



Michigan Jail Reform Advisory Council Overview

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State Court Administrative Office

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Michigan Joint Task Force on Jail & Pretrial Incarceration

- Bipartisan, inter-branch, county/state partnership.
- Safely reduce jail admissions, length of stay, & costs.
- Made numerous findings and issued 18 policy recommendations.

Gretchen Whitmer
Governor, State of Michigan

Bridget McCormack
Chief Justice, Michigan Supreme Court

Mike Shirkey
Majority Leader, Michigan Senate

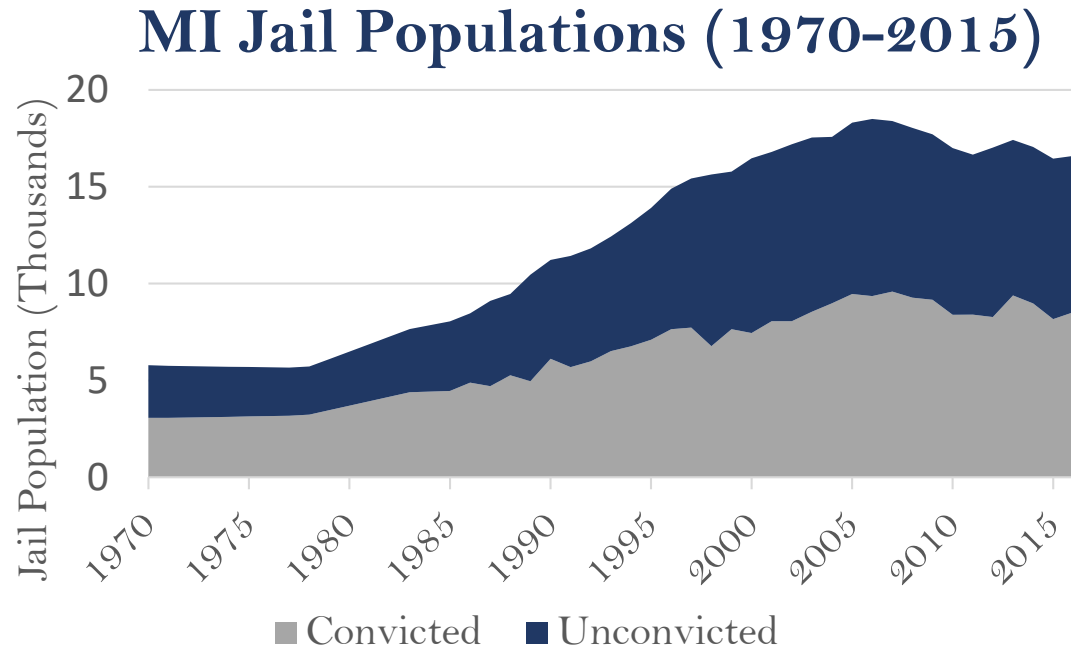
Lee Chatfield
Speaker, Michigan House

Stephan Currie
Executive Director,
Michigan Association of Counties

Blaine Koops
Executive Director,
Michigan Sheriffs Association



Jails Task Force - Findings



Top Charges Admitted to Jail

1. OWI
2. Assault & Battery
3. DWLS
4. Theft
5. Probation/Parole Violations

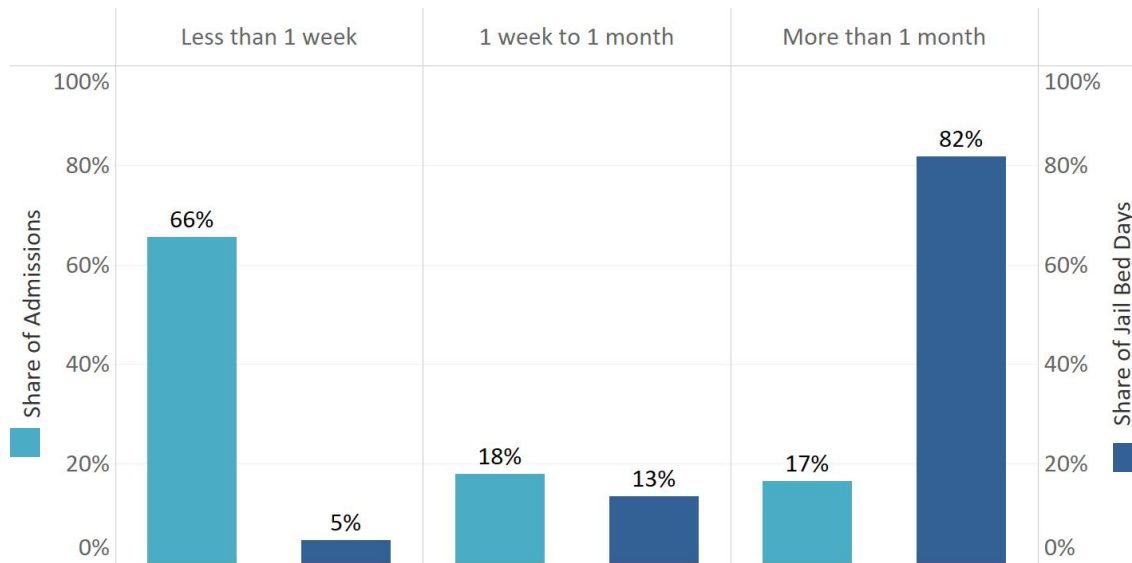
- Driven equally by **convicted** and **unconvicted** populations
- Grown **faster in rural counties** than urban or suburban areas.
- Cost taxpayers **\$478 million** on county jails and corrections in 2017.



Jails Task Force - Findings



Length of Stay by Jail Admissions



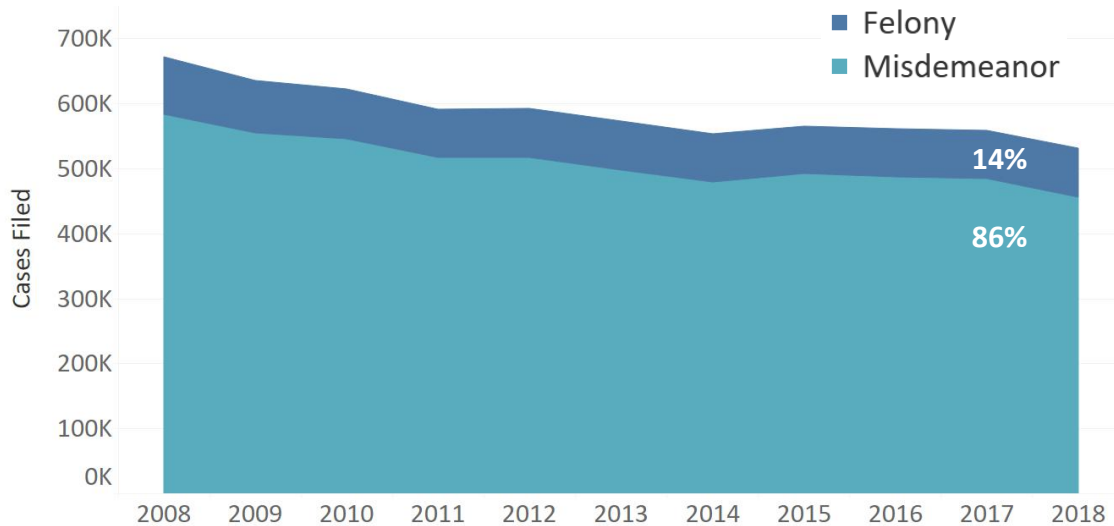
- **Length of Stay:** Jails are high traffic institutions. Policies need to focus on reducing **both** jail admissions and length of stay.
- **Demographics:** Black men comprised 6% of the county populations, but 29% of all jail admissions.
- **Mental Health:** People admitted to jail had higher rates of mental illness, especially in rural jails.
 - 4% General Population
 - 23% Jail Admissions
- **Case Types:** Traffic violations comprise ½ of all criminal cases.



Jails Task Force - Findings



Case Type – Misdemeanor & Felony



- **Case Type:** Nearly 9 in 10 cases filed in district court in 2018 were misdemeanors.
- **License Suspensions:** Michigan suspended nearly 358,000 drivers licenses in 2018 for failure to appear in court and failure to pay fines and fees.
- **Community Supervision:** Michigan has the 6th highest rate in the country of people under community supervision.





Final Report and Recommendations (01/10/20)

- Issued 18 comprehensive policy recommendations that spanned the entirety of the criminal justice system.
- Legislature worked diligently to codify many recommendations.
- Reforms effective on:
 - March 24, 2021
 - April 1, 2021
 - October 1, 2021



Appearance Citations



- 1. Expanded Authority:** Expands previous 93 day limitation to 1 year misdemeanors.
- 2. Ineligible Offenses:** DV, PPO, period of confinement, serious misdemeanors, assaultive crimes.
- 3. Required Use:** Must be used for eligible misdemeanors punishable by up to 1 year *unless*:

Officer Ability To ARREST rather than CITE

- 1. Reasonable Instructions**
- 2. Identification**
- 3. Community Safety**
- 4. Wellbeing**
- 5. Defendant Requests**
- 6. Other:** Any other reason the officer may deem reasonable to arrest.

2020 PA 393 / Eff: 04/01/21





Criminal Summons



A magistrate must issue a summons, rather than an arrest warrant, *unless*:

Ability to Issue WARRANT rather than SUMMONS

- 1. Assaultive Crime**
- 2. Failure to Appear:** Reason to believe from the complaint that the person will not appear upon a summons.
- 3. Public Safety:** Issuing a summons poses a risk to public safety.
- 4. Prosecutor Request:** The prosecutor has requested a warrant.

Summons may be mailed to the defendant's last known address.

2020 PA 394 / Eff: 04/01/21



Warrants & Summons



Voluntary Presentment



Arraignment

Judicial officer is available to arraign the defendant within 2 hours.

***Presumed a person is not a flight risk.**

Voluntary Presentment

Defendant wanted on warrant voluntarily presents himself/herself to the court that issued the warrant.

- Not assaultive crime or domestic violence.
- Warrant issued within 1 year.
- Defendant hasn't previously benefited from the procedure on any pending criminal charges.

Reschedule

Judicial officer is NOT available to arraign the defendant within 2 hours.

Recall warrant and schedule case for a future arraignment.

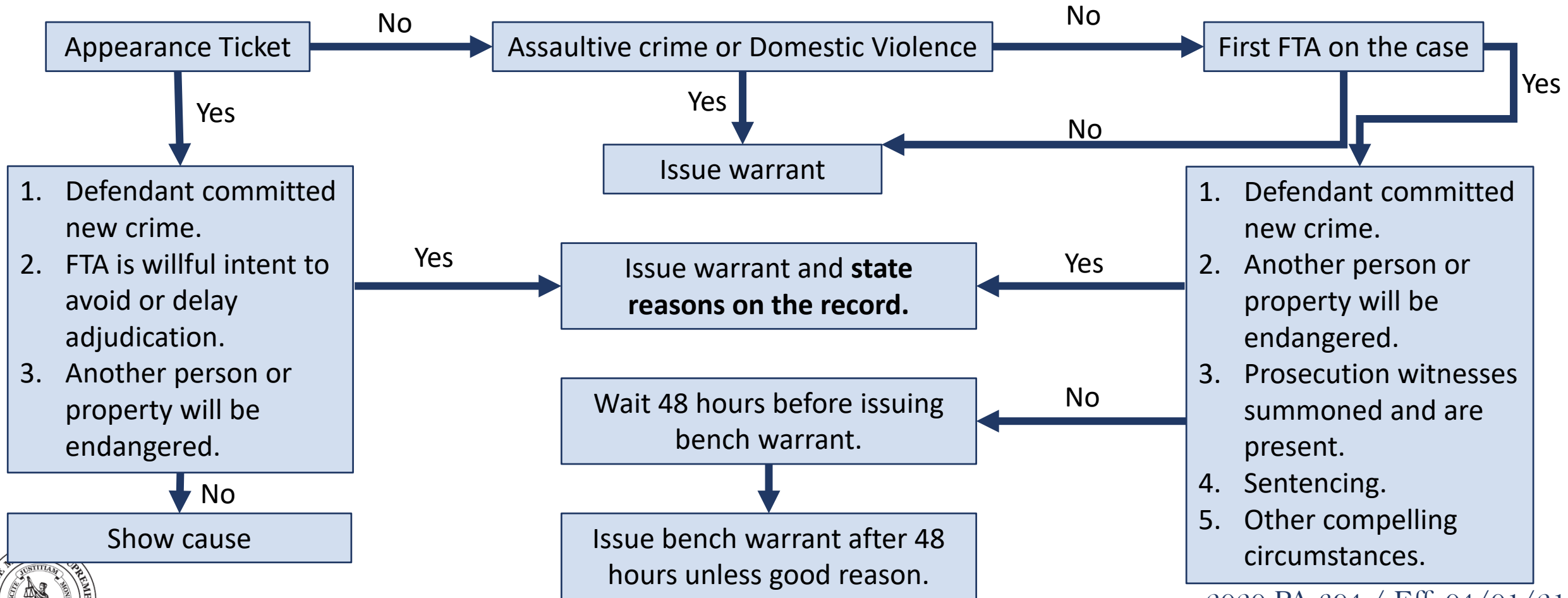


2020 PA 394 / Eff: 04/01/21

Warrants & Summons



Failure to Appear



2020 PA 394 / Eff: 04/01/21





Rebuttable presumption that courts will sentence individuals convicted of a **non-serious misdemeanor** with a fine, community service, or other **nonjail/nonprobation** sentence.

- ↳ Depart with **reasonable grounds** stated **on the record**.
- ↳ May hold in contempt for non-compliance with sentence.

Imprisonment in county jail is no longer considered an “intermediate sanction.”

Holmes Youthful Trainee Act (HYTA)



Effective October 1, increases HYTA eligibility for offenses committed on or after the defendant's 18th birthday but before his or her 26th birthday.

Prosecutor must consent to HYTA for offenses committed on or after the defendant's 21st birthday.



2020 PA 396 / Eff: 10/01/21



Sentence of Probation



The court must determine the “rehabilitation goals” of probation at sentencing. The court must also consider input from the victim and must specifically address the harm caused, as well as the victim’s safety needs and other concerns.

Probationers may virtually report to their probation officers as directed.

Conditions of Probation Must

1. Be individually tailored to the probationer;
2. Specifically address the assessed risks and needs of the probationer;
3. Be designed to reduce recidivism; and
4. Be adjusted if the court determines adjustments are appropriate.

2020 PA 397 / Eff: 04/01/21





Length of Probation



Except for MCL 771.2a and MCL 768.36, reduces maximum period of probation for felonies from 5 years to 3 years.

- ↳ May extend 2 times, for not more than 1 year at a time, if court finds:
- (1) Specific rehabilitation goal hasn't been achieved; or
 - (2) Specific, articulable, and ongoing risk of harm to a victim that can only be mitigated with continued probation.

Excluding MCL 750.411i and MCL 769.1(3) or (4), the court may place a person convicted of a **violent felony** on probation for not more than 5 years.





Early Probation Discharge - Eligibility



After a defendant completes half of the original probation period, the defendant may be eligible for an early discharge.

- ↳ Defendant must be notified at sentencing of his or her eligibility, the requirements, and procedure in MCL 771.2(3).
- ↳ **Ineligible** offenses contained in MCL 771.2(10) and as otherwise provided in MCL 771.2a and MCL 768.36.





Early Probation Discharge - Notice



If the probationer has completed all required programming, the probation department **may** notify the sentencing court that the probationer may be eligible for early discharge.

- ↳ If the probation department **does not** notify the court, and the probationer has not violated probation within the last 3 months, the probationer may notify the court.
- ↳ This subsection does not prohibit a court from considering a probationer for early discharge at the court's discretion.





Early Probation Discharge - Review



Upon notice, the court may review the probationer's conduct to determine if early discharge is warranted. A probationer who has made good-faith efforts to make payments must not be considered ineligible due to an inability to pay for probation, fines, fees, or costs. If outstanding **restitution**:

- ↳ The court must consider the impact of early discharge on the victim and restitution payment.
- ↳ If good-faith effort to pay restitution, the court may grant early discharge or retain on probation (up to max term) with **sole condition of continuing restitution payments**.



Early Probation Discharge - Hearing



The court may grant an early discharge **without** a hearing unless:

- ↳ **Felonies:** Victim requested notice under the Crime Victim's Rights Act.
- ↳ **Misdemeanors:** Offenses contained in MCL 771.2(7).

The court must also conduct a hearing if their initial review determines a probationer is not deserving of an early discharge. Court must find at the hearing either:

- ↳ Specific rehabilitative goal not yet achieved; or
- ↳ Specific, articulable, and ongoing risk of harm to victim that can only be mitigated with continued probation.

2020 PA 397 / Eff: 04/01/21





Technical Probation Violations

A technical probation violation is any violation, **except:**

Non-Technical Violation

1. No-contact order violation
2. Violating the law of this state, a political subdivision, another state, or the United States, **whether or not a new criminal offense is charged.**
3. Consuming alcohol when on probation for a felony violation of MCL 257.625 (OWI, etc.).
4. Absconding – Intentional failure of a probationer to report to his or her supervising agent or to advise of his or her whereabouts for a continuous period of not less than 60 days.

Missed/failed drug test is a technical violation





Technical Probation Violations



Maximum sentence for technical violations is capped as follows:

| Technical Violation | Maximum Jail Sentence | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| | Misdemeanor | Felony |
| 1 st Violation | 5 Days | 15 Days |
| 2 nd Violation | 10 Days | 30 Days |
| 3 rd Violation | 15 Days | 45 Days |
| 4 th Violation | Any number | Any number |

Caps don't apply to most Domestic Violence and Stalking offenses

May be extended up to 45 days if awaiting placement in treatment facility and doesn't have a safe alternative to await treatment.

Single violation if multiple arise out of the same transaction.

2020 PA 397 / Eff: 04/01/21





Technical Probation Violations - Summons

Establishes a rebuttable presumption for a summons or show cause for technical probation violations rather than a bench warrant. The court may overcome the presumption by finding and stating on the record:

Courts Ability to Issue Bench Warrant for Technical PV:

1. Probationer presents an immediate danger to himself or herself, another person, or the public.
2. The probationer has left court-ordered inpatient treatment without the court's or treatment facility's permission.
3. A summons or order to show cause has already been issued for the technical probation violation and the probationer failed to appear as ordered.

A probationer detained on a technical PV must be brought to a hearing as soon as possible. If the hearing isn't held within the applicable jail sanction, the probationer must be returned to community supervision.

2020 PA 397 / Eff: 04/01/21



Reclassification and Civil Infractions



| MCL | Offense |
|-------------|--|
| 257.208b | Driver Education and Limousine Record Violations |
| 257.239 | Motor Vehicles – Failing to Endorse and Deliver Certificate of Title to Transferee |
| 257.312a | Motorcycles – Operation Without Endorsement (1 st Violation) |
| 257.325 | Motor Vehicles – Allowing Unlicensed Minor to Operate |
| 257.624b(4) | Motor Vehicle – Transfer of to Avoid Impoundment |
| 257.677a | Snow on Highway – Obstructing Vision |
| 257.682c | Motor Vehicles – Operating Commercial Snow Removal Vehicle Without Flashing Lights |
| 257.698(5) | Motor Vehicles – Use/Possession of Flashing Lights |
| 257.698(6) | Motor Vehicles/Sale of Flashing Lights/Unauthorized Use of Emergency Vehicle |
| 257.707c(2) | Motor Vehicles – New – Excessive Noise |
| 257.707c(4) | Motor Vehicles – Sale or Installation of a Muffler Causing Excessive Noise |
| 257.707c(6) | Motor Vehicles – Dealer Sale of Noncompliant Vehicle |

2020 PA 382 / Eff: 10/01/21



Driver License Suspensions



Offenses

- The SOS is no longer required to suspend a license for the following violations:
 1. Alcohol – Use of Fraudulent Identification by Minor
 2. Alcohol – Furnishing Fraudulent Identification to Minor
 3. Alcohol – Purchase/Consumption/Possession by Minor – 2nd or Subsequent
 4. Offenses Related to the False Report or Threatened Use of Certain Explosives Involving a School.
 5. Alcohol – Selling/Furnishing to Minor – 2nd or Subsequent
- Repealed MCL 257.319e – License suspension for controlled substance violations
- Requires SOS to waive reinstatement fees for current suspensions and immediately reinstate licenses.

2020 PA 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 387 / Eff: 10/01/21



Driver License Suspensions



FAC/FCJ Suspensions (MCL 257.321a)

| Section | Former Section | Amended Section |
|-------------|---|---|
| 321a(1) | 93-day misdemeanor for FAC/FCJ | Repealed |
| 321a(2) | 14-day notice for FAC/FCJ if violation reportable to SOS (MCL 257.732) | 14-day notice on violation “for which license suspension is allowed under this act.” |
| 321a(3) | 7- and 14-day notices for FAC/FCJ violations of MCL 257.625 | Expanded to include (1) reckless driving, (2) any driving violation resulting in injury, death, or serious impairment, and (3) a serious offense involving a motor vehicle. |
| 321a(4) | 7- and 14-day notices for FAC/FCJ for violations of MCL 436.1703(1)(b) or (c), MCL 257.624a, and MCL 257.624b | Repealed |
| 321a(6)-(8) | 10-day notice for FAC on parking violations | Repealed |
| 321a(9) | 14-day notice for state civil infractions. | Repealed |

2020 PA 376 / Eff: 10/01/21



Driver License Suspensions



Friend of the Court Suspensions

Requires the following before a court may suspend a license for non-payment on an FOC case.

| Summary | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Arrearage Amount | Greater than support payments payable for 2 months. |
| Income Withholding | Not applicable or was unsuccessful in assuring regular payments on support obligations. |
| * Ability to Pay | The court determines the individual has an ability to pay and is willfully not making support obligations. |
| * Alternative Sanction | The FOC determines no other sanction would be effective in assuring regular payments. |

2020 PA 379 / Eff: 10/01/21



Mandatory Jail Minimums



Eliminated, and authorized the suspension of, certain mandatory jail minimums for numerous offenses in the followings Public Acts:

- Public Health Code
- Motor Vehicle Code
- Revised School Code
- Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act
- Railroad Code

Please review page 25 of the Legislative Analysis for a complete list of offenses.

2020 PA 375, 383, 384, 385, 386 / Eff: 03/24/21



Contact Information



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