

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SYSTEM (EXCERPT)
Act 319 of 1968

28.257 Domestic violence incidents; report to state police; contents.

Sec. 7. The chief of police of each city or village, the chief of police of each township having a police department, and the sheriff of each county within this state shall report to the department of state police, in a manner prescribed by the department, the following information related to domestic violence incidents:

- (a) The number of assaults reported that involve an adult and a minor and the disposition of those offenses.
- (b) The number of assaults reported that involve either 2 male adults or 2 female adults and the disposition of those offenses.
- (c) The number of assaults reported that involve 1 male adult and 1 female adult and the disposition of those offenses.
- (d) The number of crimes reported that involve an individual and his or her spouse, his or her former spouse, an individual with whom he or she has had a child in common, an individual with whom he or she has or has had a dating relationship, or an individual who resides or has resided in the same household; and the disposition of those offenses. As used in this subdivision, "dating relationship" means that term as defined in section 2950 of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.2950.
- (e) Other statistics the director of the department of state police considers necessary to obtain accurate and reliable data on the incidence of domestic violence in this state.

History: Add. 1978, Act 319, Imd. Eff. July 10, 1978;—Am. 2001, Act 191, Eff. Oct. 1, 2002.

THE INSURANCE CODE OF 1956 (EXCERPT)
Act 218 of 1956

500.2246 Insured or applicant for life insurance policy as victim of domestic violence; refusal to provide coverage prohibited; exceptions; liability; applicability to policies on or after June 1, 1998; "domestic violence" defined.

Sec. 2246. (1) A life insurer that delivers, issues for delivery, or renews in this state a life insurance policy shall not rate, cancel coverage on, refuse to provide coverage for, or refuse to issue or renew a policy solely because an insured or applicant for insurance is or has been a victim of domestic violence.

(2) This section does not prevent any of the following:

(a) An insurer from refusing to issue a life insurance policy insuring an individual who has been the victim of domestic violence if the individual who commits the domestic violence is the applicant for, prospective owner of, or beneficiary under the policy and 1 or more of the following apply:

(i) The applicant, prospective owner, or beneficiary under the policy is known on the basis of police or court records to have committed domestic violence.

(ii) The insurer knows of an arrest or conviction for a domestic violence related offense by the applicant for, prospective owner of, or beneficiary under the policy.

(iii) The insurer has reasonable grounds to believe that the applicant for, prospective owner of, or beneficiary under the policy is committing domestic violence.

(b) An insurer from inquiring about, underwriting, or charging a different premium on the basis of the individual's physical or mental condition, regardless of the cause of the condition.

(c) An insurer from refusing to issue a life insurance policy if the applicant for, prospective owner of, or beneficiary under the policy does not have an insurable interest in the life of the prospective insured individual.

(3) An insurer shall not be held civilly liable for any cause of action that may result from compliance with this section.

(4) This section applies to all life insurance policies issued or renewed on or after June 1, 1998.

(5) As used in this section, "domestic violence" means inflicting bodily injury, causing serious emotional injury or psychological trauma, or placing in fear of imminent physical harm by threat or force a person who is a spouse or former spouse of, has or has had a dating relationship with, resides or has resided with, or has a child in common with the person committing the violence.

History: Add. 1998, Act 130, Imd. Eff. June 24, 1998.

Popular name: Act 218

REVISED JUDICATURE ACT OF 1961 (EXCERPT)
Act 236 of 1961

600.2157a Definitions; consultation between victim and sexual assault or domestic violence counselor; admissibility.

Sec. 2157a. (1) For purposes of this section:

(a) "Confidential communication" means information transmitted between a victim and a sexual assault or domestic violence counselor, or between a victim or sexual assault or domestic violence counselor and any other person to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary to further the interests of the victim, in connection with the rendering of advice, counseling, or other assistance by the sexual assault or domestic violence counselor to the victim.

(b) "Domestic violence" means that term as defined in section 1501 of Act No. 389 of the Public Acts of 1978, being section 400.1501 of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

(c) "Sexual assault" means assault with intent to commit criminal sexual conduct.

(d) "Sexual assault or domestic violence counselor" means a person who is employed at or who volunteers service at a sexual assault or domestic violence crisis center, and who in that capacity provides advice, counseling, or other assistance to victims of sexual assault or domestic violence and their families.

(e) "Sexual assault or domestic violence crisis center" means an office, institution, agency, or center which offers assistance to victims of sexual assault or domestic violence and their families through crisis intervention and counseling.

(f) "Victim" means a person who was or who alleges to have been the subject of a sexual assault or of domestic violence.

(2) Except as provided by section 11 of the child protection law, Act No. 238 of the Public Acts of 1975, being section 722.631 of the Michigan Compiled Laws, a confidential communication, or any report, working paper, or statement contained in a report or working paper, given or made in connection with a consultation between a victim and a sexual assault or domestic violence counselor, shall not be admissible as evidence in any civil or criminal proceeding without the prior written consent of the victim.

History: Add. 1984, Act 340, Eff. Mar. 29, 1985.

REVISED JUDICATURE ACT OF 1961 (EXCERPT)
Act 236 of 1961

600.2972 Allegation of domestic violence; consideration of motion to seal court records; "domestic violence" defined.

Sec. 2972. (1) When considering a motion to seal court records in a civil or criminal matter, if the motion involves an allegation of domestic violence, the court shall consider the safety of any alleged victim or potential victim of the domestic violence.

(2) As used in this section, "domestic violence" means that term as defined in section 1 of 1978 PA 389, MCL 400.1501.

History: Add. 2001, Act 205, Eff. Apr. 1, 2002.

REVISED JUDICATURE ACT OF 1961 (EXCERPT)
Act 236 of 1961

600.5805 Injuries to persons or property; limitations; "dating relationship" defined.

Sec. 5805. (1) A person shall not bring or maintain an action to recover damages for injuries to persons or property unless, after the claim first accrued to the plaintiff or to someone through whom the plaintiff claims, the action is commenced within the periods of time prescribed by this section.

(2) The period of limitations is 2 years for an action charging assault, battery, or false imprisonment.

(3) The period of limitations is 5 years for an action charging assault or battery brought by a person who has been assaulted or battered by his or her spouse or former spouse, an individual with whom he or she has had a child in common, or a person with whom he or she resides or formerly resided. This limitation applies to causes of action arising on or after February 17, 2000 and to causes of action in which the period of limitations described in subsection (2) has not already expired as of February 17, 2000.

(4) The period of limitations is 5 years for an action charging assault and battery brought by a person who has been assaulted or battered by an individual with whom he or she has or has had a dating relationship. This limitation applies to causes of action arising on or after January 1, 2003 and to causes of action in which the period of limitations described in subsection (2) has not already expired as of January 1, 2003.

(5) The period of limitations is 2 years for an action charging malicious prosecution.

(6) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the period of limitations is 2 years for an action charging malpractice.

(7) The period of limitations is 2 years for an action against a sheriff charging misconduct or neglect of office by the sheriff or the sheriff's deputies.

(8) The period of limitations is 2 years after the expiration of the year for which a constable was elected for actions based on the constable's negligence or misconduct as constable.

(9) The period of limitations is 1 year for an action charging libel or slander.

(10) The period of limitations is 3 years after the time of the death or injury for all other actions to recover damages for the death of a person, or for injury to a person or property.

(11) The period of limitations is 5 years for an action to recover damages for injury to a person or property brought by a person who has been assaulted or battered by his or her spouse or former spouse, an individual with whom he or she has had a child in common, or a person with whom he or she resides or formerly resided. This limitation applies to causes of action arising on or after February 17, 2000 and to causes of action in which the period of limitations described in subsection (10) has not already expired as of February 17, 2000.

(12) The period of limitations is 5 years for an action to recover damages for injury to a person or property brought by a person who has been assaulted or battered by an individual with whom he or she has or has had a dating relationship. This limitation applies to causes of action arising on or after January 1, 2003 and to causes of action in which the period of limitations described in subsection (2) has not already expired as of January 1, 2003.

(13) The period of limitations is 3 years for a products liability action. However, in the case of a product that has been in use for not less than 10 years, the plaintiff, in proving a prima facie case, shall be required to do so without benefit of any presumption.

(14) The period of limitations for an action against a state licensed architect, professional engineer, land surveyor, or contractor based on an improvement to real property shall be as provided in section 5839.

(15) As used in this section, "dating relationship" means frequent, intimate associations primarily characterized by the expectation of affectional involvement. Dating relationship does not include a casual relationship or an ordinary fraternization between 2 individuals in a business or social context.

History: 1961, Act 236, Eff. Jan. 1, 1963;—Am. 1978, Act 495, Eff. Dec. 13, 1978;—Am. 1986, Act 178, Eff. Oct. 1, 1986;—Am. 1988, Act 115, Imd. Eff. May 2, 1988;—Am. 2000, Act 2, Imd. Eff. Feb. 17, 2000;—Am. 2000, Act 3, Imd. Eff. Feb. 17, 2000;—Am. 2002, Act 715, Eff. Mar. 31, 2003.

Compiler's note: Section 3 of Act 178 of 1986 provides:

"(1) Sections 2925b, 5805, 5838, and 5851 of Act No. 236 of the Public Acts of 1961, as amended by this amendatory act, shall not apply to causes of action arising before October 1, 1986.

"(2) Sections 1483, 5838a, and 6304 of Act No. 236 of the Public Acts of 1961, as added by this amendatory act, shall apply to causes of action arising on or after October 1, 1986.

"(3) Sections 1629, 1653, 2169, 2591, 2912c, 2912d, 2912e, 6098, 6301, 6303, 6305, 6306, 6307, 6309, and 6311 of Act No. 236 of the Public Acts of 1961, as added by this amendatory act, shall apply to cases filed on or after October 1, 1986.

"(4) Sections 1651 and 6013 of Act No. 236 of the Public Acts of 1961, as amended by this amendatory act, shall not apply to cases filed before October 1, 1986.

"(5) Chapter 49 of Act No. 236 of the Public Acts of 1961, as added by this amendatory act, shall apply to cases filed on or after January 1, 1987.

"(6) Chapter 49a of Act No. 236 of the Public Acts of 1961, as added by this amendatory act, shall apply to cases filed in judicial circuits which are comprised of more than 1 county on or after July 1, 1990 and shall apply to cases filed in judicial circuits which are comprised of 1 county on or after October 1, 1988."

THE MICHIGAN PENAL CODE (EXCERPT)

Act 328 of 1931

750.81 Assault and battery; penalties; applicability to individual using necessary reasonable physical force in compliance with § 380.1312 of the revised school code; "dating relationship" defined.

Sec. 81. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person who assaults or assaults and batters an individual, if no other punishment is prescribed by law, is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 93 days or a fine of not more than \$500.00, or both.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3) or (4), an individual who assaults or assaults and batters his or her spouse or former spouse, an individual with whom he or she has or has had a dating relationship, an individual with whom he or she has had a child in common, or a resident or former resident of his or her household, is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 93 days or a fine of not more than \$500.00, or both.

(3) An individual who commits an assault or an assault and battery in violation of subsection (2), and who has previously been convicted of assaulting or assaulting and battering his or her spouse or former spouse, an individual with whom he or she has or has had a dating relationship, an individual with whom he or she has had a child in common, or a resident or former resident of his or her household, under any of the following, may be punished by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or a fine of not more than \$1,000.00, or both:

(a) This section or an ordinance of a political subdivision of this state substantially corresponding to this section.

(b) Section 81a, 82, 83, 84, or 86.

(c) A law of another state or an ordinance of a political subdivision of another state substantially corresponding to this section or section 81a, 82, 83, 84, or 86.

(4) An individual who commits an assault or an assault and battery in violation of subsection (2), and who has 2 or more previous convictions for assaulting or assaulting and battering his or her spouse or former spouse, an individual with whom he or she has or has had a dating relationship, an individual with whom he or she has had a child in common, or a resident or former resident of his or her household, under any of the following, is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 2 years or a fine of not more than \$2,500.00, or both:

(a) This section or an ordinance of a political subdivision of this state substantially corresponding to this section.

(b) Section 81a, 82, 83, 84, or 86.

(c) A law of another state or an ordinance of a political subdivision of another state substantially corresponding to this section or section 81a, 82, 83, 84, or 86.

(5) This section does not apply to an individual using necessary reasonable physical force in compliance with section 1312 of the revised school code, 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.1312.

(6) As used in this section, “dating relationship” means frequent, intimate associations primarily characterized by the expectation of affectional involvement. This term does not include a casual relationship or an ordinary fraternization between 2 individuals in a business or social context.

History: 1931, Act 328, Eff. Sept. 18, 1931;—CL 1948, 75081;—Am. 1994, Act 64, Eff. July 1, 1994;—Am. 1999, Act 270, Eff. July 1, 2000;—Am. 2000, Act 462, Imd. Eff. Jan. 10, 2001;—Am. 2001, Act 189, Eff. Apr. 1, 2002;—Am. 2001, Act 190, Eff. Apr. 1, 2002.

Former law: See section 29 of Ch. 153 of R.S. 1846, being CL 1857, § 5739; CL 1871, § 7538; How., § 9103; CL 1897, § 11498; CL 1915, § 15220; CL 1929, § 16736; Act 167 of 1879; and Act 54 of 1929.

THE MICHIGAN PENAL CODE (EXCERPT)

Act 328 of 1931

750.81a Assault; infliction of serious or aggravated injury; “dating relationship” defined.

Sec. 81a. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person who assaults an individual without a weapon and inflicts serious or aggravated injury upon that individual without intending to commit murder or to inflict great bodily harm less than murder is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or a fine of not more than \$1,000.00, or both.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3), an individual who assaults his or her spouse or former spouse, an individual with whom he or she has or has had a dating relationship, an individual with whom he or she has had a child in common, or a resident or former resident of the same household without a weapon and inflicts serious or aggravated injury upon that individual without intending to commit murder or to inflict great bodily harm less than murder is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or a fine of not more than \$1,000.00, or both.

(3) An individual who commits an assault and battery in violation of subsection (2), and who has 1 or more previous convictions for assaulting or assaulting and battering his or her spouse or former spouse, an individual with whom he or she has or has had a dating relationship, an individual with whom he or she has had a child in common, or a resident or former resident of the same household, in violation of any of the following, is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 2 years or a fine of not more than \$2,500.00, or both:

(a) This section or an ordinance of a political subdivision of this state substantially corresponding to this section.

(b) Section 81, 82, 83, 84, or 86.

(c) A law of another state or an ordinance of a political subdivision of another state substantially corresponding to this section or section 81, 82, 83, 84, or 86.

(4) As used in this section, “dating relationship” means frequent, intimate associations primarily characterized by the expectation of affectional involvement. This term does not include a casual relationship or an ordinary fraternization between 2 individuals in a business or social context.

History: Add. 1939, Act 237, Eff. Sept. 29, 1939;—CL 1948, 750.81a;—Am. 1994, Act 65, Eff. July 1, 1994;—Am. 1999, Act 270, Eff. July 1, 2000;—Am. 2001, Act 190, Eff. Apr. 1, 2002.

THE MICHIGAN PENAL CODE (EXCERPT)

Act 328 of 1931

750.81b Enhanced sentence; provisions.

Sec. 81b. The following provisions apply in any case in which the prosecuting attorney seeks an enhanced sentence under section 81(3) or (4) or 81a(3):

(a) The charging document or amended charging document shall include a notice provision that states that the prosecuting attorney intends to seek an enhanced sentence under section 81(3) or (4) or 81a(3) and lists the prior conviction or convictions that will be relied upon for that purpose. The notice shall be separate and distinct from the language charging the current offense, and shall not be read or otherwise disclosed to the jury if the case proceeds to trial before a jury.

(b) The defendant's prior conviction or convictions shall be established at sentencing. The existence of a prior conviction and the factual circumstances establishing the required relationship between the defendant and the victim of the prior assault or assault and battery may be established by any evidence that is relevant for that purpose, including, but not limited to, 1 or more of the following:

- (i) A copy of a judgment of conviction.
- (ii) A transcript of a prior trial, plea-taking, or sentencing proceeding.
- (iii) Information contained in a presentence report.
- (iv) A statement by the defendant.

(c) The defendant or his or her attorney shall be given an opportunity to deny, explain, or refute any evidence or information relating to the defendant's prior conviction or convictions before the sentence is imposed, and shall be permitted to present evidence relevant for that purpose unless the court determines and states upon the record that the challenged evidence or information will not be considered as a basis for imposing an enhanced sentence under section 81(3) or (4) or 81a(3).

(d) A prior conviction may be considered as a basis for imposing an enhanced sentence under section 81(3) or (4) or 81a(3) if the court finds the existence of both of the following by a preponderance of the evidence:

- (i) The prior conviction.
- (ii) 1 or more of the required relationships between the defendant and the victim of the prior assault or assault and battery.

History: Add. 1994, Act 65, Eff. July 1, 1994.

THE MICHIGAN PENAL CODE (EXCERPT)

Act 328 of 1931

750.411 Hospitals, pharmacies, physicians; duty to report injuries; violation as misdemeanor; immunity; limitations.

Sec. 411. (1) A person, firm, or corporation conducting a hospital or pharmacy in this state, the person managing or in charge of a hospital or pharmacy, or the person in charge of a ward or part of a hospital to which 1 or more persons come or are brought suffering from a wound or other injury inflicted by means of a knife, gun, pistol, or other deadly weapon, or by other means of violence, has a duty to report that fact immediately, both by telephone and in writing, to the chief of police or other head of the police force of the village or city in which the hospital or pharmacy is located, or to the county sheriff if the hospital or pharmacy is located outside the incorporated limits of a village or city. The report shall state the name and residence of the person, if known, his or her whereabouts, and the cause, character, and extent of the injuries and may state the identification of the perpetrator, if known.

(2) A physician or surgeon who has under his or her charge or care a person suffering from a wound or injury inflicted in the manner described in subsection (1) has a duty to report that fact in the same manner and to the same officer as required by subsection (1).

(3) A person, firm, or corporation that violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(4) To the extent not protected by the immunity conferred by 1964 PA 170, MCL 691.1401 to 691.1415, a person who makes a report in good faith under subsection (1) or (2) or who cooperates in good faith in an investigation, civil proceeding, or criminal proceeding conducted as a result of such a report is immune from civil or criminal liability that would otherwise be incurred by making the report or cooperating in the investigation or civil or criminal proceeding. A person who makes a report under subsection (1) or (2) or who cooperates in an investigation, civil proceeding, or criminal proceeding conducted as a result of such a report is presumed to have acted in good faith. The presumption created by this subsection may be rebutted only by clear and convincing evidence.

(5) The immunity from civil and criminal liability granted under subsection (4) extends only to the actions described in subsection (4) and does not extend to another act or omission that is negligent or that amounts to professional malpractice, or both, and that causes personal injury or death.

(6) The physician-patient privilege created under section 2157 of the revised judiciary act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.2157, a health professional-patient privilege created under article 15 of the public health

code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.16101 to 333.18838, and any other health professional-patient privilege created or recognized by law do not apply to a report made under subsection (1) or (2), are not valid reasons for a failure to comply with subsection (1) or (2), and are not a defense to a misdemeanor charge filed under this section.

History: 1931, Act 328, Eff. Sept. 18, 1931;—CL 1948, 750.411;—Am. 2000, Act 339, Eff. Apr. 1, 2001.

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (EXCERPT)
Act 175 of 1927

764.15 Arrest by officer without warrant; situations; circumstances.

Sec. 15. (1) A peace officer, without a warrant, may arrest a person in any of the following situations:

- (a) A felony, misdemeanor, or ordinance violation is committed in the peace officer's presence.
- (b) The person has committed a felony although not in the peace officer's presence.
- (c) A felony in fact has been committed and the peace officer has reasonable cause to believe the person committed it.
- (d) The peace officer has reasonable cause to believe a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for more than 92 days or a felony has been committed and reasonable cause to believe the person committed it.
- (e) The peace officer has received positive information by written, telegraphic, teletypic, telephonic, radio, electronic, or other authoritative source that another peace officer or a court holds a warrant for the person's arrest.
- (f) The peace officer has received positive information broadcast from a recognized police or other governmental radio station, or teletype, that affords the peace officer reasonable cause to believe a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for more than 92 days or a felony has been committed and reasonable cause to believe the person committed it.
- (g) The peace officer has reasonable cause to believe the person is an escaped convict, has violated a condition of parole from a prison, has violated a condition of a pardon granted by the executive, or has violated 1 or more conditions of a conditional release order or probation order imposed by a court of this state, another state, Indian tribe, or United States territory.
- (h) The peace officer has reasonable cause to believe the person was, at the time of an accident in this state, the operator of a vehicle involved in the accident and was operating the vehicle in violation of section 625(1), (3), (6), or (7) or section 625m of the Michigan vehicle code, 1949 PA 300, MCL 257.625 and 257.625m, or a local ordinance substantially corresponding to section 625(1), (3), (6), or (7) or section 625m of that act.
- (i) The person is found in the driver's seat of a vehicle parked or stopped on a highway or street within this state if any part of the vehicle intrudes into the roadway and the peace officer has reasonable cause to believe the person was operating the vehicle in violation of section 625(1), (3), (6), or (7) or section 625m of the Michigan vehicle code, 1949 PA 300, MCL 257.625 and 257.625m, or a local ordinance substantially corresponding to section 625(1), (3), (6), or (7) or section 625m of that act.
- (j) The peace officer has reasonable cause to believe the person was, at the time of an accident, the operator of a snowmobile involved in the accident and was operating the snowmobile in violation of section 82127(1) or (3) of the natural resources and environmental protection act, 1994 PA 451, MCL 324.82127, or a local ordinance substantially corresponding to section 82127(1) or (3) of that act.
- (k) The peace officer has reasonable cause to believe the person was, at the time of an accident, the operator of an ORV involved in the accident and was operating the ORV in violation of section 81134(1) or (2) or 81135 of the natural resources and environmental protection act, 1994 PA 451, MCL 324.81134 and 324.81135, or a local ordinance substantially corresponding to section 81134(1) or (2) or 81135 of that act.
- (l) The peace officer has reasonable cause to believe the person was, at the time of an accident, the operator of a vessel involved in the accident and was operating the vessel in violation of section 80176(1) or (3) of the natural resources and environmental protection act, 1994 PA 451, MCL 324.80176, or a local ordinance substantially corresponding to section 80176(1) or (3) of that act.
- (m) The peace officer has reasonable cause to believe a violation of section 356c or 356d of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.356c and 750.356d, has taken place or is taking place and reasonable cause to believe the person committed or is committing the violation, regardless of whether the violation was committed in the peace officer's presence.
- (n) The peace officer has reasonable cause to believe a misdemeanor has taken place or is taking place on school property and reasonable cause to believe the person committed or is committing the violation, regardless of whether the violation was committed in the peace officer's presence. As used in this subdivision, "school property" means that term as defined in section 7410 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.7410.

(2) An officer in the United States customs service or the immigration and naturalization service, without a warrant, may arrest a person if all of the following circumstances exist:

(a) The officer is on duty.

(b) One or more of the following situations exist:

(i) The person commits an assault or an assault and battery punishable under section 81 or 81a of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.81 and 750.81a, on the officer.

(ii) The person commits an assault or an assault and battery punishable under section 81 or 81a of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.81 and 750.81a, on any other person in the officer's presence or commits any felony.

(iii) The officer has reasonable cause to believe a felony has been committed and reasonable cause to believe the person committed it, and the reasonable cause is not founded on a customs search.

(iv) The officer has received positive information by written, telegraphic, teletypic, telephonic, radio, electronic, or other authoritative source that a peace officer or a court holds a warrant for the person's arrest.

(c) The officer has received training in the laws of this state equivalent to the training provided for an officer of a local police agency under the commission on law enforcement standards act, 1965 PA 203, MCL 28.601 to 28.616.

History: 1927, Act 175, Eff. Sept. 5, 1927;—CL 1929, 17149;—Am. 1935, Act 84, Imd. Eff. May 27, 1935;—CL 1948, 764.15;—Am. 1978, Act 23, Imd. Eff. Feb. 21, 1978;—Am. 1978, Act 384, Eff. Aug. 1, 1978;—Am. 1980, Act 400, Eff. Mar. 31, 1981;—Am. 1982, Act 311, Eff. Mar. 30, 1983;—Am. 1988, Act 19, Eff. June 1, 1988;—Am. 1996, Act 81, Imd. Eff. Feb. 27, 1996;—Am. 1996, Act 490, Eff. Apr. 1, 1997;—Am. 1999, Act 269, Eff. July 1, 2000;—Am. 2000, Act 208, Eff. Aug. 21, 2000;—Am. 2001, Act 212, Eff. Apr. 1, 2002.

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (EXCERPT) **Act 175 of 1927**

764.15a Arrest without warrant for assault of individual having child in common, household resident, dating relationship, or spouse or former spouse.

Sec. 15a. A peace officer may arrest an individual for violating section 81 or 81a of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.81 and 750.81a, or a local ordinance substantially corresponding to section 81 of that act regardless of whether the peace officer has a warrant or whether the violation was committed in his or her presence if the peace officer has or receives positive information that another peace officer has reasonable cause to believe both of the following:

(a) The violation occurred or is occurring.

(b) The individual has had a child in common with the victim, resides or has resided in the same household as the victim, has or has had a dating relationship with the victim, or is a spouse or former spouse of the victim. As used in this subdivision, "dating relationship" means frequent, intimate associations primarily characterized by the expectation of affectional involvement. This term does not include a casual relationship or an ordinary fraternization between 2 individuals in a business or social context.

History: Add. 1978, Act 316, Imd. Eff. July 10, 1978;—Am. 1980, Act 471, Eff. Mar. 31, 1981;—Am. 1994, Act 66, Eff. July 1, 1994;—Am. 1996, Act 138, Imd. Eff. Mar. 21, 1996;—Am. 1999, Act 269, Eff. July 1, 2000;—Am. 2001, Act 208, Eff. Apr. 1, 2002.

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (EXCERPT) **Act 175 of 1927**

764.15b Arrest without warrant for violation of personal protection order; answering to charge of contempt; hearing; bond; show cause order; jurisdiction to conduct contempt proceedings; prosecution of criminal contempt; prohibited actions by court; definitions.

Sec. 15b. (1) A peace officer, without a warrant, may arrest and take into custody an individual when the peace officer has or receives positive information that another peace officer has reasonable cause to believe all of the following apply:

(a) A personal protection order has been issued under section 2950 or 2950a of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.2950 and 600.2950a, or is a valid foreign protection order.

(b) The individual named in the personal protection order is violating or has violated the order. An individual is violating or has violated the order if that individual commits 1 or more of the following acts the order specifically restrains or enjoins the individual from committing:

(i) Assaulting, attacking, beating, molesting, or wounding a named individual.

(ii) Removing minor children from an individual having legal custody of the children, except as otherwise authorized by a custody or parenting time order issued by a court of competent jurisdiction.

(iii) Entering onto premises.

(iv) Engaging in conduct prohibited under section 411h or 411i of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.411h and 750.411i.

(v) Threatening to kill or physically injure a named individual.

(vi) Purchasing or possessing a firearm.

(vii) Interfering with petitioner's efforts to remove petitioner's children or personal property from premises that are solely owned or leased by the individual to be restrained or enjoined.

(viii) Interfering with petitioner at petitioner's place of employment or education or engaging in conduct that impairs petitioner's employment or educational relationship or environment.

(ix) Any other act or conduct specified by the court in the personal protection order.

(c) If the personal protection order was issued under section 2950 or 2950a, the personal protection order states on its face that a violation of its terms subjects the individual to immediate arrest and either of the following:

(i) If the individual restrained or enjoined is 17 years of age or older, to criminal contempt of court and, if found guilty of criminal contempt, to imprisonment for not more than 93 days and to a fine of not more than \$500.00.

(ii) If the individual restrained or enjoined is less than 17 years of age, to the dispositional alternatives listed in section 18 of chapter XIIA of the probate code of 1939, 1939 PA 288, MCL 712A.18.

(2) An individual arrested under this section shall be brought before the family division of the circuit court having jurisdiction in the cause within 24 hours after arrest to answer to a charge of contempt for violating the personal protection order, at which time the court shall do each of the following:

(a) Set a time certain for a hearing on the alleged violation of the personal protection order. The hearing shall be held within 72 hours after arrest, unless extended by the court on the motion of the arrested individual or the prosecuting attorney.

(b) Set a reasonable bond pending a hearing of the alleged violation of the personal protection order.

(c) Notify the prosecuting attorney of the criminal contempt proceeding.

(d) Notify the party who procured the personal protection order and his or her attorney of record, if any, and direct the party to appear at the hearing and give evidence on the charge of contempt.

(3) In circuits in which the circuit court judge may not be present or available within 24 hours after arrest, an individual arrested under this section shall be taken before the district court within 24 hours after arrest, at which time the district court shall set bond and order the defendant to appear before the family division of circuit court in the county for a hearing on the charge. If the district court will not be open within 24 hours after arrest, a judge or district court magistrate shall set bond and order the defendant to appear before the circuit court in the county for a hearing on the charge.

(4) If a criminal contempt proceeding for violation of a personal protection order is not initiated by an arrest under this section but is initiated as a result of a show cause order or other process or proceedings, the court shall do all of the following:

(a) Notify the party who procured the personal protection order and his or her attorney of record, if any, and direct the party to appear at the hearing and give evidence on the contempt charge.

(b) Notify the prosecuting attorney of the criminal contempt proceeding.

(5) The family division of circuit court in each county of this state has jurisdiction to conduct contempt proceedings based upon a violation of a personal protection order described in this section issued by the circuit court in any county of this state or upon a violation of a valid foreign protection order. The court of arraignment shall notify the court that issued the personal protection order or foreign protection order that the issuing court may request that the defendant be returned to that court for violating the personal protection order or foreign protection order. If the court that issued the personal protection order or foreign protection order requests that the defendant be returned to that court to stand trial, the county of the requesting court shall bear the cost of transporting the defendant to that county.

(6) The family division of circuit court has jurisdiction to conduct contempt proceedings based upon a violation of a personal protection order issued pursuant to section 2(h) of chapter XIIA of the probate code of 1939, 1939 PA 288, MCL 712A.2, by the family division of circuit court in any county of this state or a valid foreign protection order issued against a respondent who is less than 18 years of age at the time of the alleged violation of the foreign protection order in this state. The family division of circuit court that conducts the preliminary inquiry shall notify the court that issued the personal protection order or foreign protection order that the issuing court may request that the respondent be returned to that county for violating the personal protection order or foreign protection order. If the court that issued the personal protection order or foreign protection order requests that the respondent be returned to that court to stand trial, the county of the requesting court shall bear the cost of transporting the respondent to that county.

(7) The prosecuting attorney shall prosecute a criminal contempt proceeding initiated by the court under subsection (2) or initiated by a show cause order under subsection (4), unless the party who procured the personal protection order retains his or her own attorney for the criminal contempt proceeding or the prosecuting attorney determines that the personal protection order was not violated or that it would not be in the interest of justice to prosecute the criminal contempt violation. If the prosecuting attorney prosecutes the criminal contempt proceeding, the court shall grant an adjournment for not less than 14 days or a lesser period requested if the prosecuting attorney moves for adjournment. If the prosecuting attorney prosecutes the criminal contempt proceeding, the court may dismiss the proceeding upon motion of the prosecuting attorney for good cause shown.

(8) A court shall not rescind a personal protection order, dismiss a contempt proceeding based on a personal protection order, or impose any other sanction for a failure to comply with a time limit prescribed in this section.

(9) As used in this section:

(a) "Foreign protection order" means that term as defined in section 2950h of the revised judiciary act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.2950h.

(b) "Personal protection order" means a personal protection order issued under section 2950 or 2950a of the revised judiciary act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.2950 and 600.2950a, and, unless the context indicates otherwise, includes a valid foreign protection order.

(c) "Valid foreign protection order" means a foreign protection order that satisfies the conditions for validity provided in section 2950i of the revised judiciary act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.2950i.

History: Add. 1980, Act 471, Eff. Mar. 31, 1981;—Am. 1983, Act 230, Imd. Eff. Nov. 28, 1983;—Am. 1992, Act 251, Eff. Jan. 1, 1993;—Am. 1994, Act 59, Eff. July 1, 1994;—Am. 1994, Act 62, Eff. July 1, 1994;—Am. 1994, Act 418, Eff. Apr. 1, 1995;—Am. 1996, Act 15, Eff. June 1, 1996;—Am. 1998, Act 475, Eff. Mar. 1, 1999;—Am. 1999, Act 269, Eff. July 1, 2000;—Am. 2001, Act 209, Eff. Apr. 1, 2002.

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764.15c Investigation or intervention in domestic violence dispute; providing victim with notice of rights; report; retention and filing of report; development of standard domestic violence incident report form; definitions.

Sec. 15c. (1) After investigating or intervening in a domestic violence incident, a peace officer shall provide the victim with a copy of the notice in this section. The notice shall be written and shall include all of the following:

(a) The name and telephone number of the responding police agency.

(b) The name and badge number of the responding peace officer.

(c) Substantially the following statement:

"You may obtain a copy of the police incident report for your case by contacting this law enforcement agency at the telephone number provided.

The domestic violence shelter program and other resources in your area are (include local information).

Information about emergency shelter, counseling services, and the legal rights of domestic violence victims is available from these resources.

Your legal rights include the right to go to court and file a petition requesting a personal protection order to protect you or other members of your household from domestic abuse which could include restraining or enjoining the abuser from doing the following:

(a) Entering onto premises.

(b) Assaulting, attacking, beating, molesting, or wounding you.

(c) Threatening to kill or physically injure you or another person.

(d) Removing minor children from you, except as otherwise authorized by a custody or parenting time order issued by a court of competent jurisdiction.

(e) Engaging in stalking behavior.

(f) Purchasing or possessing a firearm.

(g) Interfering with your efforts to remove your children or personal property from premises that are solely owned or leased by the abuser.

(h) Interfering with you at your place of employment or education or engaging in conduct that impairs your employment relationship or your employment or educational environment.

(i) Engaging in any other specific act or conduct that imposes upon or interferes with your personal liberty or that causes a reasonable apprehension of violence.

(j) Having access to information in records concerning any minor child you have with the abuser that would inform the abuser about your address or telephone number, the child's address or telephone number, or your employment address.

Your legal rights also include the right to go to court and file a motion for an order to show cause and a hearing if the abuser is violating or has violated a personal protection order and has not been arrested.”.

(2) The peace officer shall prepare a domestic violence report after investigating or intervening in a domestic violence incident. Effective October 1, 2002, a peace officer shall use the standard domestic violence incident report form developed under subsection (4) or a form substantially similar to that standard form to report a domestic violence incident. The report shall contain, but is not limited to containing, all of the following:

(a) The address, date, and time of the incident being investigated.

(b) The victim's name, address, home and work telephone numbers, race, sex, and date of birth.

(c) The suspect's name, address, home and work telephone numbers, race, sex, date of birth, and information describing the suspect and whether an injunction or restraining order covering the suspect exists.

(d) The name, address, home and work telephone numbers, race, sex, and date of birth of any witness, including a child of the victim or suspect, and the relationship of the witness to the suspect or victim.

(e) The following information about the incident being investigated:

(i) The name of the person who called the law enforcement agency.

(ii) The relationship of the victim and suspect.

(iii) Whether alcohol or controlled substance use was involved in the incident, and by whom it was used.

(iv) A brief narrative describing the incident and the circumstances that led to it.

(v) Whether and how many times the suspect physically assaulted the victim and a description of any weapon or object used.

(vi) A description of all injuries sustained by the victim and an explanation of how the injuries were sustained.

(vii) If the victim sought medical attention, information concerning where and how the victim was transported, whether the victim was admitted to a hospital or clinic for treatment, and the name and telephone number of the attending physician.

(viii) A description of any property damage reported by the victim or evident at the scene.

(f) A description of any previous domestic violence incidents between the victim and the suspect.

(g) The date and time of the report and the name, badge number, and signature of the peace officer completing the report.

(3) The law enforcement agency shall retain the completed domestic violence report in its files. The law enforcement agency shall also file a copy of the completed domestic violence report with the prosecuting attorney within 48 hours after the domestic violence incident is reported to the law enforcement agency.

(4) By June 1, 2002, the department of state police shall develop a standard domestic violence incident report form.

(5) As used in this section:

(a) “Dating relationship” means that term as defined in section 2950 of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.2950.

(b) “Domestic violence incident” means an incident reported to a law enforcement agency involving allegations of 1 or both of the following:

(i) A violation of a personal protection order issued under section 2950 of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.2950, or a violation of a valid foreign protection order.

(ii) A crime committed by an individual against his or her spouse or former spouse, an individual with whom he or she has had a child in common, an individual with whom he or she has or has had a dating relationship, or an individual who resides or has resided in the same household.

(c) “Foreign protection order” means that term as defined in section 2950h of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.2950h.

(d) “Valid foreign protection order” means a foreign protection order that satisfies the conditions for validity provided in section 2950i of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.2950i.

History: Add. 1985, Act 222, Eff. Mar. 31, 1986;—Am. 1994, Act 60, Eff. July 1, 1994;—Am. 1994, Act 63, Eff. July 1, 1994;—Am. 1994, Act 418, Eff. Apr. 1, 1995;—Am. 1996, Act 15, Eff. June 1, 1996;—Am. 1998, Act 475, Eff. Mar. 1, 1999;—Am. 1999, Act 269, Eff. July 1, 2000;—Am. 2001, Act 207, Eff. Apr. 1, 2002;—Am. 2001, Act 210, Eff. Apr. 1, 2002.

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764.15d Federal law enforcement officer; powers.

Sec. 15d. (1) A federal law enforcement officer may enforce state law to the same extent as a state or local officer only if all of the following conditions are met:

(a) The officer is authorized under federal law to arrest a person, with or without a warrant, for a violation of a federal statute.

(b) The officer is authorized by federal law to carry a firearm in the performance of his or her duties.

(c) One or more of the following apply:

(i) The officer possesses a state warrant for the arrest of the person for the commission of a felony.

(ii) The officer has received positive information from an authoritative source, in writing or by telegraph, telephone, teletype, radio, computer, or other means, that another federal law enforcement officer or a peace officer possesses a state warrant for the arrest of the person for the commission of a felony.

(iii) The officer is participating in a joint investigation conducted by a federal agency and a state or local law enforcement agency.

(iv) The officer is acting pursuant to the request of a state or local law enforcement officer or agency.

(v) The officer is responding to an emergency.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3), a federal law enforcement officer who meets the requirements of subsection (1) has the privileges and immunities of a peace officer of this state.

(3) This section does not impose liability upon or require indemnification by the state or a local unit of government for an act performed by a federal law enforcement officer under this section.

(4) As used in this section:

(a) "Emergency" means a sudden or unexpected circumstance that requires immediate action to protect the health, safety, welfare, or property of an individual from actual or threatened harm or from an unlawful act.

(b) "Local unit of government" means a county, city, village, or township.

History: Add. 1987, Act 256, Imd. Eff. Dec. 28, 1987;—Am. 1999, Act 64, Eff. Oct. 1, 1999.

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764.15e Violation of condition of release; arrest without warrant; duties of peace officer; release on interim bond; priority to certain cases; hearing and revocation procedures.

Sec. 15e. (1) A peace officer, without a warrant, may arrest and take into custody a defendant whom the peace officer has or receives positive information that another peace officer has reasonable cause to believe is violating or has violated a condition of release imposed under section 6b of chapter V or section 2a of 1961 PA 44, MCL 780.582a.

(2) If a peace officer arrests a defendant under subsection (1), the peace officer shall do all of the following:

(a) Prepare a complaint of violation of conditional release substantially in the following format:

COMPLAINT OF VIOLATION OF CONDITIONAL RELEASE

I _____ am a peace officer. I have determined by:

(name)
L.E.I.N. and verification with the police agency holding the order
Certified or true copy of order
Other (Describe)

That _____ released _____ subject to the following

(court) (name of defendant)

conditions:
(state or attach a statement of relevant conditions)

I have reasonable cause to believe that on _____ at _____ the

defendant violated those conditions as follows:
(state violations)

(Signature)
(Date)

(b) If the arrest occurred within the judicial district of the court that imposed the conditions of release, both of the following:

(i) Immediately provide 1 copy of the complaint to the defendant, the original and 1 copy of the complaint to that court, and 1 copy of the complaint to the prosecuting attorney for the case in which the conditional release was granted. The law enforcement agency shall retain 1 copy of the complaint.

(ii) Bring the defendant before that court within 1 business day following the defendant's arrest to answer the charge of violating the conditions of release.

(c) If the arrest occurred outside the judicial district of the court that imposed the conditions of release, both of the following:

(i) Immediately provide 1 copy of the complaint to the defendant, and the original and 1 copy of the complaint to the district court or municipal court in the judicial district in which the violation occurred. The law enforcement agency shall retain 1 copy of the complaint.

(ii) Bring the defendant before the district court or municipal court in the judicial district in which the violation occurred within 1 business day following the arrest. The court shall determine conditions of release and promptly transfer the case to the court that released the defendant subject to conditions. The court to which the case is transferred shall notify the prosecuting attorney in writing of the alleged violation.

(3) If, in the opinion of the arresting police agency or officer in charge of the jail, it is safe to release the defendant before the defendant is brought before the court under subsection (2), the arresting police agency or officer in charge of the jail may release the defendant on interim bond of not more than \$500.00 requiring the defendant to appear at the opening of court the next business day. If the defendant is held for more than 24 hours without being brought before the court under subsection (2), the officer in charge of the jail shall note in the jail records why it was not safe to release the defendant on interim bond under this subsection.

(4) The court shall give priority to cases brought under this section in which the defendant is in custody or in which the defendant's release would present an unusual risk to the safety of any person.

(5) The hearing and revocation procedures for cases brought under this section shall be governed by Supreme court rules.

History: Add. 1993, Act 52, Eff. July 1, 1993;—Am. 1999, Act 269, Eff. July 1, 2000.

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765.6b Release subject to protective conditions; contents of order; purchase or possession of firearm; entering or removing order from L.E.I.N.; authority to impose other conditions not limited.

Sec. 6b. (1) A judge or district court magistrate may release under this section a defendant subject to conditions reasonably necessary for the protection of 1 or more named persons. If a judge or district court magistrate releases under this section a defendant subject to protective conditions, the judge or district court magistrate shall make a finding of the need for protective conditions and inform the defendant on the record, either orally or by a writing that is personally delivered to the defendant, of the specific conditions imposed and that if the defendant violates a condition of release, he or she will be subject to arrest without a warrant and may have his or her bail forfeited or revoked and new conditions of release imposed, in addition to any other penalties that may be imposed if the defendant is found in contempt of court.

(2) An order or amended order issued under subsection (1) shall contain all of the following:

(a) A statement of the defendant's full name.

(b) A statement of the defendant's height, weight, race, sex, date of birth, hair color, eye color, and any other identifying information the judge or district court magistrate considers appropriate.

(c) A statement of the date the conditions become effective.

(d) A statement of the date on which the order will expire.

(e) A statement of the conditions imposed.

(3) An order or amended order issued under this subsection and subsection (1) may impose a condition that the defendant not purchase or possess a firearm.

(4) The judge or district court magistrate shall immediately direct a law enforcement agency within the jurisdiction of the court, in writing, to enter an order or amended order issued under subsection (1) or subsections (1) and (3) into the law enforcement information network as provided by the L.E.I.N. policy council act of 1974, Act No. 163 of the Public Acts of 1974, being sections 28.211 to 28.216 of the Michigan Compiled Laws. If the order or amended order is rescinded, the judge or district court magistrate shall immediately order the law enforcement agency to remove the order or amended order from the law enforcement information network.

(5) A law enforcement agency within the jurisdiction of the court shall immediately enter an order or amended order into the law enforcement information network as provided by Act No. 163 of the Public Acts

of 1974, or shall remove the order or amended order from the law enforcement information network upon expiration of the order or as directed by the court under subsection (4).

(6) This section does not limit the authority of judges or district court magistrates to impose protective or other release conditions under other applicable statutes or court rules.

History: Add. 1993, Act 53, Eff. July 1, 1993;—Am. 1994, Act 335, Eff. Apr. 1, 1996.

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767.24 Indictments; finding and filing; limitations.

Sec. 24. (1) An indictment for murder, conspiracy to commit murder, solicitation to commit murder, criminal sexual conduct in the first degree, or a violation of the Michigan anti-terrorism act, chapter LXXXIII-A of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.543a to 750.543z, or a violation of chapter XXXIII of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.200 to 750.212a, that is punishable by life imprisonment may be found and filed at any time.

(2) An indictment for a violation or attempted violation of section 145c, 520c, 520d, 520e, or 520g of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.145c, 750.520c, 750.520d, 750.520e, and 750.520g, may be found and filed as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (b), an indictment may be found and filed within 10 years after the offense is committed or by the alleged victim's twenty-first birthday, whichever is later.

(b) If evidence of the violation is obtained and that evidence contains DNA that is determined to be from an unidentified individual, an indictment against that individual for the violation may be found and filed at any time after the offense is committed. However, after the individual is identified, the indictment may be found and filed within 10 years after the individual is identified or by the alleged victim's twenty-first birthday, whichever is later.

(c) As used in this subsection:

(i) "DNA" means human deoxyribonucleic acid.

(ii) "Identified" means the individual's legal name is known and he or she has been determined to be the source of the DNA.

(3) An indictment for kidnapping, extortion, assault with intent to commit murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, or first-degree home invasion may be found and filed within 10 years after the offense is committed.

(4) An indictment for identity theft or attempted identity theft may be found and filed as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (b), an indictment may be found and filed within 6 years after the offense is committed.

(b) If evidence of the violation is obtained and the individual who committed the offense has not been identified, an indictment may be found and filed at any time after the offense is committed, but not more than 6 years after the individual is identified.

(c) As used in this subsection:

(i) "Identified" means the individual's legal name is known.

(ii) "Identity theft" means 1 or more of the following:

(A) Conduct prohibited in section 5 or 7 of the identity theft protection act, 2004 PA 452, MCL 445.65 and 445.67.

(B) Conduct prohibited under former section 285 of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328.

(5) All other indictments may be found and filed within 6 years after the offense is committed.

(6) Any period during which the party charged did not usually and publicly reside within this state is not part of the time within which the respective indictments may be found and filed.

(7) The extension or tolling, as applicable, of the limitations period provided in this section applies to any of those violations for which the limitations period has not expired at the time the extension or tolling takes effect.

History: 1927, Act 175, Eff. Sept. 5, 1927;—CL 1929, 17238;—Am. 1935, Act 144, Eff. Sept. 21, 1935;—CL 1948, 767.24;—Am. 1954, Act 100, Imd. Eff. Apr. 14, 1954;—Am. 1987, Act 255, Eff. Mar. 30, 1988;—Am. 2001, Act 6, Imd. Eff. May 2, 2001;—Am. 2002, Act 119, Eff. Apr. 22, 2002;—Am. 2004, Act 458, Eff. Mar. 1, 2005;—Am. 2005, Act 35, Imd. Eff. June 7, 2005.

Compiler's note: Enacting section 1 of Act 6 of 2001 provides:

"Enacting section 1. The legislature intends that the extension or tolling, as applicable, of the limitations period provided in this amendatory act shall apply to any of those violations for which the limitations period has not expired at the time this amendatory act takes effect."

Former law: See section 18 of Ch. 164 of R.S. 1846, being CL 1857, § 6027; CL 1871, § 7896; How., § 9507; CL 1897, § 11892; and CL 1915, § 15719.

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769.4a Assault on spouse, former spouse, individual with child in common, dating relationship, or household resident; plea or finding of guilty; deferral of proceedings and order of probation; previous convictions; adjudication of guilt upon violation of probation; mandatory counseling program; costs; circumstances for entering adjudication of guilt; discharge and dismissal; limitation; nonpublic record; definitions.

Sec. 4a. (1) When an individual who has not been convicted previously of an assaultive crime pleads guilty to, or is found guilty of, a violation of section 81 or 81a of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.81 and 750.81a, and the victim of the assault is the offender's spouse or former spouse, an individual who has had a child in common with the offender, an individual who has or has had a dating relationship with the offender, or an individual residing or having resided in the same household as the offender, the court, without entering a judgment of guilt and with the consent of the accused and of the prosecuting attorney in consultation with the victim, may defer further proceedings and place the accused on probation as provided in this section. However, before deferring proceedings under this subsection, the court shall contact the department of state police and determine whether, according to the records of the department of state police, the accused has previously been convicted of an assaultive crime or has previously availed himself or herself of this section. If the search of the records reveals an arrest for an assaultive crime but no disposition, the court shall contact the arresting agency and the court that had jurisdiction over the violation to determine the disposition of that arrest for purposes of this section.

(2) Upon a violation of a term or condition of probation, the court may enter an adjudication of guilt and proceed as otherwise provided in this chapter.

(3) An order of probation entered under subsection (1) may include any condition of probation authorized under section 3 of chapter XI of the code of criminal procedure, 1927 PA 175, MCL 771.3, including, but not limited to, requiring the accused to participate in a mandatory counseling program. The court may order the accused to pay the reasonable costs of the mandatory counseling program. The court also may order the accused to participate in a drug treatment court under chapter 10A of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.1060 to 600.1082. The court may order the defendant to be imprisoned for not more than 12 months at the time or intervals, which may be consecutive or nonconsecutive and within the period of probation, as the court determines. However, the period of imprisonment shall not exceed the maximum period of imprisonment authorized for the offense 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 permit a work or school release from jail.

(4) The court shall enter an adjudication of guilt and proceed as otherwise provided in this chapter if any of the following circumstances exist:

(a) The accused commits an assaultive crime during the period of probation.

(b) The accused violates an order of the court that he or she receive counseling regarding his or her violent behavior.

(c) The accused violates an order of the court that he or she have no contact with a named individual.

(5) Upon fulfillment of the terms and conditions, the court shall discharge the person and dismiss the proceedings against the person. Discharge and dismissal under this section shall be without adjudication of guilt and is not a conviction for purposes of this section or for purposes of disqualifications or disabilities imposed by law upon conviction of a crime.

(6) There may be only 1 discharge and dismissal under this section with respect to any individual. The department of state police shall retain a nonpublic record of an arrest and discharge and dismissal under this section. This record shall be furnished to a court or police agency upon request pursuant to subsection (1) or to an office of prosecuting attorney for the purpose of showing that a defendant in a criminal action under section 81 or 81a of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.81 and 750.81a, or a local ordinance substantially corresponding to section 81 of that act has already once availed himself or herself of this section or for the purpose of determining whether the defendant in a criminal action is eligible for discharge and dismissal of proceedings by a drug treatment court under section 1076(5) of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.1076.

(7) As used in this section:

(a) "Assaultive crime" means 1 or more of the following:

(i) That term as defined in section 9a of chapter X.

(ii) A violation of chapter XI of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.81 to 750.90g.

(iii) A violation of a law of another state or of a local ordinance of a political subdivision of this state or of another state substantially corresponding to a violation described in subparagraph (i) or (ii).

(b) "Dating relationship" means frequent, intimate associations primarily characterized by the expectation of affectional involvement. This term does not include a casual relationship or an ordinary fraternization between 2 individuals in a business or social context.

History: Add. 1978, Act 353, Imd. Eff. July 14, 1978;—Am. 1980, Act 471, Eff. Mar. 31, 1981;—Am. 1994, Act 68, Eff. July 1, 1994;—Am. 2001, Act 208, Eff. Apr. 1, 2002;—Am. 2004, Act 220, Eff. Jan. 1, 2005;—Am. 2006, Act 663, Imd. Eff. Jan. 10, 2007.

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (EXCERPT)

Act 175 of 1927

776.22 Domestic violence calls; development, implementation, and evaluation of written policies and standards by police agencies; definitions.

Sec. 22. (1) Each police agency in this state shall, by January 1, 1995, develop, adopt, and implement written policies for police officers responding to domestic violence calls. The policies shall reflect that domestic violence is criminal conduct.

(2) Each police agency shall consult with the prosecuting attorney and with an area shelter for victims of domestic violence in the development, implementation, including training, and evaluation of the policies and standards.

(3) The policies shall address, but not be limited to addressing, all of the following:

(a) Procedures for conducting a criminal investigation with specific standards for misdemeanor and felony arrests.

(b) Procedures for making a criminal arrest. The procedures shall emphasize all of the following:

(i) In most circumstances, an officer should arrest and take an individual into custody if the officer has probable cause to believe the individual is committing or has committed domestic violence and his or her actions constitute a crime.

(ii) When the officer has probable cause to believe spouses, former spouses, individuals who have had a child in common, individuals who have or have had a dating relationship, or other individuals who reside together or formerly resided together are committing or have committed crimes against each other, the officer, when determining whether to make an arrest of 1 or both individuals, should consider the intent of this section to protect victims of domestic violence, the degree of injury inflicted on the individuals involved, the extent to which the individuals have been put in fear of physical injury to themselves or other members of the household, and any history of domestic violence between the individuals, if that history can reasonably be ascertained by the officer. In addition, the officer should not arrest an individual if the officer has reasonable cause to believe the individual was acting in lawful self-defense or in lawful defense of another individual.

(iii) A police officer's decision as to whether to arrest an individual should not be based solely on the consent of the victim to any subsequent prosecution or on the relationship of the individuals involved in the incident.

(iv) A police officer's decision not to arrest an individual should not be based solely upon the absence of visible indications of injury or impairment.

(c) Procedures for denial of interim bond, as provided in 1961 PA 44, MCL 780.581 to 780.588.

(d) Procedures for verifying a personal protection order issued under section 2950 or 2950a of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.2950 and 600.2950a.

(e) Procedures for making an arrest for a violation of a personal protection order.

(f) Procedures for enforcing a valid foreign protection order.

(g) Procedures for providing or arranging for emergency assistance to victims including, but not limited to, medical care, transportation to a shelter, or remaining at the scene of an alleged incident of domestic violence for a reasonable time until, in the reasonable judgment of the police officer, the likelihood of further imminent violence has been eliminated.

(h) Procedures for informing the victim of community services and legal options that are available under section 15c of chapter IV.

(i) Procedures for preparing a written report, whether or not an arrest is made.

(j) Training of peace officers, dispatchers, and supervisors.

(k) Discipline for noncompliance with the policy.

(l) Annual evaluations of the policy.

(4) The local policies developed, adopted, and implemented under this section shall be in writing and shall be available to the public upon request.

(5) As used in this section:

(a) "Dating relationship" means frequent, intimate associations primarily characterized by the expectation

of affectional involvement. Dating relationship does not include a casual relationship or an ordinary fraternization between 2 individuals in a business or social context.

(b) "Foreign protection order" means that term as defined in section 2950h of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.2950h.

(c) "Valid foreign protection order" means a foreign protection order that satisfies the conditions for validity provided in section 2950i of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.2950i.

History: Add. 1994, Act 69, Imd. Eff. Apr. 11, 1994;—Am. 1994, Act 418, Eff. Apr. 1, 1995;—Am. 2001, Act 194, Eff. Apr. 1, 2002;—Am. 2005, Act 106, Imd. Eff. Sept. 14, 2005.