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BILL



ANALYSIS

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House Bill 5852 (Substitute S-1)
Sponsor: Representative Joseph Bellino
House Committee: Appropriations
Senate Committee: Judiciary

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CONTENT

The bill would amend the Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards Act to do the following:

- Beginning January 1, 2020, require an individual seeking to become a licensed law enforcement officer, tribal law enforcement officer, fire arson investigator, or private college security officer to complete active violence response training.**
- Require the Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards (MCOLES) to promulgate rules establishing minimum standards for active violence response training.**
- Beginning January 1, 2020, require an individual licensed as a law enforcement officer, tribal law enforcement officer, fire arson investigator, or private college security officer to complete active violence response training.**

The bill would take effect 90 days after its enactment.

Sections 9, 9b, 9c, and 9d of the Act govern the licensure of the following categories of law enforcement officers, respectively: law enforcement officers except individuals to whom Sections 9a (sheriffs) through 9d apply, Michigan tribal law enforcement officers authorized to enforce State law, fire arson investigators from fire departments within local units of government, and private college security officers. Employment of each category of law enforcement officer is subject to the licensing requirements and procedures of its respective section. Under the bill, employment also would be subject to the requirements of Section 9e, which the bill would add.

In addition, Sections 9, 9b, 9c, and 9d require MCOLES to promulgate rules governing licensing standards and procedures pertaining to training requirements, among other things. Under the bill, rules promulgated for training requirements would be subject to Section 9e.

Beginning January 1, 2020, under Section 9e, an individual seeking to become licensed under Section 9, 9b, 9c, or 9d would have to complete active violence response training that emphasized coordinated tactical response to rapidly developing incidents in which intentional physical injury or death to a specific population occurred through the use of conventional or unconventional weapons and tactics. The Commission would have to promulgate rules establishing the minimum standards for the active violence response training.

Beginning January 1, 2020, an individual who was licensed under Section 9, 9b, 9c, or 9d would have to complete the active violence response training.

FISCAL IMPACT

The bill would result in training costs to the State or local government, or both. Though the bill does not specify how the costs of the proposed training would be shared, if at all, between MCOLES and local law enforcement, MCOLES estimates that the statewide cost of training new hires to law enforcement in active violence response would be approximately \$141,000 annually, from 30 training sessions held yearly at 20 regional training academies, at a cost of \$4,700 each. The costs of training all 18,500 currently licensed law enforcement individuals, as the bill would require beginning January 1, 2020, is estimated by MCOLES to be \$2.8 million.

Fiscal Analyst: Bruce Baker

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