



**Senate Fiscal Agency**  
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BILL



ANALYSIS

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House Bill 5010 (as passed by the House)  
Sponsor: Representative Diana Farrington  
House Committee: Law and Justice  
Senate Committee: Judiciary

Date Completed: 4-9-18

### **CONTENT**

**The bill would amend the Code of Criminal Procedure to allow an indictment for armed robbery to be filed within 10 years after the offense was committed, or, if the offense were reported within one year after its commission and the offense were committed by an unknown individual, within 10 years after the individual was identified.**

The Code prescribes the time frame in which an indictment for a crime must be found and filed. (This is commonly referred to as the "statute of limitations".) Except as provided for specific offenses, an indictment may be filed within six years after the crime is committed.

An indictment for kidnapping, extortion, assault with intent to commit murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, or first-degree home invasion may be filed within 10 years after the offense is committed, or, if the offense is reported to a police agency within one year after its commission and the individual who committed the offense is unknown, within 10 years after the individual is identified. ("Identified" means the individual's legal name is known.)

The bill also would allow an indictment for armed robbery to be found and filed within the time frame described above.

The bill would take effect 90 days after its enactment.

MCL 767.24

Legislative Analyst: Jeff Mann

### **FISCAL IMPACT**

The bill could have a negative fiscal impact on the State and local government. Extending the statute of limitations for armed robbery could allow more people to be charged with violations. 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 is approximately \$3,764 per prisoner per year. Any associated increase in fine revenue would increase funding to public libraries.

Fiscal Analyst: Ryan Bergan

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