Bill and Description	Details	Other States with similar programs
Senate Bill 251 Utilize a 'consent calendar' for juveniles	Alternative process for handling juvenile cases when relevant parties agree to it	Michigan, Utah, Washington, Maine
Senate Bill 933 Limit revocation time served for technical violations	<ul> <li>For individuals who commit a technical violation while on probation</li> <li>Revocation time capped at 30 days for first five violations</li> <li>Does not include new crimes committed while on probation</li> </ul>	Utah, Alabama, Idaho, Mississippi, Kansas, Missouri, Georgia, Pennsylvania, Hawaii, Oklahoma, Alabama, North Carolina
Senate Bill 935 Initiate incentives for parole and probation agents	<ul> <li>Give agents and supervisors some 'skin in the game'; incentives for their departments to keep individuals out of prison</li> <li>Is included in MDOC budget</li> </ul>	Utah, Alabama, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Kentucky, Ohio, South Carolina, Illinois, Kansas, Texas
Senate Bill 948 and 949 Update the Swift and Sure Sanctions Program	<ul> <li>Would reclassify Swift and Sure court as a specialty court</li> <li>Prohibit judges from departing from the grid of prescribed penalties</li> <li>Add support services in the most populous counties in order to institute a Swift and Sure program</li> </ul>	Oregon, Hawaii, Georgia
Senate Bill 934 Authorize judges to grant 'goodtime'	Allows a judge to shorten an individual's term of probation as a result of good behavior	Utah, Mississippi, Oregan, South Dakota, Kansas, Missouri, Delaware, Arkansas, Kentucky, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Arizona
Senate Bill 945 Separate housing for 18- 22 year old inmates	<ul> <li>Allow for a tailored program to serve the unique needs of young people.</li> <li>Will encourage better outcomes for individuals who are high risk for future incarceration</li> </ul>	North Carolina, New York, Connecticut
Senate Bill 947 Replace the term 'GED' with 'H.S. Equivalency'	<ul> <li>Technical in nature</li> <li>Would allow any provider or program to be used to educate the prison population rather than exclusively the GED, which is a brand in itself.</li> </ul>	
Senate Bill 940 Encourage partnerships beneficial for prison services and streamline access to prisons for volunteers	<ul> <li>Faith-based volunteers willing to work to reform inmates are often excluded from doing so</li> <li>Each prison vets its own volunteers</li> <li>Other states allow volunteers to sign up online to be reviewed for access to all state detention facilities</li> </ul>	Washington, Ohio, Florida, Maine, more
Senate Bill 939 Request Parole board to issue quarterly report	Parole board would track trends and reasons for denials of parole so that MDOC may work to improve services.	New York, Massachusetts, Arkansas

Senate Bill 689 Create county bed program	<ul> <li>Would only apply to prisoners who qualify based upon risk level</li> <li>Counties would have to volunteer to participate in this program</li> <li>This is something we currently do in MI</li> <li>Senator Booher has already introduced the bill</li> </ul>	New York, Massachusetts, Arkansas
Senate Bill 937 Define recidivism throughout Michigan Compiled Law	<ul> <li>Standardizes the definition of recidivism in the Michigan Corrections Code</li> <li>Criminal Justice Policy Commission recommended definition includes: re-arrest recidivism, re-conviction recidivism, and reincarceration recidivism in prison or jail of an individual within three (3) and five (5) years of their release from incarceration, or placement on probation, or conviction, whichever is later.</li> <li>More bills necessary to clarify the definition throughout the MCL</li> </ul>	Most states in US have a standard definition
Senate Bill 938 Collect criminal justice data	<ul> <li>Allows for identification of areas of success/need for improvement</li> <li>Categories to include:         <ul> <li>Recidivism by offense type</li> <li>Recidivism rates by risk level</li> <li>Recidivism rates by rearrest, reconviction, reincarceration</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Texas
Senate Bill 941 Expedite medical commutation hearings	<ul> <li>Would shorten time allowances after governor has requested inquiry/recommended release</li> <li>This could take the timeframe from as many as 420 days down to 100 days or less.</li> </ul>	
Senate Bill 932 Institute the Parole Sanctions Certainty Program	<ul> <li>Allow parolees the same opportunities as probationers (Swift and Sure Sanctions) to engage in a system of sanctions that will assist them in successfully completing their parole</li> <li>Is provided for in the MDOC budget</li> </ul>	Ohio
Senate Bills 943 and 944 Remove parole absconders from DHHS benefits and create communication between MDOC and DHHS	Would create communication between     DHHS and MDOC so paroles who run from     the law would not be eligible for benefits     while on the run	
Senate Concurrent Resolution 30 Ask that the governor change the name of the DOC to Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	Illustrate the intention to place a focus on successful reintegration of inmates into society	Texas, California, Ohio

Senate Bill 936 Create Recidivism	Provides for the use of evidence-based practices to reduce recidivism in the State of
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Reduction Act	Michigan
	Would serve the needs of youngest victims
	of crimes by allowing the assessment centers
Senate Bill 942	to be eligible for the crime victim's rights
Allow allocation of Crime	fund.
Victims Fund money into	Young assault victims are likely future
child assessment centers	offenders
	Money would be set aside for qualifying
Senate Bill 946	employers when they hire parolees
Provide a grant for	Would complement the 'CTE Village
employers who hire	Program'
probationers or parolees	Modeled after federal program