

YOUTH IN PRISON LEGISLATIVE PACKAGE OVERVIEW

Bill Numbers	Main Bill Sponsor(s)	Brief Overview of Legislation
HB 4947 HB 4948 HB 4949 HB 4950 HB 4951 HB 4952 HB 4953 HB 4954	Rep. Lucido Rep. Howrylak Rep. Pagel Rep. Garrett Rep. Forlini Rep. Webber Rep. Afendoulis Rep. Santana	<p><i>Raise the age of juvenile jurisdiction from 17 to 18 years of age.</i></p> <p>Michigan is one of only nine remaining states in the United States where 17-year-olds are automatically considered adults for criminal offenses. To align with standard national practices, Michigan should raise the age of juvenile court jurisdiction to 18</p>
HB 4955 HB 4956	Rep. Santana Rep. Guerra	<p><i>Require equal consideration of all mitigating factors prior to waiving jurisdiction in traditional juvenile waiver cases.</i></p> <p>When considering whether to waive a youth through traditional waiver methods, courts are required to weigh seriousness of the offense and prior delinquent history above all other factors. This legislation would allow the judge to equally consider other factors, including a youth's culpability (level of involvement in planning or carrying out an offense), history of treatment participation, and availability of other dispositional options.</p>
HB 4957 HB 4958 HB 4959	Rep. Heise Rep. Heise Rep. Heise	<p><i>Prohibit the placement of youth under 18 in adult jails and prisons and provide access to age-appropriate rehabilitation.</i></p> <p>Youth placed in adult jails and prisons are more likely to experience physical and sexual violence, isolation and self-harm. Compared to prison, Michigan's public and private juvenile facilities – many of which already serve youth with adult convictions - can provide age/developmentally appropriate treatment that is more effective in rehabilitating youth.</p>

<p>HB 4960 HB 4961 HB 4962</p>	<p>Rep. Kesto Rep. Kesto Rep. Kosowski</p>	<p><i>Omit three offenses that do not require adult sentencing from the list of Specified Juvenile Offenses.</i></p> <p>Michigan is one of only 15 states that allows automatic waiver, in which a prosecutor can bypass the juvenile court altogether and directly file a case in adult criminal court if a youth is charged with one of 18 “specified offenses.” This legislation removes three specified offenses that do not require adult sentencing: bank/safe robbery, escape from a juvenile facility, and drug possession or delivery of more than 1000 grams. A youth accused of these offenses can still be tried as an adult, but it would not be mandatory.</p>
<p>HB 4963</p>	<p>Rep. Kosowski</p>	<p><i>Require public monitoring and oversight of youth under the jurisdiction of the MDOC who entered for an offense committed prior to turning 18 years old.</i></p> <p>Michigan does not currently require the courts or MDOC to report when youth are charged, convicted or sentenced in the adult criminal justice system. This legislation would require that the State Court Administrative Office report the number of youth charged as adults, demographic information, the offense, sentence received, and the recidivism rate of youth with adult convictions</p>
<p>HB 4964</p>	<p>Rep. Love</p>	<p><i>Increase the County Child Care Fund reimbursement rate for qualifying community-based services for youth by 25 percent.</i></p> <p>Juvenile court services are funded primarily from the DHHS Child Care Fund (CCF), a 50% cost-share between the counties and state. To incentivize counties to use community-based programs over out-of-home placement and drive down overall costs for the state and counties, the Child Care Fund Task Force recommended increasing the reimbursement rate for community-based programs by 25%</p>

HB 4965	Rep. Chang	<p><i>Establish a family advisory board within the MDOC to ensure effective partnerships with families and victims.</i></p> <p>It is well documented that a connection to family while in prison results in fewer misconducts and reduces recidivism. The legislation creates a Family Advisory Board, housed within the Michigan Department of Corrections, to advise the MDOC on strategies to improve family connection, reduce misconduct and achieve successful reentry.</p>
HB 4966	Rep. Howrylak	<p><i>Ensure age-appropriate programming and outdoor exercise for youth under 21-years-old in administrative segregation in prison.</i></p> <p>Segregation can cause extreme psychological, physical, and developmental harm, particularly among youth and those with disabilities or histories of trauma and abuse. In line with current Michigan Mental Health Code, this legislation ensures that youth in administrative segregation have access to age-appropriate out-of-cell programming and outdoor exercise at least five days a week.</p>