SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 431

A bill to amend 1927 PA 175, entitled "The code of criminal procedure,"

by amending section 1 of chapter IX (MCL 769.1), as amended by 1999 PA 87.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

1 CHAPTER IX

2 Sec. 1. (1) A judge of a court having jurisdiction may 3 pronounce judgment against and pass sentence upon a person

 ${\bf 4}$ convicted of an offense in that court. The sentence ${\color{red}{\rm shall}}\ {\color{red}{\rm must}}$ not

exceed the sentence prescribed by law. The court shall sentence a

6 juvenile convicted of any of the following crimes in the same

7 manner as an adult:

(a) Arson of a dwelling First degree arson in violation of



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- 1 section 72 of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.72.
- 2 (b) Assault with intent to commit murder in violation of3 section 83 of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.83.
- 4 (c) Assault with intent to maim in violation of section 86 of
- 5 the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.86.
- 6 (d) Attempted murder in violation of section 91 of the7 Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.91.
- 8 (e) Conspiracy to commit murder in violation of section 157a9 of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.157a.
- (f) Solicitation to commit murder in violation of section 157bof the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.157b.
- 12 (g) First degree murder in violation of section 316 of the 13 Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.316.
- (h) Second degree murder in violation of section 317 of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.317.
- 16 (i) Kidnapping in violation of section 349 of the Michigan
 17 penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.349.
- 18 (j) First degree criminal sexual conduct in violation of
 19 section 520b of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.520b.
- (k) Armed robbery in violation of section 529 of the Michiganpenal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.529.
- 22 (l) Carjacking in violation of section 529a of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.529a.
 - (2) A person convicted of a felony or of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for more than 92 days shall must not be sentenced until the court has examined the court file and has determined that the person's fingerprints have been taken.
- (3) Unless a juvenile is required to be sentenced in the samemanner as an adult under subsection (1), a judge of a court having

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- 1 jurisdiction over a juvenile shall conduct a hearing at the
- 2 juvenile's sentencing to determine if the best interests of the
- 3 public would be served by placing the juvenile on probation and
- 4 committing the juvenile to an institution or agency described in
- 5 the youth rehabilitation services act, 1974 PA 150, MCL 803.301 to
- 6 803.309, or by imposing any other sentence provided by law for an
- 7 adult offender. Except as provided in subsection (5), the court
- 8 shall sentence the juvenile in the same manner as an adult unless
- 9 the court determines by a preponderance of the evidence that the
- 10 interests of the public would be best served by placing the
- 11 juvenile on probation and committing the juvenile to an institution
- 12 or agency described in the youth rehabilitation services act, 1974
- 13 PA 150, MCL 803.301 to 803.309. The rules of evidence do not apply
- 14 to a hearing under this subsection. In making the determination
- 15 required under this subsection, the judge shall consider all of the
- 16 following, giving greater weight to the seriousness of the alleged
- 17 offense and the juvenile's prior record of delinquency:
- 18 (a) The seriousness of the alleged offense in terms of
- 19 community protection, including, but not limited to, the existence
- 20 of any aggravating factors recognized by the sentencing guidelines,
- 21 the use of a firearm or other dangerous weapon, and the impact on
- 22 any victim.
- 23 (b) The juvenile's culpability in committing the alleged
- 24 offense, including, but not limited to, the level of the juvenile's
- 25 participation in planning and carrying out the offense and the
- 26 existence of any aggravating or mitigating factors recognized by
- 27 the sentencing guidelines.
- 28 (c) The juvenile's prior record of delinquency including, but
- 29 not limited to, any record of detention, any police record, any

- school record, or any other evidence indicating prior delinquentbehavior.
- 3 (d) The juvenile's programming history, including, but not
 4 limited to, the juvenile's past willingness to participate
 5 meaningfully in available programming.
- 6 (e) The adequacy of the punishment or programming available in7 the juvenile justice system.
 - (f) The dispositional options available for the juvenile.
- 9 (4) With the consent of the prosecutor and the defendant, the 10 court may waive the hearing required under subsection (3). If the 11 court waives the hearing required under subsection (3), the court 12 may place the juvenile on probation and commit the juvenile to an 13 institution or agency described in the youth rehabilitation 14 services act, 1974 PA 150, MCL 803.301 to 803.309, but shall not 15 impose any other sentence provided by law for an adult offender.
 - (5) If a juvenile is convicted of a violation or conspiracy to commit a violation of section 7403(2)(a)(i) of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.7403, the court shall determine whether the best interests of the public would be served by imposing the sentence provided by law for an adult offender, by placing the individual on probation and committing the individual to an institution or agency under subsection (3), or by imposing a sentence of imprisonment for any term of years but not less than 25 years. If the court determines by clear and convincing evidence that the best interests of the public would be served by imposing a sentence of imprisonment for any term of years but not less than 25 years, the court may impose that sentence. In making its determination, the court shall use the criteria specified in subsection (3).

(6) The court shall state on the record the court's findings 1 2 of fact and conclusions of law for the probation and commitment decision or sentencing decision made under subsection (3). If a 3 juvenile is committed under subsection (3) to an institution or 4 5 agency described in the youth rehabilitation services act, 1974 PA 6 150, MCL 803.301 to 803.309, a transcript of the court's findings 7 shall must be sent to the family independence agency department of 8 health and human services or county juvenile agency, as applicable. 9 (7) If a juvenile is committed under subsection (3) or (4) to 10 an institution or agency described in the youth rehabilitation services act, 1974 PA 150, MCL 803.301 to 803.309, the written 11 12 order of commitment shall contain a provision for the reimbursement 13 to the court by the juvenile or those responsible for the 14 juvenile's support, or both, for the cost of care or service. The 15 amount of reimbursement ordered shall be reasonable, taking into 16 account both the income and resources of the juvenile and those 17 responsible for the juvenile's support. The amount may be based upon the quidelines and model schedule prepared under section 18(6) 18 19 of chapter XIIA of the probate code of 1939, 1939 PA 288, MCL 20 712A.18. The reimbursement provision applies during the entire 21 period the juvenile remains in care outside the juvenile's own home 22 and under court supervision. The court shall provide for the 23 collection of all amounts ordered to be reimbursed, and the money 24 collected shall be accounted for and reported to the county board 25 of commissioners. Collections to cover delinquent accounts or to pay the balance due on reimbursement orders may be made after a 26 27 juvenile is released or discharged from care outside the juvenile's own home and under court supervision. Twenty-five percent of all 28 29 amounts collected pursuant to an order entered under this

1	subsection shall be credited to the appropriate fund of the county
2	to offset the administrative cost of collections. The balance of
3	all amounts collected pursuant to an order entered under this
4	subsection shall be divided in the same ratio in which the county,
5	state, and federal government participate in the cost of care
6	outside the juvenile's own home and under county, state, or court
7	supervision. The court may also collect benefits paid by the
8	government of the United States for the cost of care of the
9	juvenile. Money collected for juveniles placed with or committed to
10	the family independence agency department of health and human
11	services or a county juvenile agency shall must be accounted for
12	and reported on an individual basis. In cases of delinquent
13	accounts, the court may also enter an order to intercept state tax
14	refunds or the federal income tax refund of a child, parent,
15	guardian, or custodian and initiate the necessary offset
16	proceedings in order to recover the cost of care or service. The
17	court shall send to the person who is the subject of the intercept
18	order advance written notice of the proposed offset. The notice
19	shall include notice of the opportunity to contest the offset on
20	the grounds that the intercept is not proper because of a mistake
21	of fact concerning the amount of the delinquency or the identity of
22	the person subject to the order. The court shall provide for the
23	prompt reimbursement of an amount withheld in error or an amount
24	found to exceed the delinquent amount.
25	(8) If the court appoints an attorney to represent a juvenile,
26	an order entered under this section may require the juvenile or
27	person responsible for the juvenile's support, or both, to
28	reimburse the court for attorney fees.

(8) (9) An order directed to a person responsible for the

- juvenile's support under this section is not binding on the person unless an opportunity for a hearing has been given and until a copy of the order is served on the person, personally or by first-class mail to the person's last known address.
- (9) (10)—If a juvenile is placed on probation and committed under subsection (3) or (4) to an institution or agency described in the youth rehabilitation services act, 1974 PA 150, MCL 803.301 to 803.309, the court shall retain jurisdiction over the juvenile while the juvenile is on probation and committed to that institution or agency.
- 11 (10) (11) If the court has retained jurisdiction over a juvenile under subsection (10), (9), the court shall conduct an 12 annual review of the services being provided to the juvenile, the 13 14 juvenile's placement, and the juvenile's progress in that 15 placement. In conducting this review, the court shall examine the juvenile's annual report prepared under section 3 of the juvenile 16 facilities act, 1988 PA 73, MCL 803.223. The court may order 17 18 changes in the juvenile's placement or treatment plan including, 19 but not limited to, committing the juvenile to the jurisdiction of 20 the department of corrections, based on the review.
 - (11) (12)—If an individual who is under the court's jurisdiction under section 4 of chapter XIIA of the probate code of 1939, 1939 PA 288, MCL 712A.4, is convicted of a violation or conspiracy to commit a violation of section 7403(2)(a)(i) of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.7403, the court shall determine whether the best interests of the public would be served by imposing the sentence provided by law for an adult offender or by imposing a sentence of imprisonment for any term of years but not less than 25 years. If the court determines by clear and

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- convincing evidence that the best interests of the public would be served by imposing a sentence of imprisonment for any term of years but not less than 25 years, the court may impose that sentence. In making its determination, the court shall use the criteria specified in subsection (3) to the extent they apply.
- (12) (13) If the defendant is sentenced for an offense other than a listed offense as defined in section $\frac{2(d)(i)}{(i)}$ to $\frac{(ix)}{(ix)}$ and $\frac{(xi)}{(ix)}$ to (xiii) 2 of the sex offenders registration act, 1994 PA 295, MCL 28.722, the court shall determine if the offense is a violation of a law of this state or a local ordinance of a municipality of this state that by its nature constitutes a sexual offense against an individual who is less than 18 years of age. If so, the conviction is for a listed offense as defined in section $\frac{2(d)(x)}{2}$ of the sex offenders registration act, 1994 PA 295, MCL 28.722, and the court shall include the basis for that determination on the record and include the determination in the judgment of sentence.
 - (13) (14)—When sentencing a person convicted of a misdemeanor involving the illegal delivery, possession, or use of alcohol or a controlled substance or a felony, the court shall examine the presentence investigation report and determine if the person being sentenced is licensed or registered under article 15 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.16101 to 333.18838. The court shall also examine the court file and determine if a report of the conviction upon which the person is being sentenced has been forwarded to the department of consumer and industry services

 licensing and regulatory affairs as provided in section 16a of this chapter. If the report has not been forwarded to the department of consumer and industry services, licensing and regulatory affairs, the court shall order the clerk of the court to immediately prepare

- 1 and forward the report as provided in section 16a of this chapter.
- 2 Enacting section 1. This amendatory act takes effect July 1,
- **3** 2024.
- 4 Enacting section 2. This amendatory act does not take effect
- 5 unless all of the following bills of the 102nd Legislature are
- 6 enacted into law:
- 7 (a) Senate Bill No. 428.
- 8 (b) Senate Bill No. 429.
- 9 (c) Senate Bill No. 430.

