement to the county act, 1984 PA 118, MCL 801.81 to 801.93.
(q) Complete his or her high school education or obtain the equivalency of a high school education in the form of a general education development (GED) certificate.
(3) The Subject to subsection (11), the court may impose other lawful conditions of probation as the circumstances of the case require or warrant or as in its judgment are proper.
(4) If an order or amended order of probation contains a condition for the protection of 1 or more named persons as provided in subsection (2)(0), the court or a law enforcement agency within the court's jurisdiction shall enter the order or amended order into the law enforcement information network. If the court rescinds

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the order or amended order or the condition, the court shall remove the order or amended order or the condition from the law enforcement information network or notify that law enforcement agency and the law enforcement agency shall remove the order or amended order or the condition from the law enforcement information network.
(5) If the court requires the probationer to pay costs under subsection (2), the costs shall must be limited to expenses specifically incurred in prosecuting the defendant or providing legal assistance to the defendant and supervision of the probationer.
(6) If the court imposes costs under subsection (2) as part of a sentence of probation, all of the following apply:
(a) The court shall not require a probationer to pay costs under subsection (2) unless the probationer is or will be able to pay them during the term of probation. In determining the amount and method of payment of costs under subsection (2), the court shall take into account the probationer's financial resources and the nature of the burden that payment of costs will impose, with due regard to his or her other obligations.
(b) A probationer who is required to pay costs under subsection (1) (g) or (2) (c) and who is not in willful default of the payment of the costs may petition the sentencing judge or his or her successor at any time for a remission of the payment of any unpaid portion of those costs. If the court determines that payment of the amount due will impose a manifest hardship on the probationer or his or her immediate family, the court may remit all or part of the amount due in costs or modify the method of payment.
(7) If a probationer is required to pay costs as part of a
sentence of probation, the court may require payment to be made immediately or the court may provide for payment to be made within a specified period of time or in specified installments.
(8) If a probationer is ordered to pay costs as part of a sentence of probation, compliance with that order shall must be a condition of probation. The-Subject to the requirements of section $4 b$ of this chapter, the court may only sanction a probationer to jail or revoke the probation if the of a probationer who fails to comply with the order and if the probationer has the ability to pay and has not made a good faith good-faith effort to comply with the order. In determining whether to revoke probation, the court shall consider the probationer's employment status, earning ability, and financial resources, the willfulness of the probationer's failure to pay, and any other special circumstances that may have a bearing on the probationer's ability to pay. The proceedings provided for in this subsection are in addition to those provided in section 4 of this chapter.
(9) If entry of judgment is deferred in the circuit court, the court shall require the individual to pay a supervision fee in the same manner as is prescribed for a delayed sentence under section 1(3) of this chapter, shall require the individual to pay the minimum state costs prescribed by section lj of chapter IX, and may impose, as applicable, the conditions of probation described in subsections subsection (1), and subject to subsection (11), the conditions of probation described in subsections (2) , and (3).
(10) If sentencing is delayed or entry of judgment is deferred in the district court or in a municipal court, the court shall require the individual to pay the minimum state costs prescribed by section $1 j$ of chapter $I X$ and may impose, as applicable, the
conditions of probation described in subscctions subsection (1), and subject to subsection (11), the conditions of probation described in subsections (2) , mand (3).
(11) The conditions of probation imposed by the court under subsections (2) and (3) must be individually tailored to the probationer, must specifically address the assessed risks and needs of the probationer, must be designed to reduce recidivism, must consider the needs of the victim if applicable, and must be adjusted if the court determines adjustments are appropriate.

Sec. 4. (1) It is the intent of the legislature that the granting of probation is a matter of grace eonferring no vested right to its continuance. If during the probation period the sentencing court determines that the probationer is likely again to engage in an offensive or criminal course of conduct or that the public good requires revocation of probation, the court may revoke probation.-requiring the agreement of the probationer to its granting and continuance.
(2) All probation orders are revocable in any manner the court that imposed probation considers applicable cither for a violation or attempted violation of a probation condition or for any other type of antisocial conduct or action on the probationer's part for which the court determines that revocation is proper in the public interest. subject to the requirements of section $4 b$ of this chapter, but revocation of probation, and subsequent incarceration, should be imposed only for repeated technical violations, for new criminal behavior, as otherwise allowed in section $4 b$ of this chapter, or upon request of the probationer. Hearings on the revocation shall-must be summary and informal and not subject to the rules of evidence or of pleadings applicable in criminal
trials.
(3) In its probation order or by general rule, the court may provide for the apprehension, detention, and confinement of a probationer accused of violating a probation condition. or conduct inconsistent with the public good.
(4) The method of hearing and presentation of charges are within the court's discretion, except that the probationer is entitled to a written copy of the charges constituting the claim that he or she violated probation and to a probation revocation hearing. The
(5) Subject to the requirements of section $4 b$ of this chapter,
the court may investigate and enter a disposition of the probationer as the court determines best serves the public interest. If a probation order is revoked, the court may sentence the probationer in the same manner and to the same penalty as the court might have done if the probation order had never been made.
(6) This section does not apply to a juvenile placed on probation and committed under section $1(3)$ or (4) of chapter IX to an institution or agency described in the youth rehabilitation services act, 1974 PA 150, MCL 803.301 to 803.309.

Sec. 4b. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, beginning on January 1, 2018, a probationer who commits a technical probation violation and is sentenced to temporary incarceration in a state or local correctional or detention facility may be incarcerated for a maximum of 30 days-for each technical violation - A probationer must not be given credit for any time served on a previous technical violation. After a probationer serves the period of temporary incarceration under this section, he or she may be returned to probation under the terms of his or her original

> probation order or under a new probation order at the discretion of the court.
> (2) The limit on temporary incarceration under subsection (1) does not apply to a probationer who has committed 3 or more technical probation violations during the course of his or her probation.
(3) The court may extend the period of temporary incarceration under subscetion (1) to not more than 90 days if a probationer has been ordered to attend a treatment program as part of his or her probation but for which a treatment bed is not currently available; hower, the period of temporary incarceration imposed undex subsection (1) must not extend beyond 90 days.
(4) This section does not prohibit the court from revoking a probationer's probation and sentencing the probationer under section 4 for a probation violation, including, but not limited to, a technical probation violation at any time during the course of probation-as follows:
(a) For a technical violation committed by an individual who is on probation because he or she was convicted of or pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor:
(i) For a first violation, jail incarceration for not more than 5 days.
(ii) For a second violation, jail incarceration for not more than 10 days.
(iii) For a third violation, jail incarceration for not more than 15 days.
(iv) For a fourth or subsequent violation, jail incarceration for any number of days, but not exceeding the total of the remaining eligible jail sentence.
(b) For a technical violation committed by an individual who is on probation because he or she was convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony:
(i) For a first violation, jail incarceration for not more than 15 days.
(ii) For a second violation, jail incarceration for not more than 30 days.
(iii) For a third violation, jail incarceration for not more than 45 days.
(iv) For a fourth or subsequent violation, jail or prison incarceration for any number of days, but not exceeding the total of the remaining eligible jail or prison sentence.
(2) A probationer may acknowledge a technical probation violation in writing without a hearing before the court being required.
(3) A jail sanction under subsection (1) (a) or (b) may be extended to not more than 45 days if the probationer is awaiting placement in a treatment facility and does not have a safe alternative location to await treatment.
(4) Subject to the exception in subsection (6), the court shall not revoke probation on the basis of a technical probation violation unless a probationer has already been sanctioned for 3 or more technical probation violations and commits a new technical probation violation.
(5) If more than 1 technical probation violation arises out of the same transaction, the court shall treat the technical probation violations as a single technical probation violation for purposes of this section.
(6) Subsection (1) does not apply to a probationer who is on
probation for a domestic violence violation of section 81 or $81 a$, an offense involving domestic violence as that term is defined in section 1 of 1978 PA 389, MCL 400.1501, or a violation of section 411h or $411 i$ of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.81, 750.81a, 750.411h, and 750.411i.
(7) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, there is a rebuttable presumption that the court shall not issue a warrant for arrest for a technical probation violation and shall issue a summons or order to show cause to the probationer instead. The court may overcome the presumption and issue a warrant if it states on the record a specific reason to suspect that 1 or more of the following apply:
(a) The probationer presents an immediate danger to himself or herself, another person, or the public.
(b) The probationer has left court-ordered inpatient treatment without the court's or the treatment facility's permission.
(c) A summons or order to show cause has already been issued for the technical probation violation and the probationer failed to appear as ordered.
(8) A probationer who is arrested and detained for a technical probation violation must be brought to a hearing on the technical probation violation as soon as is possible. If the hearing is not held within the applicable and permissible jail sanction, as determined under subsection (1) (a) or (b), the probationer must be returned to community supervision.
(9) (7) As used in this section: "technical
(a) "Absconding" means the intentional failure of a probationer to report to his or her supervising agent or to advise his or her supervising agent of his or her whereabouts for a
continuous period of not less than 60 days.
(b) "Technical probation violation" means a violation of the terms of a probationer's probation order that is not listed below, including missing or failing a drug test, subparagraph (ii) notwithstanding. Technical probation violations do not include the following:
(i) A violation of the terms of a probationer's probation an order that is not a violation of an order of the court requiring that the probationer have no contact with a named individual. or that is not a
(ii) A violation of a law of this state, a political subdivision of this state, another state, or the United States or of tribal law, and does not include the whether or not a new criminal offense is charged.
(iii) The consumption of alcohol by a probationer who is on probation for a felony violation of section 625 of the Michigan vehicle code, 1949 PA 300, MCL 257.625.
(iv) Absconding.

