

## PROHIBIT INTIMIDATION OF OR INTERFERENCE WITH ELECTION WORKERS

Phone: (517) 373-8080  
<http://www.house.mi.gov/hfa>

House Bills 4129 and 4130 (proposed H-1 substitutes)

Sponsor: Rep. Kara Hope

Committee: Elections

Complete to 9-19-23

Analysis available at  
<http://www.legislature.mi.gov>

### SUMMARY:

House Bills 4129 and 4130 would make it illegal to intimidate an election official or otherwise prevent election officials from performing their duties.

**House Bill 4129** would add a new section to the Michigan Election Law to provide that an individual who prevents an *election official* from performing their duties in conducting an election or who *intimidates* an election official because of their status as an election official with the specific intent to interfere with the official's duties is guilty of a crime.

*Election official* would mean a public officer, public employee, election inspector, member of the Board of State Canvassers, member of a board of county canvassers, member of an absent voter counting board, county clerk, or city or township clerk who has a duty to perform in connection with an election conducted under the Michigan Election Law.

*Intimidate* would mean a willful course of conduct involving harassment of another individual that is intended to cause the individual to fear physical injury, that would cause a reasonable individual to fear physical injury, and actually causes the individual to fear physical injury. It would not include constitutionally protected activity or conduct that serves a legitimate purpose.

The bill's provisions would not apply to any constitutionally protected activity, such as reporting, protesting, lobbying, advocacy, or other activities intended to inform or influence on matters of public interest or concern.

A first violation of these provisions would be a misdemeanor punishable by up to 93 days' imprisonment or a fine of \$500, or both. A second violation would be a misdemeanor punishable by up to one year's imprisonment or a fine of \$1,000, or both. A third or subsequent violation would be a felony punishable by up to five years' imprisonment or a fine of up to \$1,000, or both, as provided under section 935 of the act.

Proposed MCL 168.931b

**House Bill 4130** would amend the sentencing guidelines chapter of the Code of Criminal Procedure to incorporate the proposed new felonies of intimidating an election official and preventing an election official from performing their duties. Under the bill, a third or

subsequent offense would be a Class E felony against the public trust punishable by a statutory maximum of five years.

The bill is tie-barred to HB 4129, which means it could not go into effect unless HB 4129 were also enacted.

MCL 777.11d

**FISCAL IMPACT:**

**House Bill 4129** would have an indeterminate fiscal impact on the state and on local units of government. The number of convictions that would result under provisions of the bill is not known. Violations could be either misdemeanors or felonies, depending on the circumstances. First and second offenses would be misdemeanors and third and subsequent offenses would be felonies. New misdemeanor convictions would increase costs related to county jails and/or local misdemeanor probation supervision. Costs of local incarceration in county jails and local misdemeanor probation supervision, and how those costs are financed, vary by jurisdiction. New felony convictions would result in increased costs related to state prisons and state probation supervision. In fiscal year 2022, the average cost of prison incarceration in a state facility was roughly \$47,900 per prisoner, a figure that includes various fixed administrative and operational costs. State costs for parole and felony probation supervision averaged about \$5,000 per supervised offender in the same year. Those costs are financed with state general fund/general purpose revenue. The fiscal impact on local court systems would depend on how provisions of the bill affected court caseloads and related administrative costs. It is difficult to project the actual fiscal impact to courts due to variables such as law enforcement practices, prosecutorial practices, judicial discretion, case types, and complexity of cases. Any increase in penal fine revenue would increase funding for public and county law libraries, which are the constitutionally designated recipients of those revenues.

**House Bill 4130** is a companion bill to HB 4129 and amends sentencing guidelines to include third or subsequent offenses of intimidating an election official or preventing an election official from performing their duties as felonies. The bill would not have a direct fiscal impact on the state or on local units of government.

Legislative Analyst: Holly Kuhn  
Fiscal Analysts: Robin Risko  
Michael Crossen

---

■ This analysis was prepared by nonpartisan House Fiscal Agency staff for use by House members in their deliberations and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.