

Act No. 474
Public Acts of 1998
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STATE OF MICHIGAN
89TH LEGISLATURE
REGULAR SESSION OF 1998

Introduced by Rep. Scranton

Reps. Anthony, Baade, Bankes, Basham, Birkholz, Bodem, Brackenridge, Byl, Callahan, Ciaramitaro, Crissman, Dalman, DeHart, Dobb, Geiger, Gernaat, Gilmer, Gire, Godchaux, Goschka, Hood, Horton, Jansen, Jelinek, Jellema, Johnson, Kaza, Kelly, LaForge, Law, Llewellyn, London, Lowe, Mans, McBryde, Middaugh, Murphy, Nye, Palamara, Parks, Raczkowski, Richner, Rocca, Sanborn, Schermesser, Schroer, Scott, Stallworth, Varga, Vaughn, Voorhees, Wallace and Wojno named co-sponsors

ENROLLED HOUSE BILL No. 5564

AN ACT to amend 1939 PA 288, entitled "An act to revise and consolidate the statutes relating to certain aspects of the family division of circuit court, to the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of the family division of circuit court and its judges and other officers, to the change of name of adults and children, and to the adoption of adults and children; to prescribe certain jurisdiction, powers, and duties of the family division of circuit court and its judges and other officers; to prescribe the manner and time within which certain actions and proceedings may be brought in the family division of the circuit court; to prescribe pleading, evidence, practice, and procedure in certain actions and proceedings in the family division of circuit court; to provide for appeals from certain actions in the family division of circuit court; to prescribe the powers and duties of certain state departments, agencies, and officers; and to provide remedies and penalties," by amending section 21 of chapter X and sections 2, 2a, 2c, 14, 15, 17, 17c, 18, and 26 of chapter XIIIA (MCL 710.21, 712A.2, 712A.2a, 712A.2c, 712A.14, 712A.15, 712A.17, 712A.17c, 712A.18, and 712A.26), sections 2, 2a, and 2c of chapter XIIIA as amended by 1996 PA 409, section 14 of chapter XIIIA as amended by 1988 PA 224, section 15 of chapter XIIIA as amended by 1987 PA 72, section 17 of chapter XIIIA as amended by 1998 PA 325, section 17c of chapter XIIIA as amended by 1997 PA 169, and section 18 of chapter XIIIA as amended by 1997 PA 163.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

CHAPTER X

Sec. 21. (1) This act shall be known and may be cited as the "probate code of 1939".

(2) This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Michigan adoption code".

CHAPTER XIIIA

Sec. 2. The court has the following authority and jurisdiction:

(a) Exclusive original jurisdiction superior to and regardless of the jurisdiction of any other court in proceedings concerning a juvenile under 17 years of age who is found within the county if 1 or more of the following applies:

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this sub-subdivision, the juvenile has violated any municipal ordinance or law of the state or of the United States. The court has jurisdiction over a juvenile 14 years of age or older who is charged with a specified juvenile violation only if the prosecuting attorney files a petition in the court instead of authorizing a complaint and warrant. As used in this sub-subdivision, "specified juvenile violation" means any of the following:

(A) A violation of section 72, 83, 86, 89, 91, 316, 317, 349, 520b, 529, 529a, or 531 of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.72, 750.83, 750.86, 750.89, 750.91, 750.316, 750.317, 750.349, 750.520b, 750.529, 750.529a, and 750.531.

(B) A violation of section 84 or 110a(2) of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.84 and 750.110a, if the juvenile is armed with a dangerous weapon. As used in this paragraph, "dangerous weapon" means 1 or more of the following:

(i) A loaded or unloaded firearm, whether operable or inoperable.

(ii) A knife, stabbing instrument, brass knuckles, blackjack, club, or other object specifically designed or customarily carried or possessed for use as a weapon.

(iii) An object that is likely to cause death or bodily injury when used as a weapon and that is used as a weapon or carried or possessed for use as a weapon.

(iv) An object or device that is used or fashioned in a manner to lead a person to believe the object or device is an object or device described in subparagraphs (i) to (iii).

(C) A violation of section 186a of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.186a, regarding escape or attempted escape from a juvenile facility, but only if the juvenile facility from which the individual escaped or attempted to escape was 1 of the following:

(i) A high-security or medium-security facility operated by the family independence agency.

(ii) A high-security facility operated by a private agency under contract with the family independence agency.

(D) A violation of section 7401(2)(a)(i) or 7403(2)(a)(i) of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.7401 and 333.7403.

(E) An attempt to commit a violation described in paragraphs (A) to (D).

(F) Conspiracy to commit a violation described in paragraphs (A) to (D).

(G) Solicitation to commit a violation described in paragraphs (A) to (D).

(H) Any lesser included offense of a violation described in paragraphs (A) to (G) if the individual is charged with a violation described in paragraphs (A) to (G).

(I) Any other violation arising out of the same transaction as a violation described in paragraphs (A) to (G) if the individual is charged with a violation described in paragraphs (A) to (G).

(2) The juvenile has deserted his or her home without sufficient cause and the court finds on the record that the juvenile has been placed or refused alternative placement or the juvenile and the juvenile's parent, guardian, or custodian have exhausted or refused family counseling.

(3) The juvenile is repeatedly disobedient to the reasonable and lawful commands of his or her parents, guardian, or custodian and the court finds on the record by clear and convincing evidence that court-accessed services are necessary.

(4) The juvenile willfully and repeatedly absents himself or herself from school or other learning program intended to meet the juvenile's educational needs, or repeatedly violates rules and regulations of the school or other learning program, and the court finds on the record that the juvenile, the juvenile's parent, guardian, or custodian, and school officials or learning program personnel have met on the juvenile's educational problems, and educational counseling and alternative agency help have been sought. As used in this sub-subdivision only, "learning program" means an organized educational program that is appropriate, given the age, intelligence, ability, and any psychological limitations of a juvenile, in the subject areas of reading, spelling, mathematics, science, history, civics, writing, and English grammar.

(b) Jurisdiction in proceedings concerning any juvenile under 18 years of age found within the county:

(1) Whose parent or other person legally responsible for the care and maintenance of the juvenile, when able to do so, neglects or refuses to provide proper or necessary support, education, medical, surgical, or other care necessary for his or her health or morals, who is subject to a substantial risk of harm to his or her mental well-being, who is abandoned by his or her parents, guardian, or other custodian, or who is without proper custody or guardianship. As used in this sub-subdivision:

(A) "Education" means learning based on an organized educational program that is appropriate, given the age, intelligence, ability, and any psychological limitations of a juvenile, in the subject areas of reading, spelling, mathematics, science, history, civics, writing, and English grammar.

(B) "Without proper custody or guardianship" does not mean a parent has placed the juvenile with another person who is legally responsible for the care and maintenance of the juvenile and who is able to and does provide the juvenile with proper care and maintenance.

(2) Whose home or environment, by reason of neglect, cruelty, drunkenness, criminality, or depravity on the part of a parent, guardian, or other custodian, is an unfit place for the juvenile to live in.

(3) Whose parent has substantially failed, without good cause, to comply with a limited guardianship placement plan described in section 424a of the revised probate code, 1978 PA 642, MCL 700.424a, regarding the juvenile.

(4) Whose parent has substantially failed, without good cause, to comply with a court-structured plan described in section 424b or 424c of the revised probate code, 1978 PA 642, MCL 700.424b and 700.424c, regarding the juvenile.

(5) If the juvenile has a guardian under the revised probate code, 1978 PA 642, MCL 700.1 to 700.993, and the juvenile's parent meets both of the following criteria:

(A) The parent, having the ability to support or assist in supporting the juvenile, has failed or neglected, without good cause, to provide regular and substantial support for the juvenile for a period of 2 years or more before the filing of the petition or, if a support order has been entered, has failed to substantially comply with the order for a period of 2 years or more before the filing of the petition.

(B) The parent, having the ability to visit, contact, or communicate with the juvenile, has regularly and substantially failed or neglected, without good cause, to do so for a period of 2 years or more before the filing of the petition.

If a petition is filed in the court alleging that a juvenile is within the provisions of subdivision (b)(1), (2), (3), (4), or (5), and the custody of that juvenile is subject to the prior or continuing order of another court of record of this state, the manner of notice to the other court of record and the authority of the court to proceed is governed by rule of the supreme court.

(c) Jurisdiction over juveniles under 18 years of age, jurisdiction of whom has been waived to the family division of circuit court by a circuit court pursuant to a provision in a temporary order for custody of juveniles based upon a complaint for divorce or upon a motion pursuant to a complaint for divorce by the prosecuting attorney, in a divorce judgment dissolving a marriage between the parents of the juveniles, or by an amended judgment relative to the custody of the juvenile in a divorce.

(d) If the court finds on the record that voluntary services have been exhausted or refused, concurrent jurisdiction in proceedings concerning any juvenile between the ages of 17 and 18 found within the county:

(1) Who is repeatedly addicted to the use of drugs or the intemperate use of alcoholic liquors.

(2) Who repeatedly associates with criminal, dissolute, or disorderly persons.

(3) Who is found of his or her own free will and knowledge in a house of prostitution, assignation, or ill-fame.

(4) Who repeatedly associates with thieves, prostitutes, pimps, or procurers.

(5) Who is willfully disobedient to the reasonable and lawful commands of his or her parents, guardian, or other custodian and is in danger of becoming morally depraved.

If any juvenile is brought before the family division of circuit court in a county other than that in which the juvenile resides, the court may, before a hearing and with the consent of the judge of the family division of circuit court in the county of residence, enter an order transferring the jurisdiction of the matter to the court of the county of residence. The order is not a legal settlement as defined in section 55 of the social welfare act, 1939 PA 280, MCL 400.55. The order, together with a certified copy of the proceedings in the transferring court, shall be delivered to the court of the county or circuit of residence. A case designated as a case in which the juvenile shall be tried in the same manner as an adult under section 2d of this chapter may be transferred for venue or for juvenile disposition, but shall not be transferred on grounds of residency. If the case is not transferred, the case shall be tried by the family division of circuit court having jurisdiction of the offense.

(e) Authority to establish or assist in developing a program or programs within the county to prevent delinquency and provide services to act upon reports submitted to the court related to the behavior of juveniles who do not require formal court jurisdiction but otherwise fall within subdivision (a). These services shall be used only if they are voluntarily accepted by the juvenile and his or her parents, guardian, or custodian.

(f) If the court operates a detention home for juveniles within the court's jurisdiction under subdivision (a)(1), authority to place a juvenile within that home pending trial if the juvenile is within the circuit court's jurisdiction under section 606 of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.606, or within the recorder's court of the city of Detroit's jurisdiction under section 10a(1)(c) of 1979 PA 369, MCL 725.10a, and if the circuit court or the recorder's court of the city of Detroit orders the family division of circuit court in the same county to place the juvenile in that home. The family division of circuit court shall comply with that order.

(g) Authority to place a juvenile in a county jail under section 27a of chapter IV of the code of criminal procedure, 1927 PA 175, MCL 764.27a, if the case is designated by the court under section 2d of this chapter as a case in which the juvenile is to be tried in the same manner as an adult, and the court has determined that there is probable cause to believe that the offense was committed and that there is probable cause to believe the juvenile committed that offense.

(h) Jurisdiction over a proceeding under section 2950 or 2950a of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.2950 and 600.2950a, in which a minor less than 18 years of age is the respondent. Venue for an initial action under section 2950 or 2950a of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.2950 and 600.2950a, is proper in the county of residence of either the petitioner or respondent. If the respondent does not live in this state, venue for the initial action is proper in the petitioner's county of residence.

Sec. 2a. (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2), if the court has exercised jurisdiction over a juvenile under section 2(a) or (b) of this chapter, jurisdiction shall continue for a period of 2 years beyond the maximum age of jurisdiction conferred under section 2 of this chapter, unless the juvenile is released sooner by court order.

(2) If the court has exercised jurisdiction over a juvenile under section 2(a)(1) of this chapter for an offense that, if committed by an adult, would be a violation or attempted violation of section 72, 83, 84, 86, 88, 89, 91, 110a(2), 186a, 316, 317, 349, 520b, 520c, 520d, 520g, 529, 529a, 530, or 531 of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.72, 750.83, 750.84, 750.86, 750.88, 750.89, 750.91, 750.110a, 750.186a, 750.316, 750.317, 750.349, 750.520b, 750.520c, 750.520d, 750.520g, 750.529, 750.529a, 750.530, and 750.531, or section 7401(2)(a)(j) or 7403(2)(a)(j) of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.7401 and 333.7403, jurisdiction may be continued under section 18d of this chapter until the juvenile is 21 years of age.

(3) If the court exercised jurisdiction over a child under section 2(h) of this chapter, jurisdiction of the court continues until the order expires but action regarding the personal protection order after the respondent's eighteenth birthday shall not be subject to this chapter.

(4) This section does not apply if the juvenile is sentenced to the jurisdiction of the department of corrections.

(5) As used in this chapter, "child", "juvenile", "minor", or any other term signifying a person under the age of 18 applies to a person 18 years of age or older concerning whom proceedings are commenced in the court under section 2 of this chapter and over whom the court has continuing jurisdiction pursuant to subsections (1) and (3).

Sec. 2c. The court may issue an order authorizing a peace officer or other person designated by the court to apprehend a juvenile who is absent without leave from an institution or facility to which he or she was committed under section 18 of this chapter, has violated probation, has failed to appear for a hearing on a petition charging a violation of section 2 of this chapter or is alleged to have violated a personal protection order issued under section 2(h) of this chapter. The order shall set forth specifically the identity of the juvenile sought and the house, building, or other location or place where there is probable cause to believe the juvenile is to be found. A person who interferes with the lawful attempt to execute an order issued under this section 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.

Sec. 14. (1) Any local police officer, sheriff or deputy sheriff, state police officer, county agent or probation officer of any court of record may, without the order of the court, immediately take into custody any child who is found violating any law or ordinance, or whose surroundings are such as to endanger his or her health, morals, or welfare, or who is violating or has violated a personal protection order issued pursuant to section 2(h) by the court under section 2950 or 2950a of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.2950 and 600.2950a. If such an officer or county agent takes a child coming within the provisions of this chapter into custody, he or she shall immediately attempt to notify the parent or parents, guardian, or custodian. While awaiting the arrival of the parent or parents, guardian, or custodian, a child under the age of 17 years taken into custody under the provisions of this chapter shall not be held in any detention facility unless the child is completely isolated so as to prevent any verbal, visual, or physical contact with any adult prisoner. Unless the child requires immediate detention as provided for in this act, the officer shall accept the written promise of the parent or parents, guardian, or custodian, to bring the child to the court at a time fixed therein. The child shall then be released to the custody of the parent or parents, guardian, or custodian.

(2) If a child is not released under subsection (1), the child and his or her parents, guardian, or custodian, if they can be located, shall immediately be brought before the court for a preliminary hearing on the status of the child, and an order signed by a judge of probate or a referee authorizing the filing of a complaint shall be entered or the child shall be released to his or her parent or parents, guardian, or custodian.

(3) If a complaint is authorized under subsection (2), the order shall state where the child is to be placed, pending investigation and hearing, which placement may be in any of the following:

(a) In the home of the child's parent, guardian, or custodian.

(b) If a child is within the court's jurisdiction under section 2(a) of this chapter, in a suitable foster care home subject to the court's supervision. Except as otherwise provided in subsections (4) and (5), if a child is within the court's jurisdiction under section 2(b) of this chapter, the court shall not place a child in a foster care home subject to the court's supervision.

(c) In a child care institution or child placing agency licensed by the state department of social services to receive for care children within the jurisdiction of the court.

(d) In a suitable place of detention.

(4) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (5), if a court is providing at the time of the enactment of this subsection foster care home services subject to the court's supervision to children within section 2(b) of this chapter, the court may continue to provide those services through December 31, 1989. Beginning January 1, 1990, the court shall discontinue providing those services.

(5) If a court located in a county with a population in excess of 650,000 is providing at the time of the enactment of this subsection foster care home services subject to the court's supervision to children within section 2(b) of this chapter, the court may continue to provide those services through December 31, 1991. Beginning January 1, 1992, the court shall discontinue those services.

Sec. 15. (1) In the case of a child concerning whom a complaint has been made or a petition has been filed pursuant to this chapter, the court may order the child, pending the hearing, detained in a facility as the court shall designate. The court may release the child, pending the hearing, in the custody of a parent, guardian, or custodian, to be brought before the court at the time designated. As used in this subsection, "petition" includes all of the following:

- (a) Petition.
- (b) Supplemental petition.
- (c) Petition for revocation of probation.
- (d) Supplemental petition alleging a violation of a personal protection order.

(2) Custody, pending hearing, is limited to the following children:

- (a) Those whose home conditions make immediate removal necessary.
- (b) Those who have a record of unexcused failures to appear at juvenile court proceedings.
- (c) Those who have run away from home.
- (d) Those who have failed to remain in a detention or nonsecure facility or placement in violation of a court order.
- (e) Those whose offenses are so serious that release would endanger public safety.
- (f) Those who have allegedly violated a personal protection order and for whom it appears there is a substantial likelihood of retaliation or continued violation.

(3) A child taken into custody pursuant to section 2(a)(2) to (4) of this chapter or subsection (2)(c) shall not be detained in any secure facility designed to physically restrict the movements and activities of alleged or adjudicated juvenile offenders unless the court finds that the child willfully violated a court order and the court finds, after a hearing and on the record, that there is not a less restrictive alternative more appropriate to the needs of the child. This subsection does not apply to a child who is under the jurisdiction of the court pursuant to section 2(a)(1) of this chapter or a child who is not less than 17 years of age and who is under the jurisdiction of the court pursuant to a supplemental petition under section 2(h) of this chapter.

(4) A child taken into custody pursuant to section 2(b) of this chapter or subsection (2)(a) shall not be detained in any secure facility designed to physically restrict the movements and activities of alleged or adjudicated juvenile offenders or in a cell or other secure area of any secure facility designed to incarcerate adults.

(5) A child taken into custody pursuant to section 2(a)(2) to (4) of this chapter or subsection (2)(c) shall not be detained in a cell or other secure area of any secure facility designed to incarcerate adults unless either of the following applies:

(a) A child is under the jurisdiction of the court pursuant to section 2(a)(1) of this chapter for an offense which, if committed by an adult, would be a felony.

(b) A child is not less than 17 years of age and is under the jurisdiction of the court pursuant to a supplemental petition under section 2(h) of this chapter.

Sec. 17. (1) The court may conduct a hearing other than a criminal hearing in an informal manner. The court shall require stenographic notes or another transcript to be taken of the hearing. The court shall adjourn a hearing or grant a continuance regarding a case under section 2(b) of this chapter only for good cause with factual findings on the record and not solely upon stipulation of counsel or for the convenience of a party. In addition to a factual finding of good cause, the court shall not adjourn the hearing or grant a continuance unless 1 of the following is also true:

(a) The motion for the adjournment or continuance is made in writing not less than 14 days before the hearing.

(b) The court grants the adjournment or continuance upon its own motion after taking into consideration the child's best interests. An adjournment or continuance granted under this subdivision shall not last more than 28 days unless the court states on the record the specific reasons why a longer adjournment or continuance is necessary.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, in a hearing other than a criminal trial under this chapter, a person interested in the hearing may demand a jury of 6 individuals, or the court, on its own motion, may order a jury of 6 individuals to try the case. In a proceeding under section 2(h) of this chapter, a jury shall not be demanded or ordered on a supplemental petition alleging a violation of a personal protection order. In a criminal trial, a jury may be demanded as provided by law. The jury shall be summoned and impaneled in accordance with chapter 13 of the revised judiciary act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.1300 to 600.1376, and, in the case of a criminal trial, as provided in chapter VIII of the code of criminal procedure, 1927 PA 175, MCL 768.1 to 768.36.

(3) A parent, guardian, or other custodian of a juvenile held under this chapter has the right to give bond or other security for the appearance of the juvenile at the hearing of the case.

(4) The prosecuting attorney shall appear for the people when requested by the court, and in a proceeding under section 2(a)(1) of this chapter, the prosecuting attorney shall appear if the proceeding requires a hearing and the taking of testimony.

(5) In a proceeding under section 2(b) of this chapter, upon request of the family independence agency or an agent of the family independence agency under contract with the family independence agency, the prosecuting attorney shall serve as a legal consultant to the family independence agency or its agent at all stages of the proceeding. If in a proceeding under section 2(b) of this chapter the prosecuting attorney does not appear on behalf of the family independence agency or its agent, the family independence agency may contract with an attorney of its choice for legal representation.

(6) A member of a local foster care review board established under 1984 PA 422, MCL 722.131 to 722.139a, shall be admitted to a hearing under subsection (1).

(7) Upon motion of a party or a victim, the court may close the hearing of a case brought under this chapter to members of the general public during the testimony of a juvenile witness or the victim if the court finds that closing the hearing is necessary to protect the welfare of the juvenile witness or the victim. In determining whether closing the hearing is necessary to protect the welfare of the juvenile witness or the victim, the court shall consider the following:

- (a) The age of the juvenile witness or the victim.
- (b) The nature of the proceeding.
- (c) The desire of the juvenile witness, of the witness's family or guardian, or of the victim to have the testimony taken in a room closed to the public.

(8) As used in subsection (7), "juvenile witness" does not include a juvenile against whom a proceeding is brought under section 2(a)(1) of this chapter.

Sec. 17c. (1) In a proceeding under section 2(a) or (d) of this chapter or a proceeding regarding a supplemental petition alleging a violation of a personal protection order under section 2(h) of this chapter, the court shall advise the child that the child has a right to an attorney at each stage of the proceeding.

(2) In a proceeding under section 2(a) or (d) of this chapter, the court shall appoint an attorney to represent the child if 1 or more of the following apply:

- (a) The child's parent refuses or fails to appear and participate in the proceedings.
- (b) The child's parent is the complainant or victim.
- (c) The child and those responsible for his or her support are financially unable to employ an attorney and the child does not waive his or her right to an attorney.
- (d) Those responsible for the child's support refuse or neglect to employ an attorney for the child and the child does not waive his or her right to an attorney.
- (e) The court determines that the best interests of the child or the public require appointment.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, in a proceeding under section 2(a) or (d) of this chapter, the child may waive his or her right to an attorney. The waiver by a child shall be made in open court, on the record, and shall not be made unless the court finds on the record that the waiver was voluntarily and understandingly made. The child may not waive his or her right to an attorney if the child's parent or guardian ad litem objects or if the appointment is made pursuant to subsection (2)(e).

(4) In a proceeding under section 2(b) or (c) of this chapter, the court shall advise the respondent at the respondent's first court appearance of all of the following:

- (a) The right to an attorney at each stage of the proceeding.
- (b) The right to a court-appointed attorney if the respondent is financially unable to employ an attorney.
- (c) If the respondent is not represented by an attorney, the right to request and receive a court-appointed attorney at a later proceeding.

(5) If it appears to the court in a proceeding under section 2(b) or (c) of this chapter that the respondent wants an attorney and is financially unable to retain an attorney, the court shall appoint an attorney to represent the respondent.

(6) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, in a proceeding under section 2(b) or (c) of this chapter, the respondent may waive his or her right to an attorney. A respondent who is a minor may not waive his or her right to an attorney if the respondent's parent or guardian ad litem objects.

(7) In a proceeding under section 2(b) or (c) of this chapter, the court shall appoint an attorney to represent the child. The child shall not waive the assistance of an attorney. The appointed attorney shall observe and, dependent upon the child's age and capability, interview the child. If the child is placed in foster care, the attorney shall, before representing the child in each subsequent proceeding or hearing, review the agency case file and consult with the foster parents and the caseworker. The child's attorney shall be present at all hearings concerning the child and shall not substitute counsel unless the court approves.

(8) If an attorney is appointed for a party under this section, the court may enter an order assessing attorney costs against the party or the person responsible for the support of that party. An order assessing attorney costs may be enforced through contempt proceedings.

(9) An attorney appointed by the court under this section shall serve until discharged by the court. If the child's case was petitioned under section 2(b) of this chapter, the court shall not discharge the attorney for the child as long as the child is subject to the jurisdiction, control, or supervision of the court, or of the Michigan children's institute or other agency, unless the court discharges the attorney for good cause shown on the record. If the child remains subject to the jurisdiction, control, or supervision of the court, or the Michigan children's institute or other agency, the court shall immediately appoint another attorney to represent the child.

Sec. 18. (1) If the court finds that a juvenile concerning whom a petition is filed is not within this chapter, the court shall enter an order dismissing the petition. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (10), if the court finds that a juvenile is within this chapter, the court may enter any of the following orders of disposition that are appropriate for the welfare of the juvenile and society in view of the facts proven and ascertained:

(a) Warn the juvenile or the juvenile's parents, guardian, or custodian and, except as provided in subsection (7), dismiss the petition.

(b) Place the juvenile on probation, or under supervision in the juvenile's own home or in the home of an adult who is related to the juvenile. As used in this subdivision, "related" means being a parent, grandparent, brother, sister, stepparent, stepsister, stepbrother, uncle, or aunt by marriage, blood, or adoption. The court shall order the terms and conditions of probation or supervision, including reasonable rules for the conduct of the parents, guardian, or custodian, if any, as the court determines necessary for the physical, mental, or moral well-being and behavior of the juvenile.

(c) If a juvenile is within the court's jurisdiction under section 2(a) of this chapter, or under section 2(h) of this chapter for a supplemental petition, place the juvenile in a suitable foster care home subject to the court's supervision. If a juvenile is within the court's jurisdiction under section 2(b) of this chapter, the court shall not place a juvenile in a foster care home subject to the court's supervision.

(d) Place the juvenile in or commit the juvenile to a private institution or agency approved or licensed by the department of consumer and industry services for the care of juveniles of similar age, sex, and characteristics.

(e) Commit the juvenile to a public institution, county facility, institution operated as an agency of the court or county, or agency authorized by law to receive juveniles of similar age, sex, and characteristics. If a child is not less than 17 years of age and is in violation of a personal protection order, the court may commit the child to a county jail within the adult prisoner population. In a placement under subdivision (d) or a commitment under this subdivision, except to a state institution, the religious affiliation of the juvenile shall be protected by placement or commitment to a private child-placing or child-caring agency or institution, if available. In every order of commitment under this subdivision to a state institution or agency described in the youth rehabilitation services act, 1974 PA 150, MCL 803.301 to 803.309, or in 1935 PA 220, MCL 400.201 to 400.214, the court shall name the superintendent of the institution to which the juvenile is committed as a special guardian to receive benefits due the juvenile from the government of the United States, and the benefits shall be used to the extent necessary to pay for the portions of the cost of care in the institution that the parent or parents are found unable to pay.

(f) Provide the juvenile with medical, dental, surgical, or other health care, in a local hospital if available, or elsewhere, maintaining as much as possible a local physician-patient relationship, and with clothing and other incidental items as the court considers necessary.

(g) Order the parents, guardian, custodian, or any other person to refrain from continuing conduct that the court determines has caused or tended to cause the juvenile to come within or to remain under this chapter, or that obstructs placement or commitment of the juvenile pursuant to an order under this section.

(h) Appoint a guardian under section 424 of the revised probate code, 1978 PA 642, MCL 700.424, pursuant to a petition filed with the court by a person interested in the welfare of the juvenile. If the court appoints a guardian pursuant to this subdivision, it may enter an order dismissing the petition under this chapter.

(i) Order the juvenile to engage in community service.

(j) If the court finds that a juvenile has violated a municipal ordinance or a state or federal law, order the juvenile to pay a civil fine in the amount of the civil or penal fine provided by the ordinance or law. Money collected from fines levied under this subsection shall be distributed as provided in section 29 of this chapter.

(k) Order the juvenile to pay court costs. Money collected from costs ordered under this subsection shall be distributed as provided in section 29 of this chapter.

(l) If a juvenile is within the court's jurisdiction under section 2(a)(1) of this chapter, order the juvenile's parent or guardian to personally participate in treatment reasonably available in the parent's or guardian's location.

(m) If a juvenile is within the court's jurisdiction under section 2(a)(1) of this chapter, place the juvenile in and order the juvenile to complete satisfactorily a program of training in a juvenile boot camp established by the family

independence agency under the juvenile boot camp act, 1996 PA 263, MCL 400.1301 to 400.1309, as provided in that act. Upon receiving a report of satisfactory completion of the program from the family independence agency, the court shall authorize the juvenile's release from placement in the juvenile boot camp. Following satisfactory completion of the juvenile boot camp program, the juvenile shall complete an additional period of not less than 120 days or more than 180 days of intensive supervised community reintegration in the juvenile's local community. To place a juvenile in a juvenile boot camp program, the court shall determine all of the following:

- (i) Placement in a juvenile boot camp will benefit the juvenile.
- (ii) The juvenile is physically able to participate in the program.
- (iii) The juvenile does not appear to have any mental handicap that would prevent participation in the program.
- (iv) The juvenile will not be a danger to other juveniles in the boot camp.
- (v) There is an opening in a juvenile boot camp program.

(n) If the court entered a judgment of conviction under section 2d of this chapter, enter any disposition under this section or, if the court determines that the best interests of the public would be served, impose any sentence upon the juvenile that could be imposed upon an adult convicted of the offense for which the juvenile was convicted. If the juvenile is convicted of a violation or conspiracy to commit a violation of section 7401(2)(a)(i) or 7403(2)(a)(i) of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.7401 and 333.7403, the court may impose the alternative sentence permitted under those sections if the court determines that the best interests of the public would be served. The court may delay imposing a sentence of imprisonment under this subdivision for a period not longer than the period during which the court has jurisdiction over the juvenile under this chapter by entering an order of disposition delaying imposition of sentence and placing the juvenile on probation upon the terms and conditions it considers appropriate, including any disposition under this section. If the court delays imposing sentence under this section, section 18i of this chapter applies. If the court imposes sentence, it shall enter a judgment of sentence. If the court imposes a sentence of imprisonment, the juvenile shall receive credit against the sentence for time served before sentencing. In determining whether to enter an order of disposition or impose a sentence under this subdivision, the court shall consider all of the following factors, giving greater weight to the seriousness of the offense and the juvenile's prior record:

(i) The seriousness of the offense in terms of community protection, including, but not limited to, the existence of any aggravating factors recognized by the sentencing guidelines, the use of a firearm or other dangerous weapon, and the impact on any victim.

(ii) The culpability of the juvenile in committing the offense, including, but not limited to, the level of the juvenile's participation in planning and carrying out the offense and the existence of any aggravating or mitigating factors recognized by the sentencing guidelines.

(iii) The juvenile's prior record of delinquency including, but not limited to, any record of detention, any police record, any school record, or any other evidence indicating prior delinquent behavior.

(iv) The juvenile's programming history, including, but not limited to, the juvenile's past willingness to participate meaningfully in available programming.

(v) The adequacy of the punishment or programming available in the juvenile justice system.

(vi) The dispositional options available for the juvenile.

(2) An order of disposition placing a juvenile in or committing a juvenile to care outside of the juvenile's own home and under state or court supervision shall contain a provision for reimbursement by the juvenile, parent, guardian, or custodian to the court for the cost of care or service. The order shall be reasonable, taking into account both the income and resources of the juvenile, parent, guardian, or custodian. The amount may be based upon the guidelines and model schedule created under subsection (6). If the juvenile is receiving an adoption support subsidy under section 115j(4) of the social welfare act, 1939 PA 280, MCL 400.115j, the amount shall not exceed the amount of the support subsidy. The reimbursement provision applies during the entire period the juvenile remains in care outside of the juvenile's own home and under state or court supervision, unless the juvenile is in the permanent custody of the court. The court shall provide for the collection of all amounts ordered to be reimbursed, and the money collected shall be accounted for and reported to the county board of commissioners. Collections to cover delinquent accounts or to pay the balance due on reimbursement orders may be made after a juvenile is released or discharged from care outside the juvenile's own home and under state or court supervision. Twenty-five percent of all amounts collected pursuant to an order entered under this subsection shall be credited to the appropriate fund of the county to offset the administrative cost of collections. The balance of all amounts collected under an order entered under this subsection shall be divided in the same ratio in which the county, state, and federal government participate in the cost of care outside the juvenile's own home and under state or court supervision. The court may also collect benefits paid for the cost of care of a court ward from the government of the United States. Money collected for juveniles placed with or committed to the family independence agency shall be accounted for and reported on an individual juvenile basis. In cases of delinquent accounts, the court may also enter an order to intercept state or federal tax refunds of a juvenile, parent, guardian, or custodian and initiate the necessary offset proceedings in order to recover the cost of care or service. The court shall send to the person who is the subject of the intercept order advance written notice of the proposed offset. The notice shall include notice of the

opportunity to contest the offset on the grounds that the intercept is not proper because of a mistake of fact concerning the amount of the delinquency or the identity of the person subject to the order. The court shall provide for the prompt reimbursement of an amount withheld in error or an amount found to exceed the delinquent amount.

(3) An order of disposition placing a juvenile in the juvenile's own home under subsection (1)(b) may contain a provision for reimbursement by the juvenile, parent, guardian, or custodian to the court for the cost of service. If an order is entered under this subsection, an amount due shall be determined and treated in the same manner provided for an order entered under subsection (2).

(4) An order directed to a parent or a person other than the juvenile is not effective and binding on the parent or other person unless opportunity for hearing is given pursuant to issuance of summons or notice as provided in sections 12 and 13 of this chapter, and until a copy of the order, bearing the seal of the court, is served on the parent or other person as provided in section 13 of this chapter.

(5) If the court appoints an attorney to represent a juvenile, parent, guardian, or custodian, the court may require in an order entered under this section that the juvenile, parent, guardian, or custodian reimburse the court for attorney fees.

(6) The office of the state court administrator, under the supervision and direction of the supreme court and in consultation with the family independence agency and the Michigan probate judges association, shall create guidelines and a model schedule that may be used by the court in determining the ability of the juvenile, parent, guardian, or custodian to pay for care and any costs of service ordered under subsection (2) or (3). The guidelines and model schedule shall take into account both the income and resources of the juvenile, parent, guardian, or custodian.

(7) If the court finds that a juvenile comes under section 30 of this chapter, the court shall order the juvenile or the juvenile's parent to pay restitution as provided in sections 30 and 31 of this chapter and in sections 44 and 45 of the crime victim's rights act, 1985 PA 87, MCL 780.794 and 780.795.

(8) If the court imposes restitution as a condition of probation, the court shall require the juvenile to do either of the following as an additional condition of probation:

(a) Engage in community service or, with the victim's consent, perform services for the victim.

(b) Seek and maintain paid employment and pay restitution to the victim from the earnings of that employment.

(9) If the court finds that the juvenile is in intentional default of the payment of restitution, a court may, as provided in section 31 of this chapter, revoke or alter the terms and conditions of probation for nonpayment of restitution. If a juvenile who is ordered to engage in community service intentionally refuses to perform the required community service, the court may revoke or alter the terms and conditions of probation.

(10) For the purposes of this subsection and subsection (11), "juvenile offense" means that term as defined in section 1a of 1925 PA 289, MCL 28.241a. The court shall not enter an order of disposition for a juvenile offense until the court has examined the court file and has determined that the juvenile's fingerprints have been taken as required by section 3 of 1925 PA 289, MCL 28.243. If a juvenile has not had his or her fingerprints taken, the court shall do either of the following:

(a) Order the juvenile to submit himself or herself to the police agency that arrested or obtained the warrant for the arrest of the juvenile so the juvenile's fingerprints can be taken.

(b) Order the juvenile committed to the custody of the sheriff for the taking of the juvenile's fingerprints.

(11) Upon disposition or dismissal of a juvenile offense, the clerk of the court entering the disposition or dismissal shall immediately advise the department of state police of the disposition or dismissal on forms approved by the state court administrator. The report to the department of state police shall include information as to the finding of the judge or jury and a summary of the disposition imposed.

(12) If the court enters an order of disposition based on an act that is a juvenile offense as defined in section 1 of 1989 PA 196, MCL 780.901, the court shall order the juvenile to pay the assessment as provided in that act. If the court enters a judgment of conviction under section 2d of this chapter for an offense that is a felony, serious misdemeanor, or specified misdemeanor as defined in section 1 of 1989 PA 196, MCL 780.901, the court shall order the juvenile to pay the assessment as provided in that act.

(13) If the court has entered an order of disposition for a listed offense as defined in section 2 of the sex offenders registration act, 1994 PA 295, MCL 28.722, the court or the family independence agency shall register the juvenile or accept the juvenile's registration as provided in the sex offenders registration act, 1994 PA 295, MCL 28.721 to 28.732.

(14) If the court enters an order of disposition placing a juvenile in a juvenile boot camp program and the court receives from the family independence agency a report that the juvenile has failed to perform satisfactorily in the program or a report that the juvenile does not meet the program's requirements or is medically unable to participate in the program for more than 25 days or a report that there is not an opening in a juvenile boot camp program, the court shall release the juvenile from placement in the juvenile boot camp and enter an alternative order of disposition. A juvenile shall not be placed in a juvenile boot camp pursuant to an order of disposition more than once, except that a juvenile returned to the court for a medical condition or because there was not an opening in a juvenile boot camp

program may be placed again in the juvenile boot camp program after the medical condition is corrected or an opening becomes available in a juvenile boot camp program.

(15) The court shall not impose a sentence of imprisonment in the county jail under subsection (1)(n) unless the present county jail facility for the imprisonment of the juvenile would meet all requirements under federal law and regulations for housing juveniles, and the court shall not impose the sentence until it consults with the sheriff to determine when the sentence will begin to ensure that space will be available for the juvenile.

(16) In a proceeding under section 2(h) of this chapter, this section shall only apply to a disposition for a violation of a personal protection order and subsequent proceedings.

Sec. 26. The court shall have the power to punish for contempt of court under chapter 17 of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.1701 to 600.1745, any person who willfully violates, neglects, or refuses to obey and perform any order or process the court has made or issued to enforce this chapter.

Enacting section 1. Sections 2, 2a, 2c, 14, 15, 17, 17c, 18, and 26 of chapter XIIA of 1939 PA 288, MCL 712A.2, 712A.2a, 712A.2c, 712A.14, 712A.15, 712A.17, 712A.17c, 712A.18, and 712A.26, as amended by this amendatory act, take effect March 1, 1999.

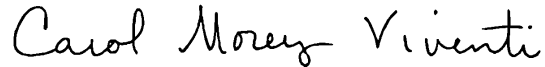
Enacting section 2. This amendatory act does not take effect unless all of the following bills of the 89th Legislature are enacted into law:

- (a) Senate Bill No. 866.
- (b) Senate Bill No. 874.
- (c) House Bill No. 5567.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.



Clerk of the House of Representatives.



Secretary of the Senate.

Approved _____

Governor.