

satisfied that the fine and costs will be paid. The officer or agent who has determined, after weighing a vehicle and load, that the weight is unlawful, may require the driver to proceed to a judge or magistrate within the county. If the judge or magistrate is satisfied that the probable civil fine and costs will be paid by the owner or lessee, the judge or magistrate may allow the driver to proceed, after the load is made legal. If the judge or magistrate is not satisfied that the owner or lessee, after a notice and a right to be heard on the merits is given, will pay the amount of the probable civil fine and costs, the judge or magistrate may order the vehicle to be impounded until trial on the merits is completed under conditions set forth in this section for the impounding of vehicles after the civil fine and costs have been imposed. Removal of the vehicle, and forwarding, care, or preservation of the load shall be under the control of and at the risk of the owner or driver. Vehicles impounded shall be subject to a lien, subject to a prior valid bona fide lien of prior record, in the amount of the civil fine and costs and if the civil fine and costs are not paid within 90 days after the seizure, the judge or magistrate shall certify the unpaid judgment to the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the violation occurred, who shall proceed to enforce the lien by foreclosure sale in accordance with procedure authorized in the case of chattel mortgage foreclosures. When the duly authorized agent of the state transportation department or county road commission is performing duties under this chapter, the agent has all the powers conferred upon peace officers by the general laws of this state.

(3) Subject to subsection (4), an owner of a vehicle or a lessee of the vehicle of an owner-operator, or other person, who causes or allows a vehicle to be loaded and driven or moved on a highway, when the weight of that vehicle violates section 722 is responsible for a civil infraction and shall pay a civil fine in an amount equal to 3 cents per pound for each pound of excess load over 1,000 pounds when the excess is 2,000 pounds or less; 6 cents per pound of excess load when the excess is over 2,000 pounds but not over 3,000 pounds; 9 cents per pound for each pound of excess load when the excess is over 3,000 pounds but not over 4,000 pounds; 12 cents per pound for each pound of excess load when the excess is over 4,000 pounds but not over 5,000 pounds; 15 cents per pound for each pound of excess load when the excess is over 5,000 pounds but not over 10,000 pounds; and 20 cents per pound for each pound of excess load when the excess is over 10,000 pounds.

(4) Beginning January 1, 2006, if the court determines that the motor vehicle or the combination of vehicles was operated in violation of this section, the court shall impose a fine as follows:

(a) If the court determines that the motor vehicle or the combination of vehicles was operated in such a manner that the gross weight of the vehicle or the combination of vehicles would not be lawful by a proper distribution of the load upon all the axles of the vehicle or the combination of vehicles, the court shall impose a fine for the violation according to the schedule provided for in subsection (3).

(b) If the court determines that the motor vehicle or the combination of vehicles would be lawful by a proper distribution of the load upon all of the axles of the vehicle or the combination of vehicles, but that 1 or more axles of the vehicle exceeded the maximum allowable axle weight by 4,000 pounds or less, the court shall impose a misload fine of \$200.00 per axle. Not more than 3 axles shall be used in calculating the fine to be imposed under this subdivision. This subdivision does not apply to a vehicle subject to the maximum loading provisions of section 722(11) or to a vehicle found to be in violation of a special permit issued under section 725.

(c) If the court determines that the motor vehicle or the combination of vehicles would be lawful by a proper distribution of the load upon all of the axles of the vehicle or the combination of vehicles, but that 1 or more axles of the vehicle exceeded the maximum

allowable axle weight by more than 4,000 pounds, the court shall impose a fine for the violation according to the schedule provided in subsection (3).

(5) A driver or owner of a commercial vehicle with other vehicles or trailers in combination, a truck or truck tractor, a truck or truck tractor with other vehicles in combination, or any special mobile equipment who fails to stop at or bypasses any scales or weighing station is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(6) An agent or authorized representative of the state transportation department or a county road commission shall not stop a truck or vehicle in movement upon a road or highway within the state for any purpose, unless the agent or authorized representative is driving a duly marked vehicle, clearly showing and denoting the branch of government represented.

(7) A driver or owner of a vehicle who knowingly fails to stop when requested or ordered to do so and submit to a weighing by a police officer, a peace officer, or an authorized agent of the state transportation department, or a representative or agent of a county road commission, authorized to require the driver to stop and submit to a weighing of the vehicle and load by means of a portable scale, is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 90 days or a fine of not more than \$100.00, or both. A driver or person who dumps his or her load when ordered to submit to a weigh or who otherwise attempts to commit or commits an act to avoid a vehicle weigh is in violation of this section.

257.806 Certificate of title or duplicate certificate of title; deposit; special expeditious treatment; special identifying number; fees; payment and disposition of tire disposal surcharge.

Sec. 806. (1) Until October 1, 2009, a fee of \$10.00 shall accompany each application for a certificate of title required by this act or for a duplicate of a certificate of title. An additional fee of \$5.00 shall accompany an application if the applicant requests that the application be given special expeditious treatment. A \$3.00 service fee shall be collected, in addition to the other fees collected under this subsection, for each title issued. The \$5.00 expeditious treatment fee collected on and after October 1, 2004 through September 30, 2006 shall be deposited into the transportation administration collection fund created under section 810b. The \$5.00 expeditious treatment fee collected on and after October 1, 2006 shall be deposited into the Michigan transportation fund established under section 10 of 1951 PA 51, MCL 247.660. The \$3.00 service fee shall be deposited into the transportation administration collection fund created under section 810b.

(2) A fee of \$10.00 shall accompany an application for a special identifying number as provided in section 230.

(3) In addition to paying the fees required by subsection (1), until December 31, 2007, each person who applies for a certificate of title, a salvage vehicle certificate of title, or a scrap certificate of title, under this act shall pay a tire disposal surcharge of \$1.50 for each certificate of title or duplicate of a certificate of title that person receives. The secretary of state shall deposit money received under this subsection into the scrap tire regulatory fund created in section 16908 of the natural resources and environmental protection act, 1994 PA 451, MCL 324.16908.

257.819a Traffic law enforcement and safety fund; creation; investment, disposition, transfer, and expenditure of money.

Sec. 819a. (1) The traffic law enforcement and safety fund is created within the state treasury.

(2) The state treasurer may receive money or other assets from any source for deposit into the fund. The state treasurer shall direct the investment of the fund. The state treasurer shall credit to the fund interest and earnings from fund investments.

(3) Money in the fund at the close of the fiscal year shall remain in the fund and shall not lapse to the general fund.

(4) The director of the department of state police may transfer any amount in the fund to the trooper recruit school fund created under section 819b.

(5) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (4), the department of state police shall expend money from the fund, upon appropriation, only for 1 or more of the following purposes:

(a) To enhance enforcement of traffic laws.

(b) To enhance the ability to provide safety on the streets and highways of this state.

Repeal of MCL 257.714a and 257.714b.

Enacting section 1. Sections 714a and 714b of the Michigan vehicle code, 1949 PA 300, MCL 257.714a and 257.714b, are repealed.

Conditional effective date.

Enacting section 2. This amendatory act does not take effect unless all of the following bills of the 93rd Legislature are enacted into law:

(a) House Bill No. 4852.

(b) House Bill No. 4857.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved October 20, 2005.

Filed with Secretary of State October 20, 2005.

Compiler's note: House Bill No. 4852, referred to in enacting section 2, was filed with the Secretary of State October 20, 2005, and became 2005 PA 177, Imd. Eff. Oct. 20, 2005.

House Bill No. 4857, also referred to in enacting section 2, was filed with the Secretary of State October 20, 2005, and became 2005 PA 178, Imd. Eff. Oct. 20, 2005.

[No. 180]

(HB 4143)

AN ACT to amend 1996 PA 160, entitled "An act to establish a postsecondary enrollment options program for certain students enrolled in Michigan schools; to prescribe certain duties of public schools; to prescribe certain powers and duties of certain state departments, officials, and agencies; and to repeal acts and parts of acts," by amending section 3 (MCL 388.513), as amended by 2004 PA 594.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

388.513 Definitions; rules; scope.

Sec. 3. (1) As used in this act:

(a) "Community college" means a community college established under the community college act of 1966, 1966 PA 331, MCL 389.1 to 389.195, or under part 25 of the revised school code, 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.1601 to 380.1607, or a federal tribally controlled community college located in this state that is recognized under the tribally controlled community college assistance act of 1978, 25 USC 1801 to 1852, and is determined by the

department to meet the requirements for accreditation by a recognized regional accrediting body.

(b) “Department” means the department of education.

(c) “Eligible charges” means tuition and mandatory course fees, material fees, and registration fees required by an eligible institution for enrollment in an eligible course. Eligible charges also include any late fees charged by an eligible postsecondary institution due to the school district’s failure to make a required payment according to the timetable prescribed under this act. Eligible charges do not include transportation or parking costs or activity fees.

(d) “Eligible course” means a course offered by an eligible postsecondary institution that is not offered by the school district in which the eligible student is enrolled, or that is offered by the school district but is determined by the board of the school district to not be available to the eligible student because of a scheduling conflict beyond the eligible student’s control; that is an academic course not ordinarily taken as an activity course; that is a course that the postsecondary institution normally applies toward satisfaction of degree requirements; that is not a hobby craft or recreational course; and that is in a subject area other than physical education, theology, divinity, or religious education. However, until the 2006-2007 school year, for an eligible student who has not achieved state endorsement in all subject areas under section 1279 of the revised school code, 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.1279, an eligible course is limited to a course in a subject area for which he or she has achieved state endorsement, a course in computer science or foreign language not offered by the school district, or a course in fine arts as permitted by the school district. Beginning with eligibility to participate under this act during the 2006-2007 school year, for an eligible student who has not achieved a qualifying score in each subject area on a readiness assessment or the Michigan merit examination, as applicable for the student, an eligible course is limited to a course in a subject area for which he or she has achieved a qualifying score, a course in computer science or foreign language not offered by the school district, or a course in fine arts as permitted by the school district.

(e) “Eligible postsecondary institution” means a state university, community college, or independent nonprofit degree-granting college or university that is located in this state and that chooses to comply with this act.

(f) “Eligible student” means, except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, a student enrolled in at least 1 high school class in at least grade 11 in a school district in this state, except a foreign exchange pupil enrolled in a school district under a cultural exchange program. Until the 2006-2007 school year, to be an eligible student a student must have achieved state endorsement in all subject areas under section 1279 of the revised school code, 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.1279, and, subject to subsection (2), the student shall not have been enrolled in high school for more than 4 school years including the school year in which the student seeks to enroll in an eligible course under this act. However, if the student has not achieved state endorsement in all subject areas under that section, the student is an eligible student only for the limited purpose of enrolling in 1 or more eligible courses under this act in a subject area for which he or she has achieved state endorsement, in computer science or foreign language not offered by the school district, or in fine arts as permitted by the school district. Beginning with eligibility to participate under this act during the 2006-2007 school year, to be an eligible student a student who has not taken the Michigan merit examination must have achieved a qualifying score in all subject areas on a readiness assessment and a student who has taken the Michigan merit examination must have achieved a qualifying score in all subject areas on the Michigan merit examination, and, subject to subsection (2), the student shall not have been enrolled in high school for more than 4 school years including the school year in which the student seeks to enroll in an eligible course under this act. However, if the student has not

achieved a qualifying score in all subject areas on a readiness assessment or the Michigan merit examination, as applicable for the student, the student is an eligible student only for the limited purpose of enrolling in 1 or more eligible courses under this act in a subject area for which he or she has achieved a qualifying score, in computer science or foreign language not offered by the school district, or in fine arts as permitted by the school district. For the purposes of determining the number of years a pupil has been enrolled in high school, a pupil who is enrolled in high school for less than 90 days of a school year due to illness or other circumstances beyond the control of the pupil or the pupil's parent or guardian is not considered to be enrolled in high school for that school year.

(g) "Intermediate school district" means that term as defined in section 4 of the revised school code, 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.4.

(h) "Michigan merit examination" means that examination developed under section 1279g of the revised school code, 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.1279g.

(i) "Qualifying score" means a score on a readiness assessment or the Michigan merit examination that has been determined by the superintendent of public instruction to indicate readiness to enroll in a postsecondary course in that subject area under this act.

(j) "Readiness assessment" means assessment instruments that are aligned with state learning standards; that are used nationally to provide high school students with an early indication of college readiness proficiency in English, mathematics, reading, social studies, and science and may contain a comprehensive career planning program; and that are approved by the superintendent of public instruction for the purposes of this act.

(k) "School district" means that term as defined in section 6 of the revised school code, 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.6, a local act school district as defined in section 5 of the revised school code, 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.5, or a public school academy as defined in section 5 of the revised school code, 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.5.

(l) "State university" means a state institution of higher education described in section 4, 5, or 6 of article VIII of the state constitution of 1963.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction shall promulgate rules establishing criteria and procedures under which a student who has been enrolled in high school for more than 4 years but not more than 5 years may be considered to be an eligible student. The rules shall address special circumstances under which a student may qualify to be considered an eligible student under this subsection and may limit the number of courses in which a student who qualifies under this subsection may enroll. For the purposes of determining the number of years a pupil has been enrolled in high school, a pupil who is enrolled in high school for less than 90 days of a school year due to illness or other circumstances beyond the control of the pupil or the pupil's parent or guardian is not considered to be enrolled for that school year.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved October 20, 2005.

Filed with Secretary of State October 20, 2005.

[No. 181]

(HB 4144)

AN ACT to amend 2000 PA 258, entitled "An act to establish career and technical preparation enrollment options for certain students enrolled in Michigan schools; to

prescribe certain duties of public schools and certain postsecondary institutions; to prescribe certain powers and duties of certain state departments, officials, and agencies; and to repeal acts and parts of acts,” by amending section 3 (MCL 388.1903), as amended by 2004 PA 592.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

388.1903 Definitions; rules; scope.

Sec. 3. (1) As used in this act:

(a) “Career and technical preparation program” means a program that teaches a trade, occupation, or vocation and that is operated by an eligible postsecondary educational institution located in this state.

(b) “Community college” means a community college established under the community college act of 1966, 1966 PA 331, MCL 389.1 to 389.195, or under part 25 of the revised school code, 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.1601 to 380.1607, or a federal tribally controlled community college located in this state that is recognized under the tribally controlled community college assistance act of 1978, 25 USC 1801 to 1852, and is determined by the department to meet the requirements for accreditation by a recognized regional accrediting body.

(c) “Department” means the department of labor and economic growth.

(d) “Eligible charges” means tuition and mandatory course fees, material fees, and registration fees required by a career and technical preparation program for enrollment in an eligible course. Eligible charges also include any late fees charged by a career and technical preparation program due to the school district’s failure to make a required payment according to the timetable prescribed under this act. Eligible charges do not include transportation or parking costs or activity fees.

(e) “Eligible course” means a course offered by a career and technical preparation program that is not offered through the school district, intermediate school district, or area vocational-technical education program in which the eligible student is enrolled, or that is offered through the school district, intermediate school district, or area vocational-technical education program but is determined by its governing board to not be available to the eligible student because of a scheduling conflict beyond the eligible student’s control; that is a career and technical preparation course not ordinarily taken as an activity course; that is a course that the career and technical preparation program normally applies toward satisfaction of certificate, degree, or program completion requirements; and that is not a hobby craft or recreational course.

(f) “Eligible postsecondary educational institution” means a state university, community college, or independent nonprofit degree-granting college or university that is located in this state and that chooses to comply with this act.

(g) “Eligible student” means a student enrolled in at least 1 high school class in at least grade 11 in a school district in this state, except a foreign exchange pupil enrolled in a school district under a cultural exchange program. Until the 2006-2007 school year, to be an eligible student a student must have achieved state endorsement in all subject areas under section 1279 of the revised school code, 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.1279, and, subject to subsection (2), the student shall not have been enrolled in high school for more than 4 school years including the school year in which the student seeks to enroll in an eligible course under this act. However, if the student has not achieved state endorsement in all subject areas under that section, the student is an eligible student if the student achieves state endorsement in mathematics and a qualifying score on a nationally or industry

recognized job skills assessment test as determined by the department. Beginning with eligibility to participate under this act during the 2006-2007 school year, to be an eligible student a student who has not taken the Michigan merit examination must have achieved a qualifying score in all subject areas on a readiness assessment and a student who has taken the Michigan merit examination must have achieved a qualifying score in all subject areas on the Michigan merit examination, and, subject to subsection (2), the student shall not have been enrolled in high school for more than 4 school years including the school year in which the student seeks to enroll in an eligible course under this act. However, if the student has not achieved a qualifying score in all subject areas on a readiness assessment or the Michigan merit examination, as applicable for the student, the student is an eligible student if the student achieves a qualifying score in mathematics and a qualifying score on a nationally or industry recognized job skills assessment test as determined by the superintendent of public instruction. For the purposes of determining the number of years a pupil has been enrolled in high school, a pupil who is enrolled in high school for less than 90 days of a school year due to illness or other circumstances beyond the control of the pupil or the pupil's parent or guardian is not considered to be enrolled in high school for that school year.

(h) "Intermediate school district" means that term as defined in section 4 of the revised school code, 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.4.

(i) "Michigan merit examination" means that examination developed under section 1279g of the revised school code, 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.1279g.

(j) "Qualifying score" means a score on a readiness assessment or on a nationally or industry recognized job skills assessment test that has been determined by the superintendent of public instruction to indicate readiness to enroll in a course under this act.

(k) "Readiness assessment" means assessment instruments that are aligned with state learning standards; that are used nationally to provide high school students with an early indication of college readiness proficiency in English, mathematics, reading, social studies, and science and may contain a comprehensive career planning program; and that are approved by the superintendent of public instruction for the purposes of this act.

(l) "School district" means that term as defined in section 6 of the revised school code, 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.6, a local act school district as defined in section 5 of the revised school code, 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.5, or a public school academy organized under the revised school code, 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.1 to 380.1852.

(m) "State university" means a state institution of higher education described in section 4, 5, or 6 of article VIII of the state constitution of 1963.

(2) The department, in consultation with the superintendent of public instruction, shall promulgate rules establishing criteria and procedures under which a student who has been enrolled in high school for more than 4 years but not more than 5 years may be considered to be an eligible student. The rules shall address special circumstances under which a student may qualify to be considered an eligible student under this subsection and may limit the number of courses in which a student who qualifies under this subsection may enroll. For the purposes of determining the number of years a pupil has been enrolled in high school, a pupil who is enrolled in high school for less than 90 days of a school year due to illness or other circumstances beyond the control of the pupil or the pupil's parent or guardian is not considered to be enrolled for that school year.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved October 20, 2005.

Filed with Secretary of State October 20, 2005.

[No. 182]**(SB 553)**

AN ACT to amend 1936 (Ex Sess) PA 1, entitled “An act to protect the welfare of the people of this state through the establishment of an unemployment compensation fund, and to provide for the disbursement thereof; to create certain other funds; to create the Michigan employment security commission, and to prescribe its powers and duties; to provide for the protection of the people of this state from the hazards of unemployment; to levy and provide for contributions from employers; to provide for the collection of such contributions; to enter into reciprocal agreements and to cooperate with agencies of the United States and of other states charged with the administration of any unemployment insurance law; to furnish certain information to certain governmental agencies for use in administering public benefit and child support programs and investigating and prosecuting fraud; to provide for the payment of benefits; to provide for appeals from redeterminations, decisions and notices of assessments; and for referees and a board of review to hear and decide the issues arising from redeterminations, decisions and notices of assessment; to provide for the cooperation of this state and compliance with the provisions of the social security act and the Wagner-Peyser act passed by the Congress of the United States of America; to provide for the establishment and maintenance of free public employment offices; to provide for the transfer of funds; to make appropriations for carrying out the provisions of this act; to prescribe remedies and penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act; and to repeal all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act,” by amending section 11 (MCL 421.11), as amended by 1995 PA 25.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

421.11 Employment security commission; cooperation with federal agency; reports; compliance with federal regulations; “social security act” defined; disclosure of information; reciprocal agreements.

Sec. 11. (a) In the administration of this act, the commission shall cooperate with the appropriate agency of the United States under the social security act. The commission shall make reports, in a form and containing information as the appropriate agency of the United States may require, and shall comply with the provisions that the appropriate agency of the United States prescribes to assure the correctness and verification of the reports. The commission, subject to this act, shall comply with the regulations prescribed by the appropriate agency of the United States relating to the receipt or expenditure of the sums that are allotted and paid to this state for the purpose of assisting in the administration of this act. As used in this section, “social security act” means the social security act, chapter 531, 49 Stat. 620.

(b)(1) Information obtained from any employing unit or individual pursuant to the administration of this act, and determinations as to the benefit rights of any individual shall be held confidential and shall not be disclosed or open to public inspection other than to public employees in the performance of their official duties under this act in any manner revealing the individual’s or the employing unit’s identity. However, all of the following apply:

(i) Information in the commission’s possession that might affect a claim for worker’s disability compensation under the worker’s disability compensation act of 1969, 1969 PA 317, MCL 418.101 to 418.941, shall be available to interested parties, regardless of whether the commission is a party to an action or proceeding arising under that act.

(ii) Any information in the commission's possession that may affect a claim for benefits or a charge to an employer's experience account shall be available to interested parties.

(iii) Except as provided in this act, the information and determinations shall not be used in any action or proceeding before any court or administrative tribunal unless the commission is a party to or a complainant in the action or proceeding, or unless used for the prosecution of fraud, civil proceeding, or other legal proceeding in the programs indicated in subdivision (2).

(iv) Any report or statement, written or verbal, made by any person to the commission, any member of the commission, or to any person engaged in administering this act is a privileged communication, and a person, firm, or corporation shall not be held liable for slander or libel on account of a report or statement. The records and reports in the custody of the commission shall be available for examination by the employer or employee affected.

(v) Subject to restrictions that the commission prescribes by rule, information in the commission's possession may be made available to any agency of this or any other state, or any federal agency, charged with the administration of an unemployment compensation law or the maintenance of a system of public employment offices; the bureau of internal revenue of the United States department of the treasury; the bureau of the census of the economics and statistics administration of the United States department of commerce; or the social security administration of the United States department of health and human services.

(vi) Information obtained in connection with the administration of the employment service may be made available to persons or agencies for purposes appropriate to the operation of a public employment service. Subject to restrictions that the commission prescribes by rule, the commission may also make that information available to agencies of other states that are responsible for the administration of public assistance to unemployed workers, and to the departments of this state. Information so released shall be used only for purposes not inconsistent with the purposes of this act.

(vii) Upon request, the commission shall furnish to any agency of the United States charged with the administration of public works or assistance through public employment, and may furnish to any state agency similarly charged, the name, address, ordinary occupation, and employment status of each recipient of benefits and the recipient's rights to further benefits under this act.

(viii) Subject to restrictions the commission prescribes, by rule or otherwise, the commission may also make information that it obtains available to colleges, universities, and public agencies of this state for use in connection with research projects of a public service nature. A person associated with those institutions or agencies shall not disclose the information in any manner that would reveal the identity of any individual or employing unit from or concerning whom the information was obtained by the commission.

(ix) The commission may request the comptroller of the currency of the United States to cause an examination of the correctness of any return or report of any national banking association rendered under this act, and may, in connection with the request, transmit the report or return to the comptroller of the currency of the United States as provided in section 3305(c) of the internal revenue code, 26 USC 3305.

(2) The commission shall disclose to qualified requesting agencies, upon request, with respect to an identified individual, information in its records pertaining to the individual's name; social security number; gross wages paid during each quarter; the name, address, and federal and state employer identification number of the individual's employer; any

other wage information; whether an individual is receiving, has received, or has applied for unemployment benefits; the amount of unemployment benefits the individual is receiving or is entitled to receive; the individual's current or most recent home address; whether the individual has refused an offer of work and if so a description of the job offered including the terms, conditions, and rate of pay; and any other information which the qualified requesting agency considers useful in verifying eligibility for, and the amount of, benefits. For purposes of this subdivision, "qualified requesting agency" means any state or local child support enforcement agency responsible for enforcing child support obligations under a plan approved under part d of title IV of the social security act, 42 USC 651 to 669b; the United States department of health and human services for purposes of establishing or verifying eligibility or benefit amounts under titles II and XVI of the social security act, 42 USC 401 to 434 and 42 USC 1381 to 1383f; the United States department of agriculture for the purposes of determining eligibility for, and amount of, benefits under the food stamp program established under the food stamp act of 1977, 7 USC 2011 to 2036; and any other state or local agency of this or any other state responsible for administering the following programs:

(i) The aid to families with dependent children program under part a of title IV of the social security act, 42 USC 601 to 619.

(ii) The medicaid program under title XIX of the social security act, 42 USC 1396 to 1396v.

(iii) The unemployment compensation program under section 3304 of the internal revenue code of 1954, 26 USC 3304.

(iv) The food stamp program under the food stamp act of 1977, 7 USC 2011 to 2036.

(v) Any state program under a plan approved under title I, X, XIV, or XVI of the social security act, 42 USC 301 to 306, 42 USC 1201 to 1206, 42 USC 1351 to 1355, and 42 USC 1381 to 1383f.

(vi) Any program administered under the social welfare act, 1939 PA 280, MCL 400.1 to 400.119b.

The information shall be disclosed only if the qualified requesting agency has executed an agreement with the commission to obtain the information and if the information is requested for the purpose of determining the eligibility of applicants for benefits, or the type and amount of benefits for which applicants are eligible, under any of the programs listed above or under title II and XVI of the social security act; for establishing and collecting child support obligations from, and locating individuals owing such obligations which are being enforced pursuant to a plan described in section 454 of the social security act, 42 USC 654; or for investigating or prosecuting alleged fraud under any of these programs.

The commission shall cooperate with the department of human services in establishing the computer data matching system authorized in section 83 of the social welfare act, 1939 PA 280, MCL 400.83, to transmit the information requested on at least a quarterly basis. The information shall not be released unless the qualified requesting agency agrees to reimburse the commission for the costs incurred in furnishing the information.

In addition to the requirements of this section, except as later provided in this subdivision, all other requirements with respect to confidentiality of information obtained in the administration of this act shall apply to the use of the information by the officers and employees of the qualified requesting agencies, and the sanctions imposed under this act for improper disclosure of the information shall be applicable to those officers and employees. A qualified requesting agency may redisclose information only to the individual who is the subject of the information, an attorney or other duly authorized agent representing

the individual if the information is needed in connection with a claim for benefits against the requesting agency, or any criminal or civil prosecuting authority acting for or on behalf of the requesting agency.

The commission is authorized to enter into an agreement with any qualified requesting agency for the purposes described in this subdivision. The agreement or agreements must comply with all federal laws and regulations applicable to such agreements.

(3) The commission shall enable the United States department of health and human services to obtain prompt access to any wage and unemployment benefit claims information, including any information that might be useful in locating an absent parent or an absent parent's employer, for purposes of section 453 of the social security act, 42 USC 653, in carrying out the child support enforcement program under title IV of that act. Access to the information shall not be provided unless the requesting agency agrees to reimburse the commission for the costs incurred in furnishing the information.

(4) Upon request accompanied by presentation of a consent to the release of information signed by an individual, the commission shall disclose to the United States department of housing and urban development and any state or local public housing agency responsible for verifying an applicant's or participant's eligibility for, or level of benefits in, any housing assistance program administered by the United States department of housing and urban development, the name, address, wage information, whether an individual is receiving, has received, or has made application for unemployment benefits, and the amount of unemployment benefits the individual is receiving or is entitled to receive under this act. This information shall be used only to determine an individual's eligibility for benefits or the amount of benefits to which an individual is entitled under a housing assistance program of the United States department of housing and urban development. The information shall not be released unless the requesting agency agrees to reimburse the commission for the costs incurred in furnishing the information. For purposes of this subsection, "public housing agency" means an agency described in section 3(b)(6) of the United States housing act of 1937, 42 USC 1437a.

(5) The commission may make available to the department of treasury information collected for the income and eligibility verification system begun on October 1, 1988 for the purpose of detection of potential tax fraud in other areas.

(c) The commission is authorized to enter into agreements with the appropriate agencies of other states or the federal government whereby potential rights to benefits accumulated under the unemployment compensation laws of other states or of the federal government, or both, may constitute the basis for the payment of benefits through a single appropriate agency under plans that the commission finds will be fair and reasonable to all affected interests and will not result in substantial loss to the unemployment compensation fund.

(d)(1) The commission is authorized to enter into reciprocal agreements with the appropriate agencies of other states or of the federal government adjusting the collection and payment of contributions by employers with respect to employment not localized within this state.

(2) The commission is authorized to enter into reciprocal agreements with agencies of other states administering unemployment compensation, whereby contributions paid by an employer to any other state may be received by the other state as an agent acting for and on behalf of this state to the same extent as if the contributions had been paid directly to this state if the payment is remitted to this state. Contributions so received by another state shall be deemed contributions, required and paid under this act as of the date the contributions were received by the other state. The commission may collect contributions

in a like manner for agencies of other states administering unemployment compensation and remit the contributions to the agencies under the terms of the reciprocal agreements.

(e) The commission may make the state's records relating to the administration of this act available and may furnish to the railroad retirement board or any other state or federal agency administering an unemployment compensation law, at the expense of that board, state, or agency, copies of the records as the railroad retirement board deems necessary for its purpose.

(f) The commission may cooperate with or enter into agreements with any agency of another state or of the United States charged with the administration of any unemployment insurance or public employment service law.

The commission may make investigations, secure and transmit information, make available services and facilities, and exercise other powers provided in this act with respect to the administration of this act as it deems necessary or appropriate to facilitate the administration of any unemployment compensation or public employment service law, and may accept and utilize information, services, and facilities made available to this state by the agency charged with the administration of any other unemployment compensation or public employment service law.

On request of an agency that administers an employment security law of another state or foreign government and that has found, in accordance with that law, that a claimant is liable to repay benefits received under that law, the commission may collect the amount of the benefits from the claimant to be refunded to the agency.

In any case in which under this subsection a claimant is liable to repay any amount to the agency of another state or foreign government, the amount may be collected by civil action in the name of the commission acting as agent for the agency. Court costs shall be paid or guaranteed by the agency of that state.

To the extent permissible under the laws and constitution of the United States, the commission is authorized to enter into or cooperate in arrangements whereby facilities and services provided under this act and facilities and services provided under the unemployment compensation law of the Dominion of Canada may be utilized for the taking of claims and the payment of benefits under the unemployment compensation law of this state or under a similar law of the Dominion of Canada.

Any employer who is not a resident of this state and who exercises the privilege of having 1 or more individuals perform service for him or her within this state, and any resident employer who exercises that privilege and thereafter leaves this state, is considered to have appointed the secretary of state as his or her agent and attorney for the acceptance of process in any civil action under this act. In instituting the action, the commission shall cause process or notice to be filed with the secretary of state, and the service shall be sufficient and shall be of the same force and validity as if served upon the nonresident or absent employer personally within this state. The commission immediately shall send notice of the service of process or notice, together with a copy thereof, by registered mail, return receipt requested, to the employer at his or her last known address. The return receipt, the commission's affidavit of compliance with this section, and a copy of the notice of service shall be attached to the original of the process filed in the court in which the civil action is pending.

The courts of this state shall recognize and enforce liabilities, as provided in this act, for unemployment compensation contributions, penalties, and interest imposed by other states which extend a like comity to this state.

The attorney general may commence action in the appropriate court of any other state or any other jurisdiction of the United States by and in the name of the commission to

collect unemployment compensation contributions, penalties, and interest finally determined, redetermined, or decided under this act to be legally due this state. The officials of other states which extend a like comity to this state may sue in the courts of this state for the collection of unemployment compensation contributions, penalties, and interest, the liability for which has been similarly established under the laws of the other state or jurisdiction. A certificate by the secretary of another state under the great seal of that state attesting the authority of the official or officials to collect unemployment compensation contributions, penalties, and interest is conclusive evidence of that authority.

The attorney general may commence action in this state as agent for or on behalf of any other state to enforce judgments and established liabilities for unemployment compensation taxes or contributions, penalties, and interest due the other state if the other state extends a like comity to this state.

(g) The commission may also enter into reciprocal agreements with the appropriate and authorized agencies of other states or of the federal government whereby remuneration and services, that determine entitlement to benefits under the unemployment compensation law of another state or of the federal government, are considered wages and employment for the purposes of sections 27 and 46, if the other state agency or agency of the federal government has agreed to reimburse the fund for that portion of benefits paid under this act upon the basis of the remuneration and services as the commission finds will be fair and reasonable as to all affected interests. A reciprocal agreement may provide that wages and employment, that determine entitlement to benefits under this act, are considered wages or services on the basis of which unemployment compensation under the law of another state or of the federal government is payable; may provide that services performed by an individual for a single employing unit for which services are customarily performed by the individual in more than 1 state are considered services performed entirely within any 1 of the states in which any part of the individual's service is performed, in which the individual has his or her residence, or in which the employing unit maintains a place of business, if there is in effect as to those services, an election approved by the agency charged with the administration of the state's unemployment compensation law, pursuant to which all the services performed by the individual for the employing unit are considered to be performed entirely within the state; and may provide that the commission will reimburse other state or federal agencies charged with the administration of unemployment compensation laws with such reasonable portion of benefits, paid under the law of any other state or of the federal government upon the basis of employment and wages, as the commission finds will be fair and reasonable as to all affected interests. Reimbursements payable under this subsection are considered benefits for the purpose of limiting duration of benefits and for the purposes of sections 20(a) and 26, and the payments shall be charged to the contributing employer's experience account for the purposes of sections 17, 18, 19, and 20, or the reimbursing employer's account under section 13c, 13g, 13i, or 13l, as applicable. Benefits paid under a combined wage plan shall be allocated and charged to each employer involved in the quarter in which the paying state requires reimbursement. Benefits charged to this state shall be allocated to each employer of this state who has employed the claimant during the base period of the paying state in the same ratio that the wages earned by the claimant during the base period of the paying state in the employ of the employer bears to the total amount of wages earned by the claimant in the base period of the paying state in the employ of all employers of the state. The commission is authorized to make to other state or federal agencies and receive from other state or federal agencies reimbursements from or to the fund, in accordance with arrangements made pursuant to this section.

(h) The commission may enter into any agreement necessary to cooperate with any agency of the United States charged with the administration of any program for the payment of primary or supplemental benefits to individuals recently discharged from the military services of the United States, and to assist in the establishing of eligibility and in the payments of benefits under those programs, and for those purposes may accept and administer funds made available by the federal government and may accept and exercise any delegated function under those programs. The commission shall not enter into any agreement providing for, or exercise any function connected with, the disbursement of the state's unemployment trust fund for purposes not authorized by this act.

(i) The commission may enter into agreements with the appropriate agency of the United States under which, in accordance with the laws of the United States, the commission, as agent of the United States or from funds provided by the United States, provides for the payment of unemployment compensation or unemployment allowances of any kind, including the payment of any benefits and allowances that are made available for manpower development, training, retraining, readjustment, and relocation. The commission may receive and disburse funds from the United States or any appropriate agency of the United States in accordance with any such agreements.

If the federal enactment providing for unemployment compensation, training allowance, or relocation payments requires joint federal-state financing of such payments, the commission may participate in the programs by using funds appropriated by the legislature to the extent provided by the legislature for such programs.

(j) The commission shall participate in any arrangement which provides for the payment of compensation on the basis of combining an individual's wages and employment covered under this act with his or her wages and employment covered under the unemployment compensation laws of other states, if the arrangement is approved by the United States secretary of labor in consultation with the state unemployment compensation agencies as reasonably calculated to assure the prompt and full payment of compensation. An arrangement shall include provisions for both of the following:

(i) Applying the base period of a single state law to a claim involving the combining of an individual's wages and employment covered under 2 or more state unemployment compensation laws.

(ii) Avoiding the duplicate use of wages and employment as a result of the combining.

(k) In a proceeding before any court, the commission and the state shall be represented by the attorney general of this state or attorneys designated by the attorney general. Only the attorney general or other attorneys designated by the attorney general shall act as legal counsel for the commission.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved October 20, 2005.

Filed with Secretary of State October 20, 2005.

[No. 183]

(SB 501)

AN ACT to amend 1999 PA 123, entitled "An act to amend 1893 PA 206, entitled "An act to provide for the assessment of rights and interests, including leasehold interests, in property and the levy and collection of taxes on property, and for the collection of taxes

levied; making those taxes a lien on the property taxed, establishing and continuing the lien, providing for the sale or forfeiture and conveyance of property delinquent for taxes, and for the inspection and disposition of lands bid off to the state and not redeemed or purchased; to provide for the establishment of a delinquent tax revolving fund and the borrowing of money by counties and the issuance of notes; to define and limit the jurisdiction of the courts in proceedings in connection with property delinquent for taxes; to limit the time within which actions may be brought; to prescribe certain limitations with respect to rates of taxation; to prescribe certain powers and duties of certain officers, departments, agencies, and political subdivisions of this state; to provide for certain reimbursements of certain expenses incurred by units of local government; to provide penalties for the violation of this act; and to repeal acts and parts of acts,” by amending the title and sections 57, 59, 60, 61, 73c, 74, 87c, 107, 108, 131, 131c, and 131e (MCL 211.57, 211.59, 211.60, 211.61, 211.73c, 211.74, 211.87c, 211.107, 211.108, 211.131, 211.131c, and 211.131e), the title and section 59 as amended by 1983 PA 254, sections 57, 60, 61, 73c, 74, 108, 131, and 131c as amended by 1993 PA 291, section 87c as amended by 1988 PA 450, section 107 as amended by 1998 PA 378, and section 131e as amended by 1996 PA 476, and by adding sections 60a, 67c, 78, 78a, 78b, 78c, 78d, 78e, 78f, 78g, 78h, 78i, 78j, 78k, 78l, 78m, 78n, 78o, and 78p; and to repeal acts and parts of acts,” by repealing enacting section 5; and to repeal acts and parts of acts.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Repeal of enacting section 5 of 1999 PA 123.

Enacting section 1. Enacting section 5 of 1999 PA 123 is repealed.

Repeal of MCL 211.74, 211.75, 211.76, 211.77, 211.83, 211.84, 211.85, 211.86, 211.96, 211.97, 211.98, 211.98a, 211.98b, 211.99, 211.101, 211.102, 211.103, 211.127b, 211.131, 211.131a, 211.131b, 211.131c, 211.131d, 211.131e, 211.138, 211.140a, 211.141, 211.142, 211.142a, 211.143, 211.144, 211.156, and 211.157; effective date of repealed sections.

Enacting section 2. Sections 74, 75, 76, 77, 83, 84, 85, 86, 96, 97, 98, 98a, 98b, 99, 101, 102, 103, 127b, 131, 131a, 131b, 131c, 131d, 131e, 138, 140a, 141, 142, 142a, 143, 144, 156, and 157 of the general property tax act, 1893 PA 206, MCL 211.74, 211.75, 211.76, 211.77, 211.83, 211.84, 211.85, 211.86, 211.96, 211.97, 211.98, 211.98a, 211.98b, 211.99, 211.101, 211.102, 211.103, 211.127b, 211.131, 211.131a, 211.131b, 211.131c, 211.131d, 211.131e, 211.138, 211.140a, 211.141, 211.142, 211.142a, 211.143, 211.144, 211.156, and 211.157, are repealed effective December 31, 2006.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved October 20, 2005.

Filed with Secretary of State October 20, 2005.

[No. 184]

(HB 4588)

AN ACT to amend 1985 PA 87, entitled “An act to establish the rights of victims of crime and juvenile offenses; to provide for certain procedures; to establish certain immunities and duties; to limit convicted criminals from deriving profit under certain

circumstances; to prohibit certain conduct of employers or employers' agents toward victims; and to provide for penalties and remedies," by amending sections 1, 2, 6, 13a, 16, 16a, 18, 18a, 19, 20, 21, 31, 44, 44a, 46, 47, 61, 61a, 65, 76, 76a, 78, and 81 (MCL 780.751, 780.752, 780.756, 780.763a, 780.766, 780.766a, 780.768, 780.768a, 780.769, 780.770, 780.771, 780.781, 780.794, 780.794a, 780.796, 780.797, 780.811, 780.811a, 780.815, 780.826, 780.826a, 780.828, and 780.831), sections 2, 6, 13a, 16, 18a, 19, 21, 31, 44, 46, 61, 65, 76, and 78 as amended by 2000 PA 503, sections 16a, 44a, and 76a as amended by 2003 PA 98, sections 18, 47, and 81 as amended by 1996 PA 562, and section 61a as added by 1993 PA 341, and by adding sections 17a, 19a, 46b, and 80a.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

780.751 Short title.

Sec. 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "William Van Regenmorter crime victim's rights act".

780.752 Definitions; designation of person to act in place of victim; privileges and rights.

Sec. 2. (1) Except as otherwise defined in this article, as used in this article:

(a) "County juvenile agency" means that term as defined in section 2 of the county juvenile agency act, 1998 PA 518, MCL 45.622.

(b) "Crime" means a violation of a penal law of this state for which the offender, upon conviction, may be punished by imprisonment for more than 1 year or an offense expressly designated by law as a felony.

(c) "Defendant" means a person charged with, convicted of, or found not guilty by reason of insanity of committing a crime against a victim.

(d) "Facility", as used in sections 6, 13a, 19a, and 20 only, and not with reference to a juvenile facility, means that term as defined in section 100b of the mental health code, 1974 PA 258, MCL 330.1100b.

(e) "Final disposition" means the ultimate termination of the criminal prosecution of a defendant including, but not limited to, dismissal, acquittal, or imposition of sentence by the court.

(f) "Juvenile" means a person within the jurisdiction of the circuit court under section 606 of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.606.

(g) "Juvenile facility" means a county facility, institution operated as an agency of the county or the family division of circuit court, or an institution or agency described in the youth rehabilitation services act, 1974 PA 150, MCL 803.301 to 803.309, to which a juvenile has been committed or in which a juvenile is detained.

(h) "Hospital" means that term as defined in section 100b of the mental health code, 1974 PA 258, MCL 330.1100b.

(i) "Person" means an individual, organization, partnership, corporation, or governmental entity.

(j) "Prisoner" means a person who has been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment or placement in a juvenile facility for having committed a crime or an act that would be a crime if committed by an adult against a victim.

(k) “Prosecuting attorney” means the prosecuting attorney for a county, an assistant prosecuting attorney for a county, the attorney general, the deputy attorney general, an assistant attorney general, or a special prosecuting attorney.

(l) “Victim” means any of the following:

(i) An individual who suffers direct or threatened physical, financial, or emotional harm as a result of the commission of a crime, except as provided in subparagraph (ii), (iii), or (iv).

(ii) The following individuals other than the defendant if the victim is deceased:

(A) The spouse of the deceased victim.

(B) A child of the deceased victim if the child is 18 years of age or older and sub-subparagraph (A) does not apply.

(C) A parent of a deceased victim if sub-subparagraphs (A) and (B) do not apply.

(D) The guardian or custodian of a child of a deceased victim if the child is less than 18 years of age and sub-subparagraphs (A) to (C) do not apply.

(E) A sibling of the deceased victim if sub-subparagraphs (A) to (D) do not apply.

(F) A grandparent of the deceased victim if sub-subparagraphs (A) to (E) do not apply.

(iii) A parent, guardian, or custodian of a victim who is less than 18 years of age and who is neither the defendant nor incarcerated, if the parent, guardian, or custodian so chooses.

(iv) A parent, guardian, or custodian of a victim who is mentally or emotionally unable to participate in the legal process if he or she is neither the defendant nor incarcerated.

(2) If a victim as defined in subsection (1)(l)(i) is physically or emotionally unable to exercise the privileges and rights under this article, the victim may designate his or her spouse, child 18 years of age or older, parent, sibling, grandparent, or any other person 18 years of age or older who is neither the defendant nor incarcerated to act in his or her place while the physical or emotional disability continues. The victim shall provide the prosecuting attorney with the name of the person who is to act in his or her place. During the physical or emotional disability, notices to be provided under this article to the victim shall continue to be sent only to the victim.

(3) An individual who is charged with a crime arising out of the same transaction from which the charge against the defendant arose is not eligible to exercise the privileges and rights established for victims under this article.

(4) An individual who is incarcerated is not eligible to exercise the privileges and rights established for victims under this article except that he or she may submit a written statement to the court for consideration at sentencing.

780.756 Notice to be given victim; consultation with prosecuting attorney; persons to be informed of victim’s current address and telephone number.

Sec. 6. (1) Not later than 7 days after the defendant’s arraignment for a crime, but not less than 24 hours before a preliminary examination, the prosecuting attorney shall give to each victim a written notice in plain English of each of the following:

(a) A brief statement of the procedural steps in the processing of a criminal case.

(b) A specific list of the rights and procedures under this article.

(c) A convenient means for the victim to notify the prosecuting attorney that the victim chooses to exercise his or her rights under this article.

(d) Details and eligibility requirements for compensation from the crime victim services commission under 1976 PA 223, MCL 18.351 to 18.368.

(e) Suggested procedures if the victim is subjected to threats or intimidation.

(f) The person to contact for further information.

(2) If the victim requests, the prosecuting attorney shall give the victim notice of any scheduled court proceedings and any changes in that schedule.

(3) Before finalizing any negotiation that may result in a dismissal, plea or sentence bargain, or pretrial diversion, the prosecuting attorney shall offer the victim the opportunity to consult with the prosecuting attorney to obtain the victim's views about the disposition of the prosecution for the crime, including the victim's views about dismissal, plea or sentence negotiations, and pretrial diversion programs.

(4) A victim who receives a notice under subsection (1) and who chooses to receive any notice or exercise any right under this article shall keep the following persons informed of the victim's current address and telephone number:

(a) The prosecuting attorney, until final disposition or completion of the appellate process, whichever occurs later.

(b) The department of corrections or the sheriff, as the prosecuting attorney directs, if the defendant is imprisoned.

(c) The department of human services or county juvenile agency, as the prosecuting attorney directs, if the defendant is held in a juvenile facility.

(d) The hospital or facility, as the prosecuting attorney directs, if the defendant is hospitalized in or admitted to a hospital or a facility.

780.763a Providing victim with form to receive certain notices.

Sec. 13a. (1) When a defendant is sentenced to a term of imprisonment, ordered to be placed in a juvenile facility, or hospitalized in or admitted to a hospital or a facility, the prosecuting attorney shall provide the victim with a form the victim may submit to receive the notices provided for under section 19, 19a, 20, or 20a. The form shall include the address of the department of corrections, the sheriff, the department of human services, the county juvenile agency, or the hospital or facility, as applicable, to which the form may be sent.

(2) If the defendant is sentenced to probation, the department of corrections or the sheriff, as applicable, shall notify the victim if the probation is revoked and the defendant is sentenced to the department of corrections or to jail for more than 90 days. The notice shall include a form the victim may submit to the department of corrections or the sheriff to receive notices under section 19, 20, or 20a.

(3) If the department of corrections determines that a defendant who was, in the defendant's judgment of sentence, not prohibited from being or permitted to be placed in the special alternative incarceration unit established under section 3 of the special alternative incarceration act, 1988 PA 287, MCL 798.13, meets the eligibility requirements of section 34a(2) and (3) of the corrections code of 1953, 1953 PA 232, MCL 791.234a, the department of corrections shall notify the victim, if the victim has submitted a written request for notification under section 19, of the proposed placement of the defendant in the special alternative incarceration unit not later than 30 days before placement is intended to occur. In making the decision on whether or not to object to the placement of the defendant in a special alternative incarceration unit as required by section 34a(4) of the corrections code of 1953, 1953 PA 232, MCL 791.234a, the sentencing judge or the judge's successor shall review an impact statement submitted by the victim under section 14.

780.766 “Victim” defined; order of restitution generally; order of restitution as condition of probation or parole; revocation of probation or parole; petition to modify payment method; lien; enforcement; failure to pay restitution; payment by parent of juvenile; definitions; review; report; compliance; copy of order to department of corrections; disposition of unclaimed restitution; amendment of order; effect of bankruptcy; victim as minor.

Sec. 16. (1) As used in this section only, “victim” means an individual who suffers direct or threatened physical, financial, or emotional harm as a result of the commission of a crime. As used in subsections (2), (3), (6), (8), (9), and (13) only, victim includes a sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, association, governmental entity, or any other legal entity that suffers direct physical or financial harm as a result of a crime.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (8), when sentencing a defendant convicted of a crime, the court shall order, in addition to or in lieu of any other penalty authorized by law or in addition to any other penalty required by law, that the defendant make full restitution to any victim of the defendant’s course of conduct that gives rise to the conviction or to the victim’s estate. For an offense that is resolved by assignment of the defendant to youthful trainee status, by a delayed sentence or deferred judgment of guilt, or in another way that is not an acquittal or unconditional dismissal, the court shall order the restitution required under this section.

(3) If a crime results in damage to or loss or destruction of property of a victim of the crime or results in the seizure or impoundment of property of a victim of the crime, the order of restitution shall require that the defendant do 1 or more of the following, as applicable:

(a) Return the property to the owner of the property or to a person designated by the owner.

(b) If return of the property under subdivision (a) is impossible, impractical, or inadequate, pay an amount equal to the greater of subparagraph (i) or (ii), less the value, determined as of the date the property is returned, of that property or any part of the property that is returned:

(i) The value of the property on the date of the damage, loss, or destruction.

(ii) The value of the property on the date of sentencing.

(c) Pay the costs of the seizure or impoundment, or both.

(4) If a crime results in physical or psychological injury to a victim, the order of restitution shall require that the defendant do 1 or more of the following, as applicable:

(a) Pay an amount equal to the reasonably determined cost of medical and related professional services and devices actually incurred and reasonably expected to be incurred relating to physical and psychological care.

(b) Pay an amount equal to the reasonably determined cost of physical and occupational therapy and rehabilitation actually incurred and reasonably expected to be incurred.

(c) Reimburse the victim or the victim’s estate for after-tax income loss suffered by the victim as a result of the crime.

(d) Pay an amount equal to the reasonably determined cost of psychological and medical treatment for members of the victim’s family actually incurred and reasonably expected to be incurred as a result of the crime.

(e) Pay an amount equal to the reasonably determined costs of homemaking and child care expenses actually incurred and reasonably expected to be incurred as a result of the crime or, if homemaking or child care is provided without compensation by a relative, friend, or any other person, an amount equal to the costs that would reasonably be incurred as a result of the crime for that homemaking and child care, based on the rates in the area for comparable services.

(f) Pay an amount equal to the cost of actual funeral and related services.

(g) If the deceased victim could be claimed as a dependent by his or her parent or guardian on the parent's or guardian's federal, state, or local income tax returns, pay an amount equal to the loss of the tax deduction or tax credit. The amount of reimbursement shall be estimated for each year the victim could reasonably be claimed as a dependent.

(h) Pay an amount equal to income actually lost by the spouse, parent, sibling, child, or grandparent of the victim because the family member left his or her employment, temporarily or permanently, to care for the victim because of the injury.

(5) If a crime resulting in bodily injury also results in the death of a victim or serious impairment of a body function of a victim, the court may order up to 3 times the amount of restitution otherwise allowed under this section. As used in this subsection, "serious impairment of a body function of a victim" includes, but is not limited to, 1 or more of the following:

- (a) Loss of a limb or use of a limb.
- (b) Loss of a hand or foot or use of a hand or foot.
- (c) Loss of an eye or use of an eye or ear.
- (d) Loss or substantial impairment of a bodily function.
- (e) Serious visible disfigurement.
- (f) A comatose state that lasts for more than 3 days.
- (g) Measurable brain damage or mental impairment.
- (h) A skull fracture or other serious bone fracture.
- (i) Subdural hemorrhage or subdural hematoma.
- (j) Loss of a body organ.

(6) If the victim or victim's estate consents, the order of restitution may require that the defendant make restitution in services in lieu of money.

(7) If the victim is deceased, the court shall order that the restitution be made to the victim's estate.

(8) The court shall order restitution to the crime victim services commission or to any individuals, partnerships, corporations, associations, governmental entities, or other legal entities that have compensated the victim or the victim's estate for a loss incurred by the victim to the extent of the compensation paid for that loss. The court shall also order restitution for the costs of services provided to persons or entities that have provided services to the victim as a result of the crime. Services that are subject to restitution under this subsection include, but are not limited to, shelter, food, clothing, and transportation. However, an order of restitution shall require that all restitution to a victim or victim's estate under the order be made before any restitution to any other person or entity under that order is made. The court shall not order restitution to be paid to a victim or victim's estate if the victim or victim's estate has received or is to receive compensation for that loss, and the court shall state on the record with specificity the reasons for its action.

(9) Any amount paid to a victim or victim's estate under an order of restitution shall be set off against any amount later recovered as compensatory damages by the victim or the victim's estate in any federal or state civil proceeding and shall reduce the amount payable to a victim or a victim's estate by an award from the crime victim services commission made after an order of restitution under this section.

(10) If not otherwise provided by the court under this subsection, restitution shall be made immediately. However, the court may require that the defendant make restitution under this section within a specified period or in specified installments.

(11) If the defendant is placed on probation or paroled or the court imposes a conditional sentence as provided in section 3 of chapter IX of the code of criminal procedure, 1927 PA 175, MCL 769.3, any restitution ordered under this section shall be a condition of that probation, parole, or sentence. The court may revoke probation or impose imprisonment under the conditional sentence and the parole board may revoke parole if the defendant fails to comply with the order and if the defendant has not made a good faith effort to comply with the order. In determining whether to revoke probation or parole or impose imprisonment, the court or parole board shall consider the defendant's employment status, earning ability, and financial resources, the willfulness of the defendant's failure to pay, and any other special circumstances that may have a bearing on the defendant's ability to pay.

(12) Subject to subsection (18), a defendant who is required to pay restitution and who is not in willful default of the payment of the restitution may at any time petition the sentencing judge or his or her successor to modify the method of payment. If the court determines that payment under the order will impose a manifest hardship on the defendant or his or her immediate family, and if the court also determines that modifying the method of payment will not impose a manifest hardship on the victim, the court may modify the method of payment.

(13) An order of restitution entered under this section remains effective until it is satisfied in full. An order of restitution is a judgment and lien against all property of the defendant for the amount specified in the order of restitution. The lien may be recorded as provided by law. An order of restitution may be enforced by the prosecuting attorney, a victim, a victim's estate, or any other person or entity named in the order to receive the restitution in the same manner as a judgment in a civil action or a lien.

(14) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a defendant shall not be imprisoned, jailed, or incarcerated for a violation of probation or parole or otherwise for failure to pay restitution as ordered under this section unless the court or parole board determines that the defendant has the resources to pay the ordered restitution and has not made a good faith effort to do so.

(15) If the court determines that a juvenile is or will be unable to pay all of the restitution ordered, after notice to the juvenile's parent or parents and an opportunity for the parent or parents to be heard the court may order the parent or parents having supervisory responsibility for the juvenile at the time of the acts upon which an order of restitution is based to pay any portion of the restitution ordered that is outstanding. An order under this subsection does not relieve the juvenile of his or her obligation to pay restitution as ordered, but the amount owed by the juvenile shall be offset by any amount paid by his or her parent. As used in this subsection:

(a) "Juvenile" means a person within the court's jurisdiction under section 2d or 4 of chapter XIII of the probate code of 1939, 1939 PA 288, MCL 712A.2d and 712A.4.

(b) “Parent” does not include a foster parent.

(16) If the court orders a parent to pay restitution under subsection (15), the court shall take into account the parent’s financial resources and the burden that the payment of restitution will impose, with due regard to any other moral or legal financial obligations the parent may have. If a parent is required to pay restitution under subsection (15), the court shall provide for payment to be made in specified installments and within a specified period of time.

(17) A parent who has been ordered to pay restitution under subsection (15) may petition the court for a modification of the amount of restitution owed by the parent or for a cancellation of any unpaid portion of the parent’s obligation. The court shall cancel all or part of the parent’s obligation due if the court determines that payment of the amount due will impose a manifest hardship on the parent and if the court also determines that modifying the method of payment will not impose a manifest hardship on the victim.

(18) In each case in which payment of restitution is ordered as a condition of probation, the court shall order any employed defendant to make regularly scheduled restitution payments. If the defendant misses 2 or more regularly scheduled payments, the court shall order the defendant to execute a wage assignment to pay the restitution. The probation officer assigned to the case shall review the case not less than twice yearly to ensure that restitution is being paid as ordered. If the restitution was ordered to be made within a specific period of time, the probation officer assigned to the case shall review the case at the end of the specific period of time to determine if the restitution has been paid in full. The final review shall be conducted not less than 60 days before the probationary period expires. If the probation officer determines at any review that restitution is not being paid as ordered, the probation officer shall file a written report of the violation with the court on a form prescribed by the state court administrative office or shall petition the court for a probation violation. The report or petition shall include a statement of the amount of the arrearage and any reasons for the arrearage known by the probation officer. The probation officer shall immediately provide a copy of the report or petition to the prosecuting attorney. If a petition or motion is filed or other proceedings are initiated to enforce payment of restitution and the court determines that restitution is not being paid or has not been paid as ordered by the court, the court shall promptly take action necessary to compel compliance.

(19) If a defendant who is ordered to pay restitution under this section is remanded to the jurisdiction of the department of corrections, the court shall provide a copy of the order of restitution to the department of corrections when the defendant is remanded to the department’s jurisdiction.

(20) The court shall not impose a fee on a victim, victim’s estate, or prosecuting attorney for enforcing an order of restitution.

(21) If a person or entity entitled to restitution under this section cannot be located, refuses to claim the restitution within 2 years after the date on which he or she could have claimed the restitution, or refuses to accept the restitution, the restitution to which that person or entity is entitled shall be deposited in the crime victim’s rights fund created under section 4 of 1989 PA 196, MCL 780.904, or its successor fund. However, a person or entity entitled to that restitution may claim that restitution any time by applying to the court that originally ordered and collected it. The court shall notify the crime victim services commission of the application and the commission shall approve a reduction in the court’s revenue transmittal to the crime victim’s rights fund equal to the restitution owed to the person or entity. The court shall use the reduction to reimburse that restitution to the person or entity.

(22) The court may amend an order of restitution entered under this section on a motion by the prosecuting attorney, the victim, or the defendant based upon new information related to the injury, damages, or loss for which the restitution was ordered.

(23) A court that receives notice that a defendant who has an obligation to pay restitution under this section has declared bankruptcy shall forward a copy of that notice to the prosecuting attorney. The prosecuting attorney shall forward the notice to the victim at the victim's last known address.

(24) If the victim is a minor, the order of restitution shall require the defendant to pay to a parent of the victim an amount that is determined to be reasonable for any of the following that are actually incurred or reasonably expected to be incurred by the parent as a result of the crime:

- (a) Homemaking and child care expenses.
- (b) Income loss not ordered to be paid under subsection (4)(h).
- (c) Mileage.
- (d) Lodging or housing.
- (e) Meals.
- (f) Any other cost incurred in exercising the rights of the victim or a parent under this act.

780.766a Fines, costs, and assessments or payments other than victim payments; allocation of payments; "victim payment" defined.

Sec. 16a. (1) If a person is subject to any combination of fines, costs, restitution, assessments, probation or parole supervision fees, or other payments arising out of the same criminal proceeding, money collected from that person for the payment of fines, costs, restitution, assessments, probation or parole supervision fees, or other payments ordered to be paid in that proceeding shall be allocated as provided in this section. If a person is subject to fines, costs, restitution, assessments, probation or parole supervision fees, or other payments in more than 1 proceeding in a court and if a person making a payment on the fines, costs, restitution, assessments, probation or parole supervision fees, or other payments does not indicate the proceeding for which the payment is made, the court shall first apply the money paid to a proceeding in which there is unpaid restitution to be allocated as provided in this section.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, if a person is subject to payment of victim payments and any combination of other fines, costs, assessments, probation or parole supervision fees, or other payments, 50% of each payment collected by the court from that person shall be applied to payment of victim payments, and the balance shall be applied to payment of fines, costs, supervision fees, and other assessments or payments. If any fines, costs, supervision fees, or other assessments or payments remain unpaid after all of the victim payments have been paid, any additional money collected shall be applied to payment of those fines, costs, supervision fees, or other assessments or payments. If any victim payments remain unpaid after all of the fines, costs, supervision fees, or other assessments or payments have been paid, any additional money collected shall be applied toward payment of those victim payments.

(3) In cases involving prosecutions for violations of state law, money allocated under subsection (2) for payment of fines, costs, probation and parole supervision fees, and assessments or payments other than victim payments shall be applied in the following order of priority:

- (a) Payment of the minimum state cost prescribed by section 1j of chapter IX of the code of criminal procedure, 1927 PA 175, MCL 769.1j.

- (b) Payment of other costs.
- (c) Payment of fines.
- (d) Payment of probation or parole supervision fees.
- (e) Payment of assessments and other payments, including reimbursement to third parties who reimbursed a victim for his or her loss.

(4) In cases involving prosecutions for violations of local ordinances, money allocated under subsection (2) for payment of fines, costs, and assessments or payments other than victim payments shall be applied in the following order of priority:

(a) Payment of the minimum state cost prescribed by section 1j of chapter IX of the code of criminal procedure, 1927 PA 175, MCL 769.1j.

(b) Payment of fines and other costs.

(c) Payment of assessments and other payments.

(5) As used in this section, “victim payment” means restitution ordered to be paid to the victim or the victim’s estate, but not to a person who reimbursed the victim for his or her loss; or an assessment ordered under section 5 of 1989 PA 196, MCL 780.905.

780.767a Deductions and payments.

Sec. 17a. (1) If a defendant who has been sentenced to the department of corrections is ordered to pay restitution under section 16, and if the defendant receives more than \$50.00 in a month, the department of corrections shall deduct 50% of the amount over \$50.00 received by the defendant for payment of the restitution. The department of corrections shall promptly send the deducted money to the crime victim as provided in the order of restitution when it accumulates to an amount that exceeds \$100.00, or when the defendant is paroled, transferred to community programs, or discharged on the maximum sentence.

(2) If a defendant who has been sentenced to jail is ordered to pay restitution under section 16, and if the defendant receives more than \$50.00 in a month, the sheriff shall deduct 50% of the amount over \$50.00 received by the defendant for payment of the restitution. The sheriff shall promptly send the deducted money to the crime victim as provided in the order of restitution when it accumulates to an amount that exceeds \$100.00, or when the defendant is released to probation or discharged on the maximum sentence.

(3) The department of corrections or sheriff, as applicable, shall notify the defendant in writing of all deductions and payments made under this section. The requirements of this section remain in effect until all of the restitution has been paid. The department of corrections or sheriff shall not enter into any agreement with a defendant that modifies the requirements of this section. An agreement in violation of this subsection is void.

780.768 Sale of recollections of thoughts and feelings of convicted person; proceeds to be held in escrow; disposition of proceeds.

Sec. 18. (1) A person convicted of a crime shall not derive any profit from the sale of any of the following until the victim receives any restitution or compensation ordered for him or her against the defendant, expenses of incarceration are paid under subsection (3), and any balance in the escrow account created under subsection (2) is paid under subsection (4):

(a) The person’s recollections of or thoughts or feelings about the offense committed by the person.

(b) Memorabilia related to the offense committed by the person.

(c) The person's property if its value has been enhanced or increased by the person's notoriety.

(2) Upon the conviction of a defendant for a crime involving a victim, and after notice to all interested parties, an attorney for the county in which the conviction occurred or the attorney general may petition the court in which the conviction occurred to order that the defendant forfeit all or any part of proceeds received or to be received by the defendant or the defendant's representatives or assignees from any of the following:

(a) Contracts relating to the depiction of the crime or the defendant's recollections, thoughts, or feelings about the crime, in books, magazines, media entertainment, or live entertainment.

(b) The sale of memorabilia relating to the crime.

(c) The sale of property of the defendant, the value of which has been enhanced or increased by the defendant's notoriety arising from the crime.

(3) Proceeds ordered forfeited under subsection (2) shall be held in an escrow account for a period of not more than 5 years.

(4) During the existence of an escrow account created under subsection (3), proceeds in the account shall be distributed in the following priority to satisfy the following:

(a) An order of restitution entered under section 16.

(b) Any civil judgment in favor of the victim against the defendant.

(c) Any reimbursement ordered under the prisoner reimbursement to the county act, 1984 PA 118, MCL 801.81 to 801.93, or the state correctional facility reimbursement act, 1935 PA 253, MCL 800.401 to 800.406.

(d) Fines, costs, and other assessments ordered against the defendant.

(5) A balance remaining in an escrow account created under subsection (3) at the end of the escrow period shall be paid to the crime victim's rights fund created in section 4 of 1989 PA 196, MCL 780.904.

780.768a Notice to victim; explanation of appeal process; rights of victim if conviction reversed.

Sec. 18a. (1) Upon the request of the victim, the prosecuting attorney shall notify the victim of the following:

(a) That the defendant filed an appeal of his or her conviction or sentence or that the prosecuting attorney filed an appeal.

(b) Whether the defendant has been ordered released on bail or other recognizance pending the disposition of the appeal. If the prosecuting attorney is notified that the defendant has been ordered released on bail or other recognizance pending disposition of the appeal, the prosecuting attorney shall use any means reasonably calculated to give the victim notice of that order within 24 hours after the prosecuting attorney is notified of the order.

(c) The time and place of any appellate court oral arguments and any changes in the time or place of those arguments.

(d) The result of the appeal. If the conviction is ordered reversed, the sentence is vacated, the case is remanded for a new trial, or the prosecuting attorney's appeal is denied, and if the prosecuting attorney has filed the appropriate notice with the appellate court, the appellate court shall expedite delivery of the relevant document to the prosecuting

attorney's office by any means reasonably calculated to give the prosecuting attorney prompt notice. The prosecuting attorney shall use any means reasonably calculated to give the victim notice of that order within 24 hours after the prosecuting attorney is notified of the order.

(2) If the prosecuting attorney is not successful in notifying the victim of an event described in subsection (1) within the period set forth in that subsection, the prosecuting attorney shall notify the victim of that event as soon as possible by any means reasonably calculated to give the victim prompt actual notice.

(3) The prosecuting attorney shall provide the victim with a brief explanation in plain English of the appeal process, including the possible dispositions.

(4) If the case is returned to the trial court for further proceedings or a new trial, the victim has the same rights as previously requested during the proceedings that led to the appeal.

780.769 Request for notice by victim; exemption of victim's address and telephone number from disclosure.

Sec. 19. (1) Upon the victim's written request, the sheriff or the department of corrections shall mail to the victim the following, as applicable, about a prisoner who has been sentenced to imprisonment under the jurisdiction of the sheriff or the department for the crime against that victim:

(a) Within 30 days after the request, notice of the sheriff's calculation of the prisoner's earliest release date or the department's calculation of the prisoner's earliest parole eligibility date, with all potential good time or disciplinary credits considered, if the sentence of imprisonment exceeds 90 days.

(b) Notice of the prisoner's transfer or pending transfer to a minimum security facility and the facility's address.

(c) Notice of the prisoner's release or pending release in a community residential program or under furlough; any other transfer to community status; any transfer from 1 community residential program or electronic monitoring program to another; or any transfer from a community residential program or electronic monitoring program to a state correctional facility.

(d) Notice of the escape of the person accused, convicted, or imprisoned for committing a crime against the victim, as provided in section 20.

(e) Notice of the victim's right to address or submit a written statement for consideration by a parole board member or a member of any other panel having authority over the prisoner's release on parole, as provided in section 21.

(f) Notice of the decision of the parole board, or any other panel having authority over the prisoner's release on parole, after a parole review, as provided in section 21.

(g) Notice of the release of a prisoner 90 days before the date of the prisoner's discharge from prison, unless the notice has been otherwise provided under this article.

(h) Notice of a public hearing under section 44 of the corrections code of 1953, 1953 PA 232, MCL 791.244, regarding a reprieve, commutation, or pardon of the prisoner's sentence by the governor.

(i) Notice that a reprieve, commutation, or pardon has been granted.

(j) Notice that a prisoner has had his or her name legally changed while on parole or within 2 years after release from parole.

(k) Notice that a prisoner has been convicted of a new crime.

(l) Notice that a prisoner has been returned from parole status to a correctional facility due to an alleged violation of the conditions of his or her parole.

(2) A victim's address and telephone number maintained by a sheriff or the department of corrections upon a request for notice under this section are exempt from disclosure under the freedom of information act, 1976 PA 442, MCL 15.231 to 15.246.

780.769a Defendant found not guilty by reason of insanity; notice to victim from director of hospital or facility.

Sec. 19a. (1) On a victim's written request, the director of a hospital or facility where a defendant found not guilty by reason of insanity has been hospitalized or admitted by court order shall notify the victim of the following:

(a) A pending transfer of the defendant to a less secure hospital or facility.

(b) A pending transfer of the defendant to alternative care or treatment, community placement, or aftercare reintegration.

(c) A pending leave, absence, furlough, or other release from confinement for the defendant, whether temporary or permanent.

(2) A notice required by subsection (1) shall be given by any means reasonably calculated to give the victim prompt actual notice.

(3) A victim's address and telephone number maintained by a hospital or facility under this section is exempt from disclosure under the freedom of information act, 1976 PA 442, MCL 15.231 to 15.246.

780.770 Notice of escape.

Sec. 20. (1) The person designated in subsections (2) to (4) shall give a victim who requests notice and the prosecuting attorney who is prosecuting or has prosecuted the crime for which a defendant is detained, under sentence, hospitalized, or admitted to a facility immediate notice of the escape of the defendant accused, convicted, imprisoned, hospitalized, or admitted for committing a crime against the victim. The notice shall be given by any means reasonably calculated to give prompt actual notice.

(2) If an escape for which a notice under this section is required occurs before sentence is executed or before the defendant is delivered to the department of corrections, hospitalized, or admitted to a facility, the chief law enforcement officer of the agency in charge of the person's detention shall give notice of the escape to the prosecuting attorney, who shall then give notice of the escape to the victim who requested notice.

(3) If the defendant is confined under a sentence, the notice required under this section shall be given by the chief administrator of the place in which the prisoner is confined.

(4) If the defendant is hospitalized under an order of hospitalization or admitted to a facility under an order of admission, the notice required under this section shall be given by the director of the hospital in which the defendant is hospitalized or by the director of the facility to which the defendant is admitted.

780.771 Right of victim to address or submit statement to parole board or other panel; notice of pending review and victim's rights; representation of counsel; notice; exemption from disclosure.

Sec. 21. (1) A victim has the right to address or submit a written statement for consideration by a parole board member or a member of any other panel having authority over the prisoner's release on parole.

(2) Not less than 30 days before a review of the prisoner's release, a victim who has requested notice under section 19(1)(f) shall be given written notice by the department of corrections informing the victim of the pending review and of victims' rights under this section. The victim, at his or her own expense, may be represented by counsel at the review.

(3) A victim shall receive notice of the decision of the board or panel and, if applicable, notice of the date of the prisoner's release on parole. Notice shall be mailed within a reasonable time after the board or panel reaches its decision but not later than 14 days after the board or panel has reached its decision. The notice shall include a statement of the victim's right to appeal a parole decision, as allowed under section 34 of the corrections code of 1953, 1953 PA 232, MCL 791.234.

(4) A record of an oral statement or a written statement made under subsection (1) is exempt from disclosure under the freedom of information act, 1976 PA 442, MCL 15.231 to 15.246.

780.781 Definitions; designation of person to act in place of victim; rights and privileges.

Sec. 31. (1) Except as otherwise defined in this article, as used in this article:

(a) "County juvenile agency" means that term as defined in section 2 of the county juvenile agency act, 1998 PA 518, MCL 45.622.

(b) "Court" means the family division of circuit court.

(c) "Designated case" means a case designated as a case in which the juvenile is to be tried in the same manner as an adult under section 2d of chapter XIIIA of the probate code of 1939, 1939 PA 288, MCL 712A.2d.

(d) "Juvenile" means an individual alleged or found to be within the court's jurisdiction under section 2(a)(1) of chapter XIIIA of the probate code of 1939, 1939 PA 288, MCL 712A.2, for an offense, including, but not limited to, an individual in a designated case.

(e) "Juvenile facility" means a county facility, an institution operated as an agency of the county or the court, or an institution or agency described in the youth rehabilitation services act, 1974 PA 150, MCL 803.301 to 803.309, to which a juvenile has been committed or in which a juvenile is detained.

(f) "Offense" means 1 or more of the following:

(i) A violation of a penal law of this state for which a juvenile offender, if convicted as an adult, may be punished by imprisonment for more than 1 year or an offense expressly designated by law as a felony.

(ii) A violation of section 81 (assault and battery, including domestic violence), 81a (assault; infliction of serious injury, including aggravated domestic violence), 115 (breaking and entering or illegal entry), 136b(6) (child abuse in the fourth degree), 145 (contributing to the neglect or delinquency of a minor), 145a (enticing a child for immoral purposes), 145d (using the internet or a computer to make a prohibited communication), 233 (intentionally aiming a firearm without malice), 234 (discharge of a firearm intentionally aimed at a person), 235 (discharge of an intentionally aimed firearm resulting in injury), 335a (indecent exposure), or 411h (stalking) of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.81, 750.81a, 750.115, 750.136b, 750.145, 750.145a, 750.145d, 750.233, 750.234, 750.235, 750.335a, and 750.411h.

(iii) A violation of section 601b(2) (injuring a worker in a work zone) or 617a (leaving the scene of a personal injury accident) of the Michigan vehicle code, 1949 PA 300, MCL 257.601b and 257.617a, or a violation of section 625 (operating a vehicle while under the

influence of or impaired by intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance, or with unlawful blood alcohol content) of that act, MCL 257.625, if the violation involves an accident resulting in damage to another individual's property or physical injury or death to another individual.

(iv) Selling or furnishing alcoholic liquor to an individual less than 21 years of age in violation of section 33 of the former 1933 (Ex Sess) PA 8, or section 701 of the Michigan liquor control code of 1998, 1998 PA 58, MCL 436.1701, if the violation results in physical injury or death to any individual.

(v) A violation of section 80176(1) or (3) (operating a vessel while under the influence of or impaired by intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance, or with unlawful blood alcohol content) of the natural resources and environmental protection act, 1994 PA 451, MCL 324.80176, if the violation involves an accident resulting in damage to another individual's property or physical injury or death to any individual.

(vi) A violation of a local ordinance substantially corresponding to a law enumerated in subparagraphs (i) to (v).

(vii) A violation described in subparagraphs (i) to (vi) that is subsequently reduced to a violation not included in subparagraphs (i) to (vi).

(g) "Person" means an individual, organization, partnership, corporation, or governmental entity.

(h) "Prosecuting attorney" means the prosecuting attorney for a county, an assistant prosecuting attorney for a county, the attorney general, the deputy attorney general, an assistant attorney general, a special prosecuting attorney, or, in connection with the prosecution of an ordinance violation, an attorney for the political subdivision that enacted the ordinance upon which the violation is based.

(i) "Victim" means any of the following:

(i) A person who suffers direct or threatened physical, financial, or emotional harm as a result of the commission of an offense, except as provided in subparagraph (ii), (iii), or (iv).

(ii) The following individuals other than the juvenile if the victim is deceased:

(A) The spouse of the deceased victim.

(B) A child of the deceased victim if the child is 18 years of age or older and subparagraph (A) does not apply.

(C) A parent of a deceased victim if sub-subparagraphs (A) and (B) do not apply.

(D) The guardian or custodian of a child of a deceased victim if the child is less than 18 years of age and sub-subparagraphs (A) to (C) do not apply.

(E) A sibling of the deceased victim if sub-subparagraphs (A) to (D) do not apply.

(F) A grandparent of the deceased victim if sub-subparagraphs (A) to (E) do not apply.

(iii) A parent, guardian, or custodian of a victim who is less than 18 years of age and who is neither the defendant nor incarcerated, if the parent, guardian, or custodian so chooses.

(iv) A parent, guardian, or custodian of a victim who is mentally or emotionally unable to participate in the legal process if he or she is neither the defendant nor incarcerated.

(2) If a victim as defined in subsection (1)(i)(i) is physically or emotionally unable to exercise the privileges and rights under this article, the victim may designate his or her spouse, child 18 years of age or older, parent, sibling, grandparent, or any other person 18 years of age or older who is neither the defendant nor incarcerated to act in his or her place while the physical or emotional disability continues. The victim shall provide the

prosecuting attorney with the name of the person who is to act in his or her place. During the physical or emotional disability, notices to be provided under this article to the victim shall continue to be sent only to the victim.

(3) An individual who is charged with an offense arising out of the same transaction from which the charge against the defendant arose is not eligible to exercise the privileges and rights established for victims under this article.

780.794 Definitions; order of restitution to be made by juvenile.

Sec. 44. (1) As used in this section only:

(a) “Offense” means a violation of a penal law of this state or a violation of an ordinance of a local unit of government of this state punishable by imprisonment or by a fine that is not a civil fine.

(b) “Victim” means an individual who suffers direct or threatened physical, financial, or emotional harm as a result of the commission of an offense. As used in subsections (2), (3), (6), (8), (9), and (13) only, victim includes a sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, association, governmental entity, or any other legal entity that suffers direct physical or financial harm as a result of an offense.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (8), at the dispositional hearing or sentencing for an offense, the court shall order, in addition to or in lieu of any other disposition or penalty authorized by law, that the juvenile make full restitution to any victim of the juvenile’s course of conduct that gives rise to the disposition or conviction or to the victim’s estate. For an offense that is resolved informally by means of a consent calendar diversion or by another informal method that does not result in a dispositional hearing, by assignment to youthful trainee status, by a delayed sentence or deferred judgment of guilt, or in another way that is not an acquittal or unconditional dismissal, the court shall order the restitution required under this section.

(3) If an offense results in damage to or loss or destruction of property of a victim of the offense or results in the seizure or impoundment of property of a victim of the offense, the order of restitution shall require that the juvenile do 1 or more of the following, as applicable:

(a) Return the property to the owner of the property or to a person designated by the owner.

(b) If return of the property under subdivision (a) is impossible, impractical, or inadequate, pay an amount equal to the greater of subparagraph (i) or (ii), less the value, determined as of the date the property is returned, of that property or any part of the property that is returned:

(i) The value of the property on the date of the damage, loss, or destruction.

(ii) The value of the property on the date of disposition.

(c) Pay the costs of the seizure or impoundment, or both.

(4) If an offense results in physical or psychological injury to a victim, the order of restitution shall require that the juvenile do 1 or more of the following, as applicable:

(a) Pay an amount equal to the reasonably determined cost of medical and related professional services and devices actually incurred and reasonably expected to be incurred relating to physical and psychological care.

(b) Pay an amount equal to the reasonably determined cost of physical and occupational therapy and rehabilitation actually incurred and reasonably expected to be incurred.

(c) Reimburse the victim or the victim's estate for after-tax income loss suffered by the victim as a result of the offense.

(d) Pay an amount equal to the reasonably determined cost of psychological and medical treatment for members of the victim's family actually incurred or reasonably expected to be incurred as a result of the offense.

(e) Pay an amount equal to the reasonably determined costs of homemaking and child care expenses actually incurred or reasonably expected to be incurred as a result of the offense or, if homemaking or child care is provided without compensation by a relative, friend, or any other person, an amount equal to the costs that would reasonably be incurred as a result of the offense for that homemaking and child care, based on the rates in the area for comparable services.

(f) Pay an amount equal to the cost of actual funeral and related services.

(g) If the deceased victim could be claimed as a dependent by his or her parent or guardian on the parent's or guardian's federal, state, or local income tax returns, pay an amount equal to the loss of the tax deduction or tax credit. The amount of reimbursement shall be estimated for each year the victim could reasonably be claimed as a dependent.

(h) Pay an amount equal to income actually lost by the spouse, parent, sibling, child, or grandparent of the victim because the family member left his or her employment, temporarily or permanently, to care for the victim because of the injury.

(5) If an offense resulting in bodily injury also results in the death of a victim or serious impairment of a body function of a victim, the court may order up to 3 times the amount of restitution otherwise allowed under this section. As used in this subsection, "serious impairment of a body function of a victim" includes, but is not limited to, 1 or more of the following:

(a) Loss of a limb or use of a limb.

(b) Loss of a hand or foot or use of a hand or foot.

(c) Loss of an eye or use of an eye or ear.

(d) Loss or substantial impairment of a bodily function.

(e) Serious visible disfigurement.

(f) A comatose state that lasts for more than 3 days.

(g) Measurable brain damage or mental impairment.

(h) A skull fracture or other serious bone fracture.

(i) Subdural hemorrhage or subdural hematoma.

(j) Loss of a body organ.

(6) If the victim or victim's estate consents, the order of restitution may require that the juvenile make restitution in services in lieu of money.

(7) If the victim is deceased, the court shall order that the restitution be made to the victim's estate.

(8) The court shall order restitution to the crime victim services commission or to any individuals, partnerships, corporations, associations, governmental entities, or other legal entities that have compensated the victim or the victim's estate for a loss incurred by the victim to the extent of the compensation paid for that loss. The court shall also order restitution for the costs of services provided to persons or entities that have provided services to the victim as a result of the offense. Services that are subject to restitution under this subsection include, but are not limited to, shelter, food, clothing, and transportation. However, an order of restitution shall require that all restitution to a victim or victim's estate under the order be made before any restitution to any other person or entity under that

order is made. The court shall not order restitution to be paid to a victim or victim's estate if the victim or victim's estate has received or is to receive compensation for that loss, and the court shall state on the record with specificity the reasons for its action.

(9) Any amount paid to a victim or victim's estate under an order of restitution shall be set off against any amount later recovered as compensatory damages by the victim or the victim's estate in any federal or state civil proceeding and shall reduce the amount payable to a victim or a victim's estate by an award from the crime victim services commission made after an order of restitution under this section.

(10) If not otherwise provided by the court under this subsection, restitution shall be made immediately. However, the court may require that the juvenile make restitution under this section within a specified period or in specified installments.

(11) If the juvenile is placed on probation, any restitution ordered under this section shall be a condition of that probation. The court may revoke probation if the juvenile fails to comply with the order and if the juvenile has not made a good faith effort to comply with the order. In determining whether to revoke probation, the court shall consider the juvenile's employment status, earning ability, and financial resources, the willfulness of the juvenile's failure to pay, and any other special circumstances that may have a bearing on the juvenile's ability to pay.

(12) Subject to subsection (18), a juvenile who is required to pay restitution and who is not in willful default of the payment of the restitution may at any time petition the court to modify the method of payment. If the court determines that payment under the order will impose a manifest hardship on the juvenile or his or her immediate family, and if the court also determines that modifying the method of payment will not impose a manifest hardship on the victim, the court may modify the method of payment.

(13) An order of restitution entered under this section remains effective until it is satisfied in full. An order of restitution is a judgment and lien against all property of the individual ordered to pay restitution for the amount specified in the order of restitution. The lien may be recorded as provided by law. An order of restitution may be enforced by the prosecuting attorney, a victim, a victim's estate, or any other person or entity named in the order to receive the restitution in the same manner as a judgment in a civil action or a lien.

(14) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a juvenile shall not be detained or imprisoned for a violation of probation or parole or otherwise for failure to pay restitution as ordered under this section unless the court determines that the juvenile has the resources to pay the ordered restitution and has not made a good faith effort to do so.

(15) If the court determines that the juvenile is or will be unable to pay all of the restitution ordered, after notice to the juvenile's parent or parents and an opportunity for the parent or parents to be heard, the court may order the parent or parents having supervisory responsibility for the juvenile at the time of the acts upon which an order of restitution is based to pay any portion of the restitution ordered that is outstanding. An order under this subsection does not relieve the juvenile of his or her obligation to pay restitution as ordered, but the amount owed by the juvenile shall be offset by any amount paid by his or her parent. As used in this subsection, "parent" does not include a foster parent.

(16) If the court orders a parent to pay restitution under subsection (15), the court shall take into account the parent's financial resources and the burden that the payment of restitution will impose, with due regard to any other moral or legal financial obligations the parent may have. If a parent is required to pay restitution under subsection (15), the

court shall provide for payment to be made in specified installments and within a specified period of time.

(17) A parent who has been ordered to pay restitution under subsection (15) may petition the court for a modification of the amount of restitution owed by the parent or for a cancellation of any unpaid portion of the parent's obligation. The court shall cancel all or part of the parent's obligation due if the court determines that payment of the amount due will impose a manifest hardship on the parent and if the court also determines that modifying the method of payment will not impose a manifest hardship on the victim.

(18) In each case in which payment of restitution is ordered as a condition of probation, the court shall order any employed juvenile to make regularly scheduled restitution payments. If the juvenile misses 2 or more regularly scheduled payments, the court shall order the juvenile to execute a wage assignment to pay the restitution. The juvenile caseworker or probation officer assigned to the case shall review the case not less than twice yearly to ensure that restitution is being paid as ordered. If the restitution was ordered to be made within a specific period of time, the juvenile caseworker or probation officer assigned to the case shall review the case at the end of the specific period of time to determine if the restitution has been paid in full. The final review shall be conducted not less than 60 days before the probationary period expires. If the juvenile caseworker or probation officer determines at any review the restitution is not being paid as ordered, the juvenile caseworker or probation officer shall file a written report of the violation with the court on a form prescribed by the state court administrative office or shall petition the court for a probation violation. The report or petition shall include a statement of the amount of the arrearage, and any reasons for the arrearage known by the juvenile caseworker or probation officer. The juvenile caseworker or probation officer shall immediately provide a copy of the report or petition to the prosecuting attorney. If a petition or motion is filed or other proceedings are initiated to enforce payment of restitution and the court determines that restitution is not being paid or has not been paid as ordered by the court, the court shall promptly take action necessary to compel compliance.

(19) If the court determines that an individual who is ordered to pay restitution under this section is remanded to the jurisdiction of the department of corrections, the court shall provide a copy of the order of restitution to the department of corrections when the court determines that the individual is remanded to the department's jurisdiction.

(20) The court shall not impose a fee on a victim, victim's estate, or prosecuting attorney for enforcing an order of restitution.

(21) If a person or entity entitled to restitution under this section cannot be located, refuses to claim the restitution within 2 years after the date on which he or she could have claimed the restitution, or refuses to accept the restitution, the restitution to which that person or entity is entitled shall be deposited in the crime victim's rights fund created under section 4 of 1989 PA 196, MCL 780.904, or its successor fund. However, a person or entity entitled to that restitution may claim that restitution any time by applying to the court that originally ordered and collected it. The court shall notify the crime victim services commission of the application and the commission shall approve a reduction in the court's revenue transmittal to the crime victim's rights fund equal to the restitution owed to the person or entity. The court shall use the reduction to reimburse that restitution to the person or entity.

(22) The court may amend an order of restitution entered under this section on a motion by the prosecuting attorney, the victim, or the defendant based upon new information related to the injury, damages, or loss for which the restitution was ordered.

(23) A court that receives notice that a defendant who has an obligation to pay restitution under this section has declared bankruptcy shall forward a copy of that notice to the prosecuting attorney. The prosecuting attorney shall forward the notice to the victim at the victim's last known address.

(24) If the victim is a minor, the order of restitution shall require the defendant to pay to a parent of the victim an amount that is determined to be reasonable for any of the following that are actually incurred or reasonably expected to be incurred by the parent as a result of the crime:

- (a) Homemaking and child care expenses.
- (b) Income loss not ordered to be paid under subsection (4)(h).
- (c) Mileage.
- (d) Lodging or housing.
- (e) Meals.
- (f) Any other cost incurred in exercising the rights of the victim or a parent under this act.

780.794a Allocation of payments from juveniles.

Sec. 44a. (1) If a juvenile is subject to any combination of fines, costs, restitution, assessments, probation or parole supervision fees, or other payments arising out of the same criminal proceeding, money collected from that juvenile for the payment of fines, costs, restitution, assessments, probation or parole supervision fees, or other payments ordered to be paid in that proceeding shall be allocated as provided in this section. If a person is subject to fines, costs, restitution, assessments, probation or parole supervision fees, or other payments in more than 1 proceeding in a court and if a person making a payment on the fines, costs, restitution, assessments, probation or parole supervision fees, or other payments does not indicate the proceeding for which the payment is made, the court shall first apply the money paid to a proceeding in which there is unpaid restitution to be allocated as provided in this section.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, if a juvenile is subject to payment of victim payments and any combination of other fines, costs, assessments, probation or parole supervision fees, or other payments, 50% of each payment collected by the court from that juvenile shall be applied to payment of victim payments, and the balance shall be applied to payment of fines, costs, supervision fees, and other assessments or payments. If any fines, costs, supervision fees, or other assessments or payments remain unpaid after all of the victim payments have been paid, any additional money collected shall be applied to payment of those fines, costs, supervision fees, or other assessments or payments. If any victim payments remain unpaid after all of the fines, costs, supervision fees, or other assessments or payments have been paid, any additional money collected shall be applied toward payment of those victim payments.

(3) In cases involving prosecutions for violations of state law, money allocated under subsection (2) for payment of fines, costs, probation and parole supervision fees, and assessments or payments other than victim payments shall be applied in the following order of priority:

- (a) Payment of the minimum state cost prescribed by section 1j of chapter IX of the code of criminal procedure, 1927 PA 175, MCL 769.1j.
- (b) Payment of other costs.
- (c) Payment of fines.
- (d) Payment of probation or parole supervision fees.

(e) Payment of assessments and other payments, including reimbursement to third parties who reimbursed a victim for his or her loss.

(4) In cases involving prosecutions for violations of local ordinances, money allocated under subsection (2) for payment of fines, costs, and assessments or payments other than victim payments shall be applied in the following order of priority:

(a) Payment of the minimum state cost prescribed by section 1j of chapter IX of the code of criminal procedure, 1927 PA 175, MCL 769.1j.

(b) Payment of fines and other costs.

(c) Payment of assessments and other payments.

(5) As used in this section, “victim payment” means restitution ordered to be paid to the victim or the victim’s estate, but not to a person who reimbursed the victim for his or her loss; or an assessment ordered under section 5 of 1989 PA 196, MCL 780.905.

780.796 Additional notice to victim; rights of victim in further proceedings or new trial.

Sec. 46. (1) Upon the request of the victim, the prosecuting attorney shall notify the victim of the following:

(a) That the juvenile filed an appeal of his or her adjudication, conviction, disposition, or sentence or the prosecuting attorney filed an appeal.

(b) Whether the juvenile has been ordered released on bail or other recognizance pending the disposition of the appeal. If the prosecuting attorney is notified that the juvenile has been ordered released on bail or other recognizance pending disposition of the appeal, the prosecuting attorney shall use any means reasonably calculated to give the victim notice of that order within 24 hours after the prosecuting attorney is notified of the order.

(c) The time and place of any appellate court oral arguments and any changes in the time or place of those arguments.

(d) The result of the appeal. If the disposition or conviction is ordered reversed, the sentence is vacated, the case is remanded for a new trial, or the prosecuting attorney’s appeal is denied, and if the prosecuting attorney has filed the appropriate notice with the appellate court, the appellate court shall expedite delivery of the relevant document to the prosecuting attorney’s office by any means reasonably calculated to give the prosecuting attorney prompt notice. The prosecuting attorney shall use any means reasonably calculated to give the victim notice of that order within 24 hours after the prosecuting attorney is notified of the order.

(2) If the prosecuting attorney is not successful in notifying the victim of an event described in subsection (1) within the period set forth in that subsection, the prosecuting attorney shall notify the victim of that event as soon as possible by any means reasonably calculated to give the victim prompt actual notice.

(3) The prosecuting attorney shall provide the victim with a brief explanation in plain English of the appeal process, including the possible dispositions.

(4) If the case is returned to the court for further proceedings or a new trial, the victim has the same rights as previously requested during the proceedings that led to the appeal.

780.796b Deductions and payments.

Sec. 46b. (1) If a juvenile who has been sentenced to the department of corrections is ordered to pay restitution under section 44, and if the juvenile receives more than \$50.00

in a month, the department of corrections shall deduct 50% of the amount over \$50.00 received by the juvenile for payment of the restitution. The department of corrections shall promptly send the deducted money to the crime victim as provided in the order of restitution when it accumulates to an amount that exceeds \$100.00, or when the juvenile is paroled, transferred to community programs, or discharged on the maximum sentence.

(2) If a juvenile who has been sentenced to jail is ordered to pay restitution under section 44, and if the juvenile receives more than \$50.00 in a month, the sheriff shall deduct 50% of the amount over \$50.00 received by the juvenile for payment of the restitution. The sheriff shall promptly send the deducted money to the crime victim as provided in the order of restitution when it accumulates to an amount that exceeds \$100.00, or when the juvenile is released to probation or discharged on the maximum sentence.

(3) If a juvenile who has been placed in a juvenile facility is ordered to pay restitution under section 44, and if the juvenile receives more than \$50.00 in a month, the department of human services or the county juvenile agency, as applicable, shall deduct 50% of the amount over \$50.00 received by the juvenile for payment of the restitution. The department of human services or the county juvenile agency, as applicable, shall promptly send the deducted money to the crime victim as provided in the order of restitution when it accumulates to an amount that exceeds \$100.00, or when the juvenile is released from the juvenile facility.

(4) The department of corrections, sheriff, department of human services, or county juvenile agency, as applicable, shall notify the juvenile in writing of all deductions and payments made under this section. The requirements of this section remain in effect until all of the restitution has been paid. The department of corrections, sheriff, department of human services, or county juvenile agency shall not enter into any agreement with a juvenile that modifies the requirements of this section. An agreement in violation of this subsection is void.

780.797 Profit from sale of recollections of thoughts and feelings with regard to offense; juvenile offense; forfeiture; escrow; distribution of proceeds.

Sec. 47. (1) A juvenile adjudicated for an offense shall not derive any profit from the sale of any of the following until the victim receives any restitution or compensation ordered for him or her against the juvenile, expenses of detention are paid under subsection (3), and any balance in the escrow account created under subsection (2) is paid under subsection (4):

(a) The juvenile's recollections of or thoughts or feelings about the offense committed by the juvenile.

(b) Memorabilia related to the offense committed by the juvenile.

(c) The juvenile's property if its value has been enhanced or increased by the juvenile's notoriety.

(2) Upon the disposition of a juvenile offense involving a victim, and after notice to all interested parties, an attorney for the county in which the disposition occurred or the attorney general may petition the court in which the disposition occurred to order that the juvenile forfeit all or any part of proceeds received or to be received by the juvenile or the juvenile's representatives or assignees from any of the following:

(a) Contracts relating to the depiction of the offense or the juvenile's recollections, thoughts, or feelings about the offense, in books, magazines, media entertainment, or live entertainment.

(b) The sale of memorabilia relating to the offense.

(c) The sale of property of the juvenile, the value of which has been enhanced or increased by the juvenile's notoriety arising from the crime.

(3) Proceeds ordered forfeited under subsection (2) shall be held in an escrow account for a period of not more than 5 years.

(4) During the existence of an escrow account created under subsection (3), proceeds in the account shall be distributed in the following priority to satisfy the following:

(a) An order of restitution entered under section 44.

(b) Any civil judgment in favor of the victim against the juvenile.

(c) Any reimbursement for detention ordered under section 18 of chapter XIIA of the probate code of 1939, 1939 PA 288, MCL 712A.18.

(d) Fines, costs, and other assessments ordered against the juvenile.

(5) A balance remaining in an escrow account created under subsection (3) at the end of the escrow period shall be paid to the crime victim's rights fund created under section 4 of 1989 PA 196, MCL 780.904.

780.811 Definitions; physical or emotional inability of victim to exercise rights and privileges; ineligibility to exercise privileges and rights.

Sec. 61. (1) Except as otherwise defined in this article, as used in this article:

(a) "Serious misdemeanor" means 1 or more of the following:

(i) A violation of section 81 of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.81, assault and battery, including domestic violence.

(ii) A violation of section 81a of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.81a, assault; infliction of serious injury, including aggravated domestic violence.

(iii) A violation of section 115 of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.115, breaking and entering or illegal entry.

(iv) A violation of section 136b(6) of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.136b, child abuse in the fourth degree.

(v) A violation of section 145 of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.145, contributing to the neglect or delinquency of a minor.

(vi) A violation of section 145a of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.145a, enticing a child for immoral purposes.

(vii) A misdemeanor violation of section 145d of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.145d, using the internet or a computer to make a prohibited communication.

(viii) A violation of section 233 of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 238, MCL 750.233, intentionally aiming a firearm without malice.

(ix) A violation of section 234 of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.234, discharge of a firearm intentionally aimed at a person.

(x) A violation of section 235 of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.235, discharge of an intentionally aimed firearm resulting in injury.

(xi) A violation of section 335a of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.335a, indecent exposure.

(xii) A violation of section 411h of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.411h, stalking.

(*xiii*) A violation of section 601b(2) of the Michigan vehicle code, 1949 PA 300, MCL 257.601b, injuring a worker in a work zone.

(*xiv*) A violation of section 617a of the Michigan vehicle code, 1949 PA 300, MCL 257.617a, leaving the scene of a personal injury accident.

(*xv*) A violation of section 625 of the Michigan vehicle code, 1949 PA 300, MCL 257.625, operating a vehicle while under the influence of or impaired by intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance, or with an unlawful blood alcohol content, if the violation involves an accident resulting in damage to another individual's property or physical injury or death to another individual.

(*xvi*) Selling or furnishing alcoholic liquor to an individual less than 21 years of age in violation of section 701 of the Michigan liquor control code of 1998, 1998 PA 58, MCL 436.1701, if the violation results in physical injury or death to any individual.

(*xvii*) A violation of section 80176(1) or (3) of the natural resources and environmental protection act, 1994 PA 451, MCL 324.80176, operating a vessel while under the influence of or impaired by intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance, or with an unlawful blood alcohol content, if the violation involves an accident resulting in damage to another individual's property or physical injury or death to any individual.

(*xviii*) A violation of a local ordinance substantially corresponding to a violation enumerated in subparagraphs (*i*) to (*xvii*).

(*xix*) A violation charged as a crime or serious misdemeanor enumerated in subparagraphs (*i*) to (*xviii*) but subsequently reduced to or pleaded to as a misdemeanor. As used in this subparagraph, "crime" means that term as defined in section 2.

(b) "Defendant" means a person charged with or convicted of having committed a serious misdemeanor against a victim.

(c) "Final disposition" means the ultimate termination of the criminal prosecution of a defendant including, but not limited to, dismissal, acquittal, or imposition of a sentence by the court.

(d) "Person" means an individual, organization, partnership, corporation, or governmental entity.

(e) "Prisoner" means a person who has been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for having committed a serious misdemeanor against a victim.

(f) "Prosecuting attorney" means the prosecuting attorney for a county, an assistant prosecuting attorney for a county, the attorney general, the deputy attorney general, an assistant attorney general, a special prosecuting attorney, or, in connection with the prosecution of an ordinance violation, an attorney for the political subdivision that enacted the ordinance upon which the violation is based.

(g) "Victim" means any of the following:

(*i*) An individual who suffers direct or threatened physical, financial, or emotional harm as a result of the commission of a serious misdemeanor, except as provided in subparagraph (*ii*), (*iii*), or (*iv*).

(*ii*) The following individuals other than the defendant if the victim is deceased:

(A) The spouse of the deceased victim.

(B) A child of the deceased victim if the child is 18 years of age or older and subparagraph (A) does not apply.

(C) A parent of a deceased victim if subparagraphs (A) and (B) do not apply.

(D) The guardian or custodian of a child of a deceased victim if the child is less than 18 years of age and subparagraphs (A) to (C) do not apply.

(E) A sibling of the deceased victim if sub-subparagraphs (A) to (D) do not apply.

(F) A grandparent of the deceased victim if sub-subparagraphs (A) to (E) do not apply.

(iii) A parent, guardian, or custodian of a victim who is less than 18 years of age and who is neither the defendant nor incarcerated, if the parent, guardian, or custodian so chooses.

(iv) A parent, guardian, or custodian of a victim who is so mentally incapacitated that he or she cannot meaningfully understand or participate in the legal process if he or she is not the defendant and is not incarcerated.

(2) If a victim as defined in subsection (1)(g)(i) is physically or emotionally unable to exercise the privileges and rights under this article, the victim may designate his or her spouse, child 18 years of age or older, parent, sibling, or grandparent or any other person 18 years of age or older who is neither the defendant nor incarcerated to act in his or her place while the physical or emotional disability continues. The victim shall provide the prosecuting attorney with the name of the person who is to act in place of the victim. During the physical or emotional disability, notices to be provided under this article to the victim shall continue to be sent only to the victim.

(3) An individual who is charged with a serious misdemeanor, a crime as defined in section 2, or an offense as defined in section 31 arising out of the same transaction from which the charge against the defendant arose is not eligible to exercise the privileges and rights established for victims under this article.

(4) An individual who is incarcerated is not eligible to exercise the privileges and rights established for victims under this article except that he or she may submit a written statement to the court for consideration at sentencing.

780.811a Statement of property damage, physical injury, or death.

Sec. 61a. A law enforcement officer or prosecuting attorney who files with the court a complaint, appearance ticket, traffic citation, or other charging instrument regarding a serious misdemeanor described in section 61(1)(a)(xv), (xvi), or (xvii), or a local ordinance substantially corresponding to a serious misdemeanor described in section 61(1)(a)(xv), (xvi), or (xvii), shall place a statement on the complaint, appearance ticket, traffic citation, or other charging instrument that the offense resulted in damage to another individual's property or physical injury or death to another individual.

780.815 Victim to be given notice of availability of pretrial release, phone number of sheriff, and notice of right to contact sheriff.

Sec. 65. Not later than 72 hours after the arrest of the defendant for a serious misdemeanor, the law enforcement agency having responsibility for investigating the serious misdemeanor shall give to the victim notice of the availability of pretrial release for the defendant, the phone number of the sheriff, and notice that the victim may contact the sheriff to determine whether the defendant has been released from custody. The law enforcement agency having responsibility for investigating the crime shall promptly notify the victim of the arrest or pretrial release of the defendant, or both, if the victim requests or has requested that information. If the defendant is released from custody by the sheriff, the sheriff shall notify the law enforcement agency having responsibility for investigating the crime.

780.826 Definitions; restitution by defendant convicted of misdemeanor.

Sec. 76. (1) As used in this section only:

(a) "Misdemeanor" means a violation of a law of this state or a local ordinance that is punishable by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or a fine that is not a civil fine, but that is not a felony.

(b) “Victim” means an individual who suffers direct or threatened physical, financial, or emotional harm as a result of the commission of a misdemeanor. As used in subsections (2), (3), (6), (8), (9), and (13) only, victim includes a sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, association, governmental entity, or any other legal entity that suffers direct physical or financial harm as a result of a misdemeanor.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (8), when sentencing a defendant convicted of a misdemeanor, the court shall order, in addition to or in lieu of any other penalty authorized by law or in addition to any other penalty required by law, that the defendant make full restitution to any victim of the defendant’s course of conduct that gives rise to the conviction or to the victim’s estate. For an offense that is resolved by assignment of the defendant to youthful trainee status, by a delayed sentence or deferred judgment of guilt, or in another way that is not an acquittal or unconditional dismissal, the court shall order the restitution required under this section.

(3) If a misdemeanor results in damage to or loss or destruction of property of a victim of the misdemeanor or results in the seizure or impoundment of property of a victim of the misdemeanor, the order of restitution shall require that the defendant do 1 or more of the following, as applicable:

(a) Return the property to the owner of the property or to a person designated by the owner.

(b) If return of the property under subdivision (a) is impossible, impractical, or inadequate, pay an amount equal to the greater of subparagraph (i) or (ii), less the value, determined as of the date the property is returned, of that property or any part of the property that is returned:

(i) The value of the property on the date of the damage, loss, or destruction.

(ii) The value of the property on the date of sentencing.

(c) Pay the costs of the seizure or impoundment, or both.

(4) If a misdemeanor results in physical or psychological injury to a victim, the order of restitution shall require that the defendant do 1 or more of the following, as applicable:

(a) Pay an amount equal to the reasonably determined cost of medical and related professional services and devices actually incurred and reasonably expected to be incurred relating to physical and psychological care.

(b) Pay an amount equal to the reasonably determined cost of physical and occupational therapy and rehabilitation actually incurred and reasonably expected to be incurred.

(c) Reimburse the victim or the victim’s estate for after-tax income loss suffered by the victim as a result of the misdemeanor.

(d) Pay an amount equal to the reasonably determined cost of psychological and medical treatment for members of the victim’s family actually incurred and reasonably expected to be incurred as a result of the misdemeanor.

(e) Pay an amount equal to the reasonably determined costs of homemaking and child care expenses actually incurred and reasonably expected to be incurred as a result of the misdemeanor or, if homemaking or child care is provided without compensation by a relative, friend, or any other person, an amount equal to the costs that would reasonably be incurred as a result of the misdemeanor for that homemaking and child care, based on the rates in the area for comparable services.

(f) Pay an amount equal to the cost of actual funeral and related services.

(g) If the deceased victim could be claimed as a dependent by his or her parent or guardian on the parent's or guardian's federal, state, or local income tax returns, pay an amount equal to the loss of the tax deduction or tax credit. The amount of reimbursement shall be estimated for each year the victim could reasonably be claimed as a dependent.

(h) Pay an amount equal to income actually lost by the spouse, parent, sibling, child, or grandparent of the victim because the family member left his or her employment, temporarily or permanently, to care for the victim because of the injury.

(5) If a crime resulting in bodily injury also results in the death of a victim or serious impairment of a body function of a victim, the court may order up to 3 times the amount of restitution otherwise allowed under this section. As used in this subsection, "serious impairment of a body function of a victim" includes, but is not limited to, 1 or more of the following:

- (a) Loss of a limb or use of a limb.
- (b) Loss of a hand or foot or use of a hand or foot.
- (c) Loss of an eye or use of an eye or ear.
- (d) Loss or substantial impairment of a bodily function.
- (e) Serious visible disfigurement.
- (f) A comatose state that lasts for more than 3 days.
- (g) Measurable brain damage or mental impairment.
- (h) A skull fracture or other serious bone fracture.
- (i) Subdural hemorrhage or subdural hematoma.
- (j) Loss of a body organ.

(6) If the victim or victim's estate consents, the order of restitution may require that the defendant make restitution in services in lieu of money.

(7) If the victim is deceased, the court shall order that the restitution be made to the victim's estate.

(8) The court shall order restitution to the crime victim services commission or to any individuals, partnerships, corporations, associations, governmental entities, or other legal entities that have compensated the victim or the victim's estate for a loss incurred by the victim to the extent of the compensation paid for that loss. The court shall also order restitution for the costs of services provided to persons or entities that have provided services to the victim as a result of the misdemeanor. Services that are subject to restitution under this subsection include, but are not limited to, shelter, food, clothing, and transportation. However, an order of restitution shall require that all restitution to a victim or victim's estate under the order be made before any restitution to any other person or entity under that order is made. The court shall not order restitution to be paid to a victim or victim's estate if the victim or victim's estate has received or is to receive compensation for that loss, and the court shall state on the record with specificity the reasons for its action.

(9) Any amount paid to a victim or victim's estate under an order of restitution shall be set off against any amount later recovered as compensatory damages by the victim or the victim's estate in any federal or state civil proceeding and shall reduce the amount payable to a victim or a victim's estate by an award from the crime victim services commission made after an order of restitution under this section.

(10) If not otherwise provided by the court under this subsection, restitution shall be made immediately. However, the court may require that the defendant make restitution under this section within a specified period or in specified installments.

(11) If the defendant is placed on probation or the court imposes a conditional sentence as provided in section 3 of chapter IX of the code of criminal procedure, 1927 PA 175, MCL 769.3, any restitution ordered under this section shall be a condition of that probation or sentence. The court may revoke probation or impose imprisonment under the conditional sentence if the defendant fails to comply with the order and if the defendant has not made a good faith effort to comply with the order. In determining whether to revoke probation or impose imprisonment, the court shall consider the defendant's employment status, earning ability, and financial resources, the willfulness of the defendant's failure to pay, and any other special circumstances that may have a bearing on the defendant's ability to pay.

(12) Subject to subsection (15), a defendant who is required to pay restitution and who is not in willful default of the payment of the restitution may at any time petition the sentencing judge or his or her successor to modify the method of payment. If the court determines that payment under the order will impose a manifest hardship on the defendant or his or her immediate family, and if the court also determines that modifying the method of payment will not impose a manifest hardship on the victim, the court may modify the method of payment.

(13) An order of restitution entered under this section remains effective until it is satisfied in full. An order of restitution is a judgment and lien against all property of the defendant for the amount specified in the order of restitution. The lien may be recorded as provided by law. An order of restitution may be enforced by the prosecuting attorney, a victim, a victim's estate, or any other person or entity named in the order to receive restitution in the same manner as a judgment in a civil action or a lien.

(14) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a defendant shall not be imprisoned, jailed, or incarcerated for a violation of probation or otherwise for failure to pay restitution as ordered under this section unless the court determines that the defendant has the resources to pay the ordered restitution and has not made a good faith effort to do so.

(15) In each case in which payment of restitution is ordered as a condition of probation, the court shall order any employed defendant to make regularly scheduled restitution payments. If the defendant misses 2 or more regularly scheduled payments, the court shall order the defendant to execute a wage assignment to pay the restitution. The probation officer assigned to the case shall review the case not less than twice yearly to ensure that restitution is being paid as ordered. If the restitution was ordered to be made within a specific period of time, the probation officer assigned to the case shall review the case at the end of the specific period of time to determine if the restitution has been paid in full. The final review shall be conducted not less than 60 days before the probationary period expires. If the probation officer determines at any review that restitution is not being paid as ordered, the probation officer shall file a written report of the violation with the court on a form prescribed by the state court administrative office or shall petition the court for a probation violation. The report or petition shall include a statement of the amount of the arrearage and any reasons for the arrearage known by the probation officer. The probation officer shall immediately provide a copy of the report or petition to the prosecuting attorney. If a petition or motion is filed or other proceedings are initiated to enforce payment of restitution and the court determines that restitution is not being paid or has not been paid as ordered by the court, the court shall promptly take action necessary to compel compliance.

(16) If the court determines that a defendant who is ordered to pay restitution under this section is remanded to the jurisdiction of the department of corrections, the court

shall provide a copy of the order of restitution to the department of corrections when the court determines that the defendant is remanded to the department's jurisdiction.

(17) The court shall not impose a fee on a victim, victim's estate, or prosecuting attorney for enforcing an order of restitution.

(18) If a person or entity entitled to restitution under this section cannot be located, refuses to claim the restitution within 2 years after the date on which he or she could have claimed the restitution, or refuses to accept the restitution, the restitution to which that person or entity is entitled shall be deposited in the crime victim's rights fund created under section 4 of 1989 PA 196, MCL 780.904, or its successor fund. However, a person or entity entitled to that restitution may claim that restitution any time by applying to the court that originally ordered and collected it. The court shall notify the crime victim services commission of the application and the commission shall approve a reduction in the court's revenue transmittal to the crime victim's rights fund equal to the restitution owed to the person or entity. The court shall use the reduction to reimburse that restitution to the person or entity.

(19) The court may amend an order of restitution entered under this section on a motion by the prosecuting attorney, the victim, or the defendant based upon new information related to the injury, damages, or loss for which the restitution was ordered.

(20) A court that receives notice that a defendant who has an obligation to pay restitution under this section has declared bankruptcy shall forward a copy of that notice to the prosecuting attorney. The prosecuting attorney shall forward the notice to the victim at the victim's last known address.

(21) If the victim is a minor, the order of restitution shall require the defendant pay to a parent of the victim an amount that is determined to be reasonable for any of the following that are actually incurred or reasonably expected to be incurred by the parent as a result of the crime:

- (a) Homemaking and child care expenses.
- (b) Income loss not ordered to be paid under subsection (4)(h).
- (c) Mileage.
- (d) Lodging or housing.
- (e) Meals.
- (f) Any other cost incurred in exercising the rights of the victim or a parent under this act.

780.826a Allocation of payments.

Sec. 76a. (1) If a person is subject to any combination of fines, costs, restitution, assessments, probation or parole supervision fees, or other payments arising out of the same criminal proceeding, money collected from that person for the payment of fines, costs, restitution, assessments, probation or parole supervision fees, or other payments ordered to be paid in that proceeding shall be allocated as provided in this section. If a person is subject to fines, costs, restitution, assessments, probation or parole supervision fees, or other payments in more than 1 proceeding in a court and if a person making a payment on the fines, costs, restitution, assessments, probation or parole supervision fees, or other payments does not indicate the proceeding for which the payment is made, the court shall first apply the money paid to a proceeding in which there is unpaid restitution to be allocated as provided in this section.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, if a person is subject to payment of victim payments and any combination of other fines, costs, assessments, probation or

parole supervision fees, or other payments, 50% of each payment collected by the court from that person shall be applied to payment of victim payments, and the balance shall be applied to payment of fines, costs, supervision fees, and other assessments or payments. If any fines, costs, supervision fees, or other assessments or payments remain unpaid after all of the victim payments have been paid, any additional money collected shall be applied to payment of those fines, costs, supervision fees, or other assessments or payments. If any victim payments remain unpaid after all of the fines, costs, supervision fees, or other assessments or payments have been paid, any additional money collected shall be applied toward payment of those victim payments.

(3) In cases involving prosecutions for violations of state law, money allocated under subsection (2) for payment of fines, costs, probation and parole supervision fees, and assessments or payments other than victim payments shall be applied in the following order of priority:

(a) Payment of the minimum state cost prescribed by section 1j of chapter IX of the code of criminal procedure, 1927 PA 175, MCL 769.1j.

(b) Payment of other costs.

(c) Payment of fines.

(d) Payment of probation or parole supervision fees.

(e) Payment of assessments and other payments, including reimbursement to third parties who reimbursed a victim for his or her loss.

(4) In cases involving prosecutions for violations of local ordinances, money allocated under subsection (2) for payment of fines, costs, and assessments or payments other than victim payments shall be applied in the following order of priority:

(a) Payment of the minimum state cost prescribed by section 1j of chapter IX of the code of criminal procedure, 1927 PA 175, MCL 769.1j.

(b) Payment of fines and other costs.

(c) Payment of assessments and other payments.

(5) As used in this section, “victim payment” means restitution ordered to be paid to the victim or the victim’s estate, but not to a person who reimbursed the victim for his or her loss; or an assessment ordered under section 5 of 1989 PA 196, MCL 780.905.

780.828 Additional notice to victim; further proceedings or new trial.

Sec. 78. (1) Upon the request of the victim, the prosecuting attorney shall notify the victim of the following:

(a) That the defendant filed an appeal of his or her conviction or sentence or the prosecuting attorney filed an appeal.

(b) Whether the defendant has been ordered released on bail or other recognizance pending the disposition of the appeal. If the prosecuting attorney is notified that the defendant has been ordered released on bail or other recognizance pending disposition of the appeal, the prosecuting attorney shall use any means reasonably calculated to give the victim notice of that order within 24 hours after the prosecuting attorney is notified of the order.

(c) The time and place of any appellate court oral arguments and any changes in the time or place of those arguments.

(d) The result of the appeal. If the conviction is ordered reversed, the sentence is vacated, the case is remanded for a new trial, or the prosecuting attorney’s appeal is denied, and if the prosecuting attorney has filed the appropriate notice with the appellate court, the appellate court shall expedite delivery of the relevant document to the prosecuting attorney’s

office by any means reasonably calculated to give the prosecuting attorney prompt notice. The prosecuting attorney shall use any means reasonably calculated to give the victim notice of that order within 24 hours after the prosecuting attorney is notified of the order.

(2) If the prosecuting attorney is not successful in notifying the victim of an event described in subsection (1) within the period set forth in that subsection, the prosecuting attorney shall notify the victim of that event as soon as possible by any means reasonably calculated to give the victim prompt actual notice.

(3) The prosecuting attorney shall provide the victim with a brief explanation in plain English of the appeal process, including the possible dispositions.

(4) If the case is returned to the trial court for further proceedings or a new trial, the victim has the same rights as previously requested during the proceedings that led to the appeal.

780.830a Deductions and payments.

Sec. 80a. (1) If a defendant who has been sentenced to jail is ordered to pay restitution under section 76, and if the defendant receives more than \$50.00 in a month, the sheriff shall deduct 50% of the amount over \$50.00 received by the defendant for payment of the restitution. The sheriff shall promptly send the deducted money to the crime victim as provided in the order of restitution when it accumulates to an amount that exceeds \$100.00, or when the defendant is released to probation or discharged on the maximum sentence.

(2) The sheriff shall notify the defendant in writing of all deductions and payments made under this section. The requirements of this section remain in effect until all of the restitution has been paid. The sheriff shall not enter into any agreement with a defendant that modifies the requirements of this section. An agreement in violation of this subsection is void.

780.831 Profit from sale of recollections of thoughts and feelings of person convicted; misdemeanor; forfeiture; escrow account; distribution of proceeds.

Sec. 81. (1) A person convicted of a serious misdemeanor shall not derive any profit from the sale of any of the following until the victim receives any restitution or compensation ordered for him or her against the defendant, expenses of incarceration are paid under subsection (3), and any balance in the escrow account created under subsection (2) is paid under subsection (4):

(a) The person's recollections of or thoughts or feelings about the offense committed by the person.

(b) Memorabilia related to the offense committed by the person.

(c) The person's property if its value has been enhanced or increased by the person's notoriety.

(2) Upon the conviction of a defendant for a serious misdemeanor involving a victim, and after notice to all interested parties, an attorney for the county in which the conviction occurred or the attorney general may petition the court in which the conviction occurred to order that the defendant forfeit all or any part of proceeds received or to be received by the defendant or the defendant's representatives or assignees from any of the following:

(a) Contracts relating to the depiction of the crime or the defendant's recollections, thoughts, or feelings about the crime, in books, magazines, media entertainment, or live entertainment.

(b) The sale of memorabilia relating to the crime.

(c) The sale of property of the defendant, the value of which has been enhanced or increased by the defendant's notoriety arising from the crime.

(3) Proceeds ordered forfeited under subsection (2) shall be held in an escrow account for a period of not more than 5 years.

(4) During the existence of an escrow account created under subsection (3), proceeds in the account shall be distributed in the following priority to satisfy the following:

(a) An order of restitution entered under section 76.

(b) Any civil judgment in favor of the victim against the defendant.

(c) Any reimbursement ordered under the prisoner reimbursement to the county act, 1984 PA 118, MCL 801.81 to 801.93, or ordered under the state correctional facility reimbursement act, 1935 PA 253, MCL 800.401 to 800.406.

(d) Fines, costs, and other assessments ordered against the defendant.

(5) A balance remaining in an escrow account created under subsection (3) at the end of the escrow period shall be paid to the crime victim's rights fund created in section 4 of 1989 PA 196, MCL 780.904.

Effective date.

Enacting section 1. This amendatory act takes effect January 1, 2006.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved October 20, 2005.

Filed with Secretary of State October 20, 2005.

[No. 185]

(SB 798)

AN ACT to amend 1995 PA 24, entitled "An act to promote economic growth and job creation within this state; to create and regulate the Michigan economic growth authority; to prescribe the powers and duties of the authority and of state and local officials; to assess and collect a fee; to approve certain plans and the use of certain funds; and to provide qualifications for and determine eligibility for tax credits and other incentives for authorized businesses and for qualified taxpayers," by amending section 8 (MCL 207.808), as amended by 2004 PA 398.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

207.808 Agreement for tax credit; determination; requirements; amount and duration of tax credits; additional requirements; authorization of business; criteria; limitation on new agreements; execution.

Sec. 8. (1) After receipt of an application, the authority may enter into an agreement with an eligible business for a tax credit under section 9 if the authority determines that all of the following are met:

(a) Except as provided in subsection (5), the eligible business creates 1 or more of the following within 12 months of the expansion or location as determined by the authority:

(i) A minimum of 75 qualified new jobs at the facility if expanding in this state.

(ii) A minimum of 150 qualified new jobs at the facility if locating in this state.

(iii) A minimum of 25 qualified new jobs at the facility if the facility is located in a neighborhood enterprise zone as determined under the neighborhood enterprise zone act, 1992 PA 147, MCL 207.771 to 207.786, is located in a renaissance zone under the Michigan renaissance zone act, 1996 PA 376, MCL 125.2681 to 125.2696, or is located in a federally designated empowerment zone, rural enterprise community, or enterprise community.

(iv) A minimum of 5 qualified new jobs at the facility if the eligible business is a qualified high-technology business.

(v) A minimum of 5 qualified new jobs at the facility if the eligible business is a rural business.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (5), the eligible business agrees to maintain 1 or more of the following for each year that a credit is authorized under this act:

(i) A minimum of 75 qualified new jobs at the facility if expanding in this state.

(ii) A minimum of 150 qualified new jobs at the facility if locating in this state.

(iii) A minimum of 25 qualified new jobs at the facility if the facility is located in a neighborhood enterprise zone as determined under the neighborhood enterprise zone act, 1992 PA 147, MCL 207.771 to 207.786, is located in a renaissance zone under the Michigan renaissance zone act, 1996 PA 376, MCL 125.2681 to 125.2696, or is located in a federally designated empowerment zone, rural enterprise community, or enterprise community.

(iv) If the eligible business is a qualified high-technology business, all of the following apply:

(A) A minimum of 5 qualified new jobs at the facility.

(B) A minimum of 25 qualified new jobs at the facility within 5 years after the date of the expansion or location as determined by the authority and a minimum of 25 qualified new jobs at the facility each year thereafter for which a credit is authorized under this act.

(v) If the eligible business is a rural business, all of the following apply:

(A) A minimum of 5 qualified new jobs at the facility.

(B) A minimum of 25 qualified new jobs at the facility within 5 years after the date of the expansion or location as determined by the authority.

(c) Except as provided in subsection (5), in addition to the jobs specified in subdivision (b), the eligible business, if already located within this state, agrees to maintain a number of full-time jobs equal to or greater than the number of full-time jobs it maintained in this state prior to the expansion, as determined by the authority.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, the average wage paid for all retained jobs and qualified new jobs is equal to or greater than 150% of the federal minimum wage. However, if the eligible business is a qualified high-technology business, then the average wage paid for all qualified new jobs is equal to or greater than 400% of the federal minimum wage.

(e) Except for a qualified high-technology business, the expansion, retention, or location of the eligible business will not occur in this state without the tax credits offered under this act.

(f) Except for an eligible business described in subsection (5)(b)(ii), the local governmental unit in which the eligible business will expand, be located, or maintain retained jobs, or a local economic development corporation or similar entity, will make a staff, financial, or economic commitment to the eligible business for the expansion, retention, or location.

(g) The financial statements of the eligible business indicated that it is financially sound or has submitted a chapter 11 plan of reorganization to the bankruptcy court and that its plans for the expansion, retention, or location are economically sound.

(h) Except for an eligible business described in subsection (5)(c), the eligible business has not begun construction of the facility.

(i) The expansion, retention, or location of the eligible business will benefit the people of this state by increasing opportunities for employment and by strengthening the economy of this state.

(j) The tax credits offered under this act are an incentive to expand, retain, or locate the eligible business in Michigan and address the competitive disadvantages with sites outside this state.

(k) A cost/benefit analysis reveals that authorizing the eligible business to receive tax credits under this act will result in an overall positive fiscal impact to the state.

(l) If feasible, as determined by the authority, in locating the facility, the authorized business reuses or redevelops property that was previously used for an industrial or commercial purpose.

(m) If the eligible business is a qualified high-technology business described in section 3(m)(i), the eligible business agrees that not less than 25% of the total operating expenses of the business will be maintained for research and development for the first 3 years of the written agreement.

(2) If the authority determines that the requirements of subsection (1) or (5) have been met, the authority shall determine the amount and duration of tax credits to be authorized under section 9, and shall enter into a written agreement as provided in this section. The duration of the tax credits shall not exceed 20 years or for an authorized business that is a distressed business, 3 years. In determining the amount and duration of tax credits authorized, the authority shall consider the following factors:

(a) The number of qualified new jobs to be created or retained jobs to be maintained.

(b) The average wage level of the qualified new jobs or retained jobs relative to the average wage paid by private entities in the county in which the facility is located.

(c) The total capital investment or new capital investment the eligible business will make.

(d) The cost differential to the business between expanding, locating, or retaining new jobs in Michigan and a site outside of Michigan.

(e) The potential impact of the expansion, retention, or location on the economy of Michigan.

(f) The cost of the credit under section 9, the staff, financial, or economic assistance provided by the local government unit, or local economic development corporation or similar entity, and the value of assistance otherwise provided by this state.

(3) A written agreement between an eligible business and the authority shall include, but need not be limited to, all of the following:

(a) A description of the business expansion, retention, or location that is the subject of the agreement.

(b) Conditions upon which the authorized business designation is made.

(c) A statement by the eligible business that a violation of the written agreement may result in the revocation of the designation as an authorized business and the loss or reduction of future credits under section 9.

(d) A statement by the eligible business that a misrepresentation in the application may result in the revocation of the designation as an authorized business and the refund of credits received under section 9.

(e) A method for measuring full-time jobs before and after an expansion, retention, or location of an authorized business in this state.

(f) A written certification from the eligible business regarding all of the following:

(i) The eligible business will follow a competitive bid process for the construction, rehabilitation, development, or renovation of the facility, and that this process will be open to all Michigan residents and firms. The eligible business may not discriminate against any contractor on the basis of its affiliation or nonaffiliation with any collective bargaining organization.

(ii) The eligible business will make a good faith effort to employ, if qualified, Michigan residents at the facility.

(iii) The eligible business will make a good faith effort to employ or contract with Michigan residents and firms to construct, rehabilitate, develop, or renovate the facility.

(iv) The eligible business is encouraged to make a good faith effort to utilize Michigan-based suppliers and vendors when purchasing goods and services.

(g) A condition that if the eligible business qualified under subsection (5)(b)(ii) and met the subsection (1)(g) requirement by filing a chapter 11 plan of reorganization, the plan must be approved by the bankruptcy court within 2 years of the date of the agreement or the agreement is rescinded.

(4) Upon execution of a written agreement as provided in this section, an eligible business is an authorized business.

(5) After receipt of an application, the authority may enter into a written agreement, which shall include a repayment provision of all or a portion of the credits under section 9 for a violation of the written agreement, with an eligible business that meets 1 or more of the following criteria:

(a) Is located in this state on the date of the application, makes new capital investment of \$250,000,000.00 in this state, and maintains 500 retained jobs, as determined by the authority.

(b) Meets 1 or more of the following criteria:

(i) Relocates production of a product to this state after the date of the application, makes capital investment of \$500,000,000.00 in this state, and maintains 500 retained jobs, as determined by the authority.

(ii) Maintains 150 retained jobs at a facility, maintains 1,000 or more full-time jobs in this state, and makes new capital investment in this state.

(iii) Is located in this state on the date of the application, maintains at least 100 retained jobs at a single facility, and agrees to make new capital investment at that facility equal to the greater of \$100,000.00 per retained job maintained at that facility or \$10,000,000.00 to be completed not later than December 31, 2006.

(iv) Maintains 300 retained jobs at a facility; is a rural business; the facility is at risk of being closed and if it were to close, the work would go to a location outside this state, as determined by the authority; new management or new ownership is proposed for the facility that is committed to improve the viability of the facility; and the tax credits offered under this act are necessary for the facility to maintain operations. The authority may not enter into a written agreement under this subparagraph after December 31, 2006. Of the written agreements entered into under this subparagraph, the authority may enter

into 1 written agreement under this subparagraph that is excluded from the requirements of subsection (1)(e), (f), (g), (h), (j), and (k) if the authority considers it in the public interest and if the eligible business would have met the requirements of subsection (1)(e), (i), (j), and (k) within the immediately preceding 6 months from the signing of the written agreement for a tax credit.

(c) Is a distressed business.

(6) The authority shall not execute more than 25 new written agreements each year for eligible businesses that are not qualified high-technology businesses, distressed businesses, or rural businesses. If the authority executes less than 25 new written agreements in a year, the authority may carry forward for 1 year only the difference between 25 and the number of new agreements executed in the immediately preceding year.

(7) The authority shall not execute more than 50 new written agreements each year for eligible businesses that are qualified high-technology businesses or rural business. Only 5 of the 50 written agreements for businesses that are qualified high-technology businesses or rural business may be executed each year for qualified rural businesses.

(8) The authority shall not execute more than 20 new written agreements each year for eligible businesses that are distressed businesses. The authority shall not execute more than 5 of the written agreements described in this subsection each year for distressed businesses that had 1,000 or more full-time jobs at a facility 4 years immediately preceding the application to the authority under this act.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved October 24, 2005.

Filed with Secretary of State October 24, 2005.

[No. 186]

(HB 4638)

AN ACT to amend 1980 PA 523, entitled “An act to provide a uniform code of military justice for the state military forces; and to repeal certain acts and parts of acts,” by amending sections 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 25, 26, 27, 29, 80, 84, 85, 92, 94, 99, 103, 105, 107, 108, 112, 113, 132, and 134 (MCL 32.1002, 32.1003, 32.1004, 32.1007, 32.1008, 32.1009, 32.1013, 32.1014, 32.1015, 32.1016, 32.1025, 32.1026, 32.1027, 32.1029, 32.1080, 32.1084, 32.1085, 32.1092, 32.1094, 32.1099, 32.1103, 32.1105, 32.1107, 32.1108, 32.1112, 32.1113, 32.1132, and 32.1134), section 16 as amended by 1990 PA 300, and by adding sections 50a, 88, 109, and 121.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

32.1002 Definitions.

Sec. 2. As used in this act:

(a) “Accuser” means a person who signs and swears to charges, a person who directs that charges be signed and sworn to by another, or a person who has an interest other than an official interest in the prosecution of the accused.

(b) “Active service” means service, active state service, or special duty required by law, regulation, or order of the governor. Active service includes the continuing obligations