



Senate Fiscal Agency
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BILL ANALYSIS



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Senate Bills 692, 693, and 694 (Substitute S-2)
Senate Bills 695 and 728 (Substitute S-1)
Sponsor: Senator Sam Singh (S.B. 692 & S.B. 695)
Senator Veronica Klinefelt (S.B. 693)
Senator Mary Cavanagh (S.B. 694)
Senator Kevin Hertel (S.B. 728)
Committee: Oversight

CONTENT

Senate Bill 692 (S-2) would enact the "Camp Licensing Act" to do the following:

- Prohibit an individual or legal entity from operating a camp without a license and prescribe a \$120 license application fee.
- Prescribe licensure requirements for camps.
- Specify that the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs (LARA) would be responsible for the licensing and regulatory matters of adult residential camps and the Department of Lifelong Education, Advancement, and Potential (MiLEAP) would be responsible for all youth camps.
- Require LARA and MiLEAP to promulgate rules for the care and supervision of adult and youth campers, respectively, and specify the parameters of such rules.
- Require MiLEAP to seek input from certain individuals that would be affected by the implementation of the rules described above and specify that LARA would have to review and consider proposed changes.
- Prescribe the procedures for the inspection of a camp, including the inspection of a camp at least once every two-years.
- Allow LARA and MiLEAP, as applicable, to issue provisional licenses to camps on the basis of a need to overcome a deficiency or because of willful or substantial noncompliance with the Act or promulgated rules.
- Require a camp to orally notify a parent or guardian of a high-risk special investigation, generally an investigation into conditions of child abuse or neglect, within 24-hours after the camp received notice of the investigation.
- Prescribe the procedure for LARA or MiLEAP, as applicable, to revoke, refuse an application for, or deny a license and specify an appeal process for a licensee or applicant.
- Create the Camp Licensing Fund within the MiLEAP.
- Require a licensee, licensee designee, administrator, or program director of a camp to undergo a criminal background check as a condition of licensure.
- Require camps to conduct background checks on any staff members prior to unsupervised contact with a camper.
- Require the Michigan State Police (MSP) to retain all camp submitted fingerprints in an automated notification system and require the MSP to immediately notify MiLEAP and the applicable camp of a notification of a crime.
- Provide certain civil and criminal liability immunity for an individual who acted in good faith and made a report, cooperated in an investigation, or assisted in the Act's requirements.
- Prescribe misdemeanor and felony penalties for making a false report that resulted in a high-risk special investigation.
- Prohibit individuals who have been involved in child abuse or child neglect cases from being present at a camp.

- Require a parent or guardian of a camper to preauthorize emergency care.
- Prescribe a misdemeanor penalty for a violation of the Act and prohibit a violator from having connection with a camp for at least five years.

Senate Bill 693 (S-2) would amend the Code of Criminal Procedure to include sentencing guidelines for the felony penalty proposed by Senate Bill 692.

Senate Bill 694 (S-1) would amend the childcare licensing Act to delete references to the licensure of children's camps and repeal Section 17a of the Act, which governs the use of an inhaler or epinephrine auto-injector by a child at a children's camp.

Senate Bill 695 (S-1) would amend the Adult Foster Care Facilities Licensing Act to do the following:

- Delete licensure requirements for adult foster camps, youth camps, and camps.
- Create the Adult Foster Care Licensing Fee Fund within MiLEAP and prescribe the Fund's use.

Senate Bill 728 (S-1) would amend the Child Protection Law to specify that a person responsible for a child's health or welfare would include an owner, operator, volunteer, or employee of a camp under the "Camp Licensing Act" proposed by Senate Bill 692 (S-2). The Law generally requires mandatory reporters, such as medical professionals, to report to the Department of Health and Human Services suspected instances of child abuse and neglect perpetrated by a person responsible for a child's health or welfare.

Senate Bill 693, Senate Bill 694, Senate Bill 695, and Senate Bill 728 are tie-barred to Senate Bill 692. Each bill would take effect September 1, 2025.

MCL 777.15g (S.B. 693)
722.111 et al. (S.B. 694)
400.703 (S.B. 695)
722.622 (S.B. 728)

BRIEF RATIONALE

Generally, Public Act 116 of 1973 requires LARA to regulate the licensing of childcare organizations, including children's camps and campsites. In December 2022, the Auditor General released a performance audit on camp licensing. The audit indicated a need for more extensive background checks, standardized licensure fees, improved inspection processes, and the creation of clear statutory authority for camp governance. In April 2023, LARA responded with a plan to comply with audit recommendations, and it has been suggested that legislation be enacted to codify them.

Legislative Analyst: Eleni Lionas

FISCAL IMPACT

MiLEAP & LARA

Under Senate Bill 692 (S-2), MiLEAP would be required to promulgate rules pertaining to the care and supervision of youth campers and LARA would be required to do the same for adult campers. There are existing rules pertaining to camps. It is likely that existing appropriations would be sufficient to accomplish this task; however, additional costs could be incurred if the developed rules were to require either Department to undertake significant new responsibilities.

The bill would require MiLEAP to provide consultation to camps and provide assistance, training, and education upon request "within fiscal limitations". It is unclear to what extent this training would require additional resources. It is possible that one or more additional full-time equivalents would be required to manage MiLEAP's consulting obligations under the bill.

The bill also would create the Child Care Licensing Fund. Each individual or entity seeking a temporary or renewal license under the bill would have to pay a fee of \$120 per year. Currently, the fee for an adult foster care camp is \$200 per year while the fee for a child care camp is \$100 or \$200, dependent on its capacity. These fees would be deposited in the new Child Care Licensing Fund. Funds remaining at the close of the fiscal year would not lapse to the General Fund.

The bill would not require MiLEAP and LARA to undertake significant new duties associated with the licensing of camps; however, the Departments likely will incur administrative and staffing costs associated with the transition and changes to revenue allocation.

MSP

The provisions under the bill that would require a camp licensee applicant, a new licensee, licensee designee, administrator, or program director to undergo a fingerprint-based criminal history background check and other staff members who would have unsupervised contact with campers to undergo a background check via the Internet Criminal History Access Tool (ICHAT) would result in costs of \$43.25 for each fingerprint-based background check and \$10 for each ICHAT background check, both of which are administered by the MSP. The bill would allow the MSP to charge a licensee or applicant the \$43.25 cost for each fingerprint-based background check. Not included in this cost is the allowance for a local law enforcement agency to charge a fee for the physical taking and submission of prints, which can vary by agency. A camp would be required to pay for the \$10 ICHAT background checks but would be permitted to pass along the cost to a staff member or applicant.

Corrections

The bills' criminal penalties could have a negative fiscal impact on the State and local government. Violations of Senate Bill 692 (S-2) would be punishable as misdemeanors and felonies of different severity. More misdemeanor and felony arrests and convictions could increase resource demands on law enforcement, court systems, community supervision, jails, and correctional facilities. Misdemeanor convictions could increase county jail and local probation supervision costs, which vary by jurisdiction and are thus indeterminate. Based on 2022 data, the average cost to State government for felony probation supervision is approximately \$4,800 per probationer per year. For any increase in prison intakes the average annual cost of housing a prisoner in a State correctional facility is an estimated \$45,700. Per diem rates for housing a prisoner in a State correctional facility range from \$98 to \$192 per day, depending on the security level of the facility. Additionally, any associated fine revenue would increase funding to public libraries.

Date Completed: 5-16-24

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This analysis was prepared by nonpartisan Senate staff for use by the Senate in its deliberations and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.