

**§5806. Violations of parole**

A probation-parole officer may arrest and charge a parolee with violation of parole and take him into his custody in any place he may be found, detain the parolee in any jail, pending the issuance of a parole violation warrant, which detention shall not extend beyond the next business day of the office of the director. In the event a warrant is not issued in that time, the parolee shall be released from arrest and detention forthwith. A parolee so arrested and detained shall have no right of action against the probation-parole officer or any other persons because of that arrest and detention. [PL 1983, c. 459, §6 (NEW).]

When a parolee violates a condition of his parole or violates the law, the director may issue a warrant for his arrest. A probation-parole officer, or any other law enforcement officer within the State authorized to make arrests, may arrest the parolee on the warrant and return him to the institution from which he was paroled. At its next meeting at that institution, the board shall hold a hearing. The parolee is entitled to appear and be heard. If the board, after hearing, finds that the parolee has violated his parole or the law, it shall revoke his parole, set the length of time he shall serve of the unexpired portion of his sentence before he can again be eligible for hearing by the board, and remand him to the institution from which he was released; except that, when a parolee from the Maine Correctional Center violates the law and is sentenced by the court to the Maine State Prison, any length of time set by the board to be served of the unexpired portion of his correctional center sentence may be served at the Maine State Prison. [PL 1983, c. 459, §6 (NEW).]

**1. Forfeits deductions.** Upon revocation of parole by the board, the prisoner forfeits any deductions for good behavior earned while on parole. [PL 1983, c. 459, §6 (NEW).]

**2. May earn deductions.** While serving the unexpired portion of his sentence after parole has been revoked, the prisoner may earn deductions for good conduct. [PL 1983, c. 459, §6 (NEW).]

Whenever a warrant is issued under this section for the arrest of a parolee, the running of the parolee's sentence shall be interrupted and shall remain interrupted until the parolee is returned to the institution from which he was paroled. Interruption of the running of his sentence shall include any time served prior to such return, after conviction for a crime committed while on parole. [PL 1983, c. 459, §6 (NEW).]

In the event of the withdrawal of the warrant by authority of the director, or in the event that the board at the hearing on the alleged violation finds that the parolee did not violate the conditions of his parole, or the law, he shall be credited with the time lost by the interruption of the running of his sentence. [PL 1983, c. 459, §6 (NEW).]

**SECTION HISTORY**

PL 1983, c. 459, §6 (NEW).

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