

# Legislative Analysis



## ELECTION-RELATED FORGERY; SIGNING A PETITION WITH MULTIPLE NAMES

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

House Bill 5992 as enacted  
Public Act 620 of 2018  
Sponsor: Rep. Steve Marino

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

House Bill 6107 as enacted  
Public Act 650 of 2018  
Sponsor: Rep. Kimberly LaSata

House Bill 6108 as enacted  
Public Act 661 of 2018  
Sponsor: Rep. Jim Lilly

House Committee: Elections and Ethics  
Senate Committee: Elections and Government Reform  
Complete to 2-12-19

### SUMMARY:

**House Bill 5992** adds a section to the Michigan Election Law to provide that, except as otherwise provided in the Law, a person who knowingly does either of the following for any purpose under the Election Law is guilty of forgery:

- Makes, files, or otherwise publishes a false document with the intent to defraud.
- Makes, files, or otherwise publishes a document that contains false signatures with the intent to defraud.

MCL 168.933a

**House Bill 6107** amends six sections of the Michigan Election Law to prohibit individuals from certain actions regarding the signing of nominating petitions (including nominating petitions for school board candidates), qualifying petitions, petitions to form a new political party, and recall petitions. It also adds a section prohibiting those same actions regarding initiative petitions proposing a constitutional amendment, initiation of legislation, or a referendum of legislation proposed by initiative petition. (The document types will be referred to collectively as *petitions* in this summary.)

Under the bill, any of the actions below is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of up to \$500 or imprisonment for up to 93 days, or both:

- Signing a petition with a name other than one's own.
- Making a false statement in a certificate on a petition.
- If not a circulator, signing a petition as a circulator.
- Signing as a circulator a name other than one's own.

The bill also makes the action of signing a petition with multiple names a felony.

Signatures violating these rules are invalid and cannot be counted.

The bill also amends the information required on an affidavit of identity. It removes the candidate's ward and precinct, the years of residence in the state and county, and a statement that the candidate either is or is not using his or her birth name. Additionally, the bill requires the affidavit to include the office of the title sought and a statement that the candidate meets the constitutional and statutory qualifications for the office sought.

If the Board of State Canvassers determines that a person knowingly and intentionally signed a nominating petition with multiple names, it may disqualify signatures and/or candidates who committed, aided, abetted, or knowingly allowed the violation. Certain individuals knowing of the violation and failing to report it are also guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of up to \$500 or imprisonment for up to 93 days, or both.

MCL 168.303 et al.

**House Bill 6108** incorporates the signing of any of the types of petitions with multiple names into the sentencing guidelines chapter in the Code of Criminal Procedure. Under the bill, signing multiple names on a petition is a Class E felony offense against the public trust punishable by a statutory maximum of 5 years.

MCL 777.11d

The bills took effect December 28, 2018.

#### **BRIEF DISCUSSION:**

According to committee testimony, the bills were initiated in response to a recent Michigan Supreme Court case—*People v Pinkney*<sup>1</sup>—in which the court held that the current Election Law forgery offense is an inoperative penalty provision that does not create a substantive offense of election law forgery. In other words, the court held that, while the Law currently includes a penalty for forgery, it does not define the offense itself.

Accordingly, the bill sponsors worked with the Secretary of State's office to define the offense in HB 5992, and to address other, related perceived holes in the Election Law, in HBs 6107 and 6108.

#### **FISCAL IMPACT:**

House Bill 5992 would have an indeterminate fiscal impact on the state and on local units of government that would depend on the number of individuals convicted of forgery under its provisions. According to Section 937 of the Michigan Election Law, any person found guilty of forgery will be punished by a fine of up to \$1,000 or by imprisonment for up to 5 years, or both, in the discretion of the court. In fiscal year 2017, the average cost of prison incarceration in a state facility was roughly \$37,000 per prisoner per year, a figure that includes various fixed administrative and operational costs. State costs for parole and felony probation supervision averaged about \$3,600 per supervised offender in the same year. The fiscal impact on local court systems would depend on how provisions of the bill affected caseloads and related

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<sup>1</sup> *People v Pinkney*, 501 Mich 259 (2018); [https://www.herald-palladium.com/news/local/state-supreme-court-tosses-pinkney-forgery-conviction/article\\_ac5f676e-4fca-5bce-b0af-381a45d0e253.html](https://www.herald-palladium.com/news/local/state-supreme-court-tosses-pinkney-forgery-conviction/article_ac5f676e-4fca-5bce-b0af-381a45d0e253.html)

administrative costs. Any increase in penal fine revenues would increase funding for local libraries, which are the constitutionally designated recipients of those revenues.

House Bill 6107 would have an indeterminate fiscal impact on the state and on local units of government. The number of persons that might be convicted under provisions of the bill is unknown. New felony convictions would result in increased costs related to state prisons and state probation/parole supervision. (See the above paragraph for the costs related to imprisonment in Michigan.)

House Bill 6108 amends sentencing guidelines and would not have a direct fiscal impact on the state or on local units of government.

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■ 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.