



Senate Fiscal Agency  
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## BILL ANALYSIS



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Senate Bill 71 (as introduced 2-11-25)  
Sponsor: Senator John Damoose  
Committee: Civil Rights, Judiciary, and Public Safety

Date Completed: 2-19-25

**CONTENT**

**The bill would amend the Michigan Penal Code to prohibit an individual from intentionally and without permission entering or remaining on the premises of the Mackinac Bridge.**

Specifically, the Code prescribes a felony punishable by up to four years' imprisonment or a maximum fine of \$2,500, or both, to a person who intentionally and without permission enters or remains on premises or structures that are designated as key facilities. Generally, key facilities must be fully enclosed by a physical barrier, such as a water barrier preventing pedestrian access, and have conspicuous signage posted against entry. Under the Code, "key facility" means one or more of the following:

- A chemical manufacturing facility.
- A refinery.
- An electric utility facility.
- A water intake structure or water treatment facility.
- A natural gas utility facility.
- Gasoline, propane, liquid natural gas, or other fuel terminal or storage facility.
- A transportation facility, including a port, railroad switching yard, or trucking terminal.
- A pulp or paper manufacturing facility.
- A pharmaceutical manufacturing facility.
- A hazardous waste storage, treatment, or disposal facility.
- A telecommunications facility, including a central office or cellular telephone tower site.

The bill would include the Mackinac Bridge as a key facility.

MCL 750.552c

Legislative Analyst: Eleni Lionas

**FISCAL IMPACT**

The bill would have a small indeterminate fiscal impact on the State. The bill would impose a penalty of up to four years in prison and/or a fine of up to \$2,500 for entering and remaining on the premises of the Mackinac Bridge. The number of people that violated the law would likely be very small. If fines were imposed as opposed to prison time, this could have a positive fiscal impact on the State through the increased revenue. If prison time were imposed as opposed to a fine, this would have a negative fiscal impact on the State, through increased incarceration costs. If a prison sentence and a fine were imposed, it would likely have a negative fiscal impact as the cost of incarceration would outweigh the revenue from the fine.

The bill would have an indeterminate but likely negative fiscal impact on the State and local governments. New felony arrests and convictions under the bill could increase resource demands on law enforcement, court systems, community supervision, jails, and correctional

facilities; however, it is unknown how many people would be prosecuted under provisions of the bill. The average cost to State government for felony probation supervision is approximately \$5,600 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 \$48,700. Per diem rates range from \$100 to \$431 per day (average per diem is \$135), depending on the security level of the facility. Any associated increase in fine revenue would increase funding to public libraries.

Fiscal Analyst: Bobby Canell  
Joe Carrasco, Jr.

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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.