

# Legislative Analysis



## JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM FEES AND ASSESSMENTS

Phone: (517) 373-8080  
<http://www.house.mi.gov/hfa>

**House Bills 4634 and 4635 as introduced**  
**Sponsor: Rep. Kara Hope**

Analysis available at  
<http://www.legislature.mi.gov>

**House Bill 4636 as introduced**  
**Sponsor: Rep. Emily E. Dievendorf**

**House Bill 4637 as introduced**  
**Sponsor: Rep. Carol Glanville**

**Committee: Criminal Justice**  
**Complete to 6-19-23**

### SUMMARY:

House Bills 4634 to 4637 would amend different acts to eliminate several fees and costs that are associated with involvement in the juvenile justice system. As described in “Background,” below, the bills would implement, at least in part, recommendations of the Michigan Task Force on Juvenile Justice Reform. Each bill would take effect July 1, 2024.

**House Bill 4634** would amend Chapter XIIA of the Probate Code, commonly known as the juvenile code, to prohibit a court from ordering a juvenile within its jurisdiction under the chapter or the juvenile’s parent, guardian, or legal custodian to reimburse it for any fine, fees, or costs related to the juvenile’s court case. Beginning July 1, 2024, courts would be prohibited from collecting the balance of any court-ordered fines, fees, or costs previously assessed to a juvenile under section 18m or 29 of Chapter XIIA, and the portion of the court order that imposed those fines, fees, and costs would be vacated and unenforceable.

The bill would also add specific provisions to prohibit a court from doing any of the following:

- Ordering, in a consent calendar case plan, a juvenile or the juvenile’s parent, guardian, or legal custodian to pay for fees or costs associated with consent calendar services.
- Ordering a juvenile or the juvenile’s parent, guardian, or legal custodian to pay for fees or costs associated with community service the juvenile is ordered to engage in.
- Ordering a juvenile or the juvenile’s parent, guardian, or legal custodian to pay fines associated with a violation of a municipal ordinance or a state or federal law if another disposition under section 2f of Chapter XIIA has been ordered.
- Placing a juvenile outside of the juvenile’s home based on nonpayment of restitution or refusal to perform community service.

The bill would eliminate provisions that now do the following:

- Require an order of disposition placing a juvenile in or committing a juvenile to care outside the juvenile’s own home and under supervision of the state, a county juvenile agency, or the court to contain a provision for reimbursement by the juvenile or the juvenile’s parent, guardian, or legal custodian for the cost of care or service.

- Allow a court to enter an order to intercept state or federal tax refunds of a juvenile or the juvenile’s parent, guardian, or legal custodian to pay the costs of the care or service described above.
- Require a court to send notice of the above order to the Department of Treasury.
- Require an order of disposition placing a juvenile in the juvenile’s own home (on probation or under supervision) to contain a provision for reimbursement by the juvenile or the juvenile’s parent, guardian, or legal custodian for the cost of service.
- Require the State Court Administrative Office to create guidelines for determining the ability of a juvenile or the juvenile’s parent, guardian, or legal custodian to pay for care and cost of services ordered under the above three bulleted provisions.
- Allow a court to require a juvenile or the juvenile’s parent, guardian, or legal custodian to pay reimbursement of attorney fees for a court-appointed attorney.
- Allow the superintendent of the institution where a juvenile is committed to be named as a special guardian to receive benefits due to the juvenile from the United States government and to use those benefits to pay for portions of the cost of care in the institution that the juvenile’s parents are found unable to pay.
- Require a court to order a juvenile to pay the applicable assessment under 1989 PA 196 upon conviction for an offense that is a misdemeanor, felony, or ordinance violation or disposition based on an act that if committed by an adult would be a felony, misdemeanor, or ordinance violation.<sup>1</sup>

The bill would repeal section 18m of Chapter XIIIA,<sup>2</sup> which prescribes a minimum payment (the “minimum state cost”) for a juvenile ordered to pay any combination of fines, costs, restitution, assessments of payments arising out of the same juvenile proceeding and provides related procedures. The bill would eliminate related provisions that currently do the following:

- Require a court to order a juvenile under the court’s jurisdiction under section 2(a)(1) of Chapter XIIIA to pay costs as provided under section 18m.
- Allow a court to order a juvenile to pay the minimum state cost as a condition of probation or supervision.
- Allow a juvenile who was order to pay the minimum state cost and is not in willful default to petition for remission of an unpaid portion on the basis of hardship.

Finally, the bill would amend section 29, which provides for the allocation of money collected from a child or the child’s parents in paying fines, costs, restitution, assessment, or other payments arising out of the same order of disposition.

The bill would eliminate references to fines, costs, and assessments and most of the provisions specifying where that money must be allocated.

Instead, the bill would provide that 100% of the money collected from a child who is subject to payment of victim payments (or collected from that child’s parents) must first be applied to victim payments. (As currently, victim payments would include restitution ordered under sections 30 and 31 of Chapter XIIIA<sup>3</sup> and under the William Van Regenmorter Crime Victim’s

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<sup>1</sup> 1989 PA 196: <https://www.legislature.mi.gov/documents/mcl/pdf/mcl-Act-196-of-1989.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> <http://legislature.mi.gov/doc.aspx?mcl-712A-18m>

<sup>3</sup> <http://legislature.mi.gov/doc.aspx?mcl-712A-30> and <http://legislature.mi.gov/doc.aspx?mcl-712A-31>

Rights Act that is paid directly to the victim or the victim's estate, and it would also include payments to the Crime Victim Rights Fund ordered under 1989 PA 196.)

The bill cannot take effect unless House Bills 4635, 4636, and 4637 are also enacted.

MCL 712A.2f et seq.

**House Bill 4635** would amend the DNA Profiling System Act, which requires a court to order each individual convicted of or found responsible for a felony or other crime listed in the act to pay an assessment of \$60 in addition to any other fines, costs, or other assessments imposed by the court. The bill would provide that this assessment does not apply to a juvenile within the jurisdiction of the court under section 2 of the juvenile code.

MCL 28.176

**House Bill 4636** would amend the Revised Judicature Act, which requires a person to pay a late penalty if they fail to pay in full a penalty, fee, or costs ordered by a court within 56 days after that amount is due and owing. The bill would provide that this late penalty does not apply to a juvenile within the jurisdiction of the court under section 2 of the juvenile code.

MCL 600.4803

**House Bill 4637** would amend the Code of Criminal Procedure to eliminate provisions that now do the following:

- Require a juvenile who is committed to an institution or agency described in the Youth Rehabilitation Services Act or the person responsible for the juvenile's support to be ordered to reimburse the court for the cost of care and service.
- Allow the court to intercept state or federal tax refunds to recover the costs described above if the account is delinquent.
- Allow the court to require reimbursement by the juvenile or the person responsible for the juvenile's support of fees for an attorney the court appointed to represent the juvenile.

MCL 769.1

## **BACKGROUND:**

The Michigan Task Force on Juvenile Justice Reform was created by Executive Order 2021-6 as a bipartisan advisory body in the Department of Health and Human Services<sup>4</sup> to "lead a data-driven analysis of [Michigan's] juvenile justice system and recommend proven practices and strategies for reform grounded in data, research, and fundamental constitutional principles." In particular, in the words of its final report,<sup>5</sup> the task force was "charged with developing recommendations to improve state law, policy, and appropriations guided by the following objectives:

- Safely reduce placement in detention and residential placement and associated costs.

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<sup>4</sup> <https://www.legislature.mi.gov/documents/2021-2022/executiveorder/pdf/2021-EO-06.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> <https://micounties.org/wp-content/uploads/Michigan-Taskforce-on-Juvenile-Justice-Reform-Final-Report.pdf>

- Increase the safety and well-being of youth impacted by the juvenile justice system.
- Reduce racial and ethnic disparities among youth impacted by the juvenile justice system.
- Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the state’s and counties’ juvenile justice systems.
- Increase accountability and transparency within the juvenile justice system.
- Better align practices with research and constitutional mandates.”

The task force issued its final report on July 18, 2022.<sup>6</sup>

Among its unanimous recommendations was that the state “Eliminate most non-restitution fees and costs associated with juvenile justice system involvement,” with the goal that “Juvenile court and probation cannot assess fees/costs except for restitution, or a fee/cost related to the Crime Victims Fund.”

**FISCAL IMPACT:**

A fiscal analysis is in progress.

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■ This analysis was prepared by nonpartisan House Fiscal Agency staff for use by House members in their deliberations and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.

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<sup>6</sup> <https://www.michigan.gov/whitmer/news/press-releases/2022/07/18/task-force-on-juvenile-justice-reform-approves-blueprint-for-transforming-juvenile-justice>