

# Legislative Analysis



## PROHIBIT BUMP STOCKS

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

**Senate Bill 942 as passed by the Senate**

**Sponsor: Sen. Dayna Polehanki**

**House Committee: Government Operations**

**Senate Committee: Civil Rights, Judiciary, and Public Safety**

**Complete to 12-18-24**

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

## SUMMARY:

Senate Bill 942 would amend the Michigan Penal Code to prohibit the manufacture, sale, offer for sale, or possession of a **bump stock**. A violation would be a felony punishable by imprisonment for up to five years or a fine of up to \$2,500, or both.

**Bump stock** would mean a device that allows a semiautomatic firearm to shoot more than one shot with a single pull of the trigger by harnessing the recoil energy of the semiautomatic firearm to which the device is affixed so that the trigger resets and continues firing without additional physical manipulation of the trigger by the shooter.

MCL 750.224

## FISCAL IMPACT:

The bill 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 would be felonies, and new felony convictions would result in increased costs related to state prisons and state probation supervision. In fiscal year 2023, the average cost of prison incarceration in a state facility was roughly \$49,000 per prisoner, a figure that includes various fixed administrative and operational costs. State costs for parole and felony probation supervision averaged about \$5,400 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.

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