



**ANALYSIS** 

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Senate Bills 1175 and 1176 (as reported without amendment)

Sponsor: Senator Rick Jones (S.B. 1175) Senator Mike Shirkey (S.B. 1176)

Committee: Judiciary

## **CONTENT**

Senate Bill 1175 would amend the Public Health Code to include synthetic equivalents of marihuana in the penalties for the manufacture, creation, or delivery of marihuana or possession with intent to manufacture, create, or deliver marihuana.

The Code prohibits a person from manufacturing, creating, delivering, or possessing with intent to manufacture, create, or deliver certain controlled substances. Penalties for a violation vary, depending on the substance and/or the amount of the substance. A violation involving marihuana or a mixture containing marihuana is punishable as shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Amount of Marihuana or Marihuana	Max.	Max.	
Mixture	Sentence a)	Fine a)	
At least 45 kilograms or at least 200 plants	15 years	\$10 million	
At least 5 but less than 45 kilograms or at least 20 but fewer than 200 plants	7 years	\$500,000	
Less than 5 kilograms or fewer than 20 plants	4 years	\$20,000	
a) Maximum penalty is imprisonment and/or fine			

Under the bill, those penalties also would apply for a violation involving synthetic equivalents of the substances contained in the plant, or in the resinous extractives of cannabis and synthetic substances, derivatives, and their isomers with similar chemical structure or pharmacological activity.

Senate Bill 1176 would amend the Code of Criminal Procedure to include references to synthetic equivalents of marihuana in the sentencing guidelines designations for delivery or manufacture of marihuana. Under the Code, violations for delivery or manufacture of marihuana are listed in the sentencing guidelines as shown in Table 2.

Under the bill, each of those sentencing quidelines designations would include delivery or manufacture of marihuana or certain synthetic equivalents.

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Table 2

Marihuana Offense	Felony Class &	Statutory
	Category	Max. Sentence
Delivery or manufacture of 45 or more	C- controlled substance	15 years
kilograms		
Delivery or manufacture of 5 or more,	D- controlled substance	7 years
but less than 45 kilograms		
Delivery or manufacture of less than 5		
kilograms or 20 plants	F- controlled substance	4 years

Senate Bill 1176 is tie-barred to Senate Bill 1175.

MCL 333.7401 (S.B. 1175) 777.13m (S.B. 1176) Legislative Analyst: Patrick Affholter

## **FISCAL IMPACT**

Senate Bill 1175 could have a negative fiscal impact on State and local government. More felony arrests and convictions could increase resource demands on law enforcement, court systems, community supervision, jails, and correctional facilities. The average cost to State government for felony probation supervision is approximately \$3,024 per probationer per year. For any increase in prison intakes, in the short term, the marginal cost to State government would be approximately \$3,764 per prisoner per year. In the long term, if the increased intake of prisoners increased the total prisoner population enough to require the Department of Corrections to open a housing unit or an entire facility, the marginal cost to State government would be approximately \$34,550 per prisoner per year. Any associated increase in fine revenue would be dedicated to public libraries.

<u>Senate Bill 1176</u> would have no fiscal impact on local government and an indeterminate fiscal impact on the State, in light of the Michigan Supreme Court's July 2015 opinion in *People v. Lockridge* (in which the Court struck down portions of the sentencing guidelines law). According to one interpretation of that decision, the sentencing guidelines are advisory for all cases. This means that the addition to the guidelines under the bill would not be compulsory for the sentencing judge. As penalties for felony convictions vary, the fiscal impact of any given felony conviction would depend on judicial decisions.

Date Completed: 11-30-16 Fiscal Analyst: Ryan Bergan

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