

(m) “Generator” means a person whose act or process produces liquid industrial waste.

(n) “Liquid industrial waste” means any brine, by-product, industrial wastewater, leachate, off-specification commercial chemical product, sludge, sanitary sewer clean-out residue, storm sewer clean-out residue, grease trap clean-out residue, spill residue, used oil, or other liquid waste that is produced by, is incident to, or results from industrial, commercial, or governmental activity or any other activity or enterprise determined to be liquid by method 9095 (paint filter liquids test) as described in “Test methods for evaluating solid wastes, physical/chemical methods,” United States environmental protection agency publication no. SW-846, and which is discarded. Liquid industrial waste does not include any of the following:

(i) Hazardous waste regulated and required to be manifested under part 111.

(ii) Septage waste regulated under part 117.

(iii) Medical waste regulated under part 138 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.13801 to 333.13831.

(iv) A discharge to the waters of the state in accordance with a permit, order, or rule under part 31.

(v) A liquid generated by a household.

(vi) A liquid regulated under 1982 PA 239, MCL 287.651 to 287.683.

(vii) Material managed in accordance with section 12102a.

324.12102 Definitions; M to V.

Sec. 12102. As used in this part:

(a) “Manifest” means either of the following:

(i) A form and instructions approved by the department used for identifying the quantity, composition, origin, routing, or destination of liquid industrial waste during its transportation from the point of generation to the point of disposal, treatment, storage, or reclamation.

(ii) For shipments of liquid industrial waste that are not generated or transported to a disposal facility, treatment facility, storage facility, or reclamation facility in this state, a United States environmental protection agency form number 8700-22 and 8700-22A, or its successor.

(b) “On-site” means on the same geographically contiguous property, which may be divided by a public or private right-of-way if access is by crossing rather than going along the right-of-way. On-site includes noncontiguous pieces of property owned by the same person but connected by a right-of-way which the owner controls and to which the public does not have access.

(c) “Peace officer” means any law enforcement officer who is trained and certified pursuant to the commission on law enforcement standards act, 1965 PA 203, MCL 28.601 to 28.616, or an officer appointed by the director of the department of state police pursuant to section 6d of 1935 PA 59, MCL 28.6d.

(d) “Publicly owned treatment works” means any entity that treats municipal sewage or industrial waste of a liquid nature that is owned by the state or a municipality, as that term is defined in 33 USC 1362. Publicly owned treatment works include sewers, pipes, or other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a publicly owned treatment works providing treatment.

(e) “Reclamation” means either processing to recover a usable product or regeneration.

(f) “Reclamation facility” means a facility or part of a facility where liquid industrial waste reclamation is conducted.

(g) “Site identification number” means a number that is assigned by the United States environmental protection agency or the department to a generator, transporter, or facility. The department may assign a number to a person or a facility to cover multiple unstaffed sites that generate uniform types of liquid industrial waste.

(h) “Storage” means the containment of liquid industrial waste, on a temporary basis, in a manner that does not constitute disposal of liquid industrial waste.

(i) “Storage facility” means a facility or part of a facility where liquid industrial waste is stored.

(j) “Surface impoundment” means a treatment facility, storage facility, or disposal facility or part of a treatment, storage, or disposal facility that is either a natural topographic depression, a human-made excavation, or a diked area formed primarily of earthen materials. A surface impoundment may be lined with human-made materials designed to hold an accumulation of liquid waste or waste containing free liquids. Surface impoundments include, but are not limited to, holding, storage, settling, aeration pits, ponds, and lagoons. Surface impoundment does not include an injection well.

(k) “Tank” means a stationary device designed to contain an accumulation of liquid industrial waste that is constructed primarily of nonearthen materials such as wood, concrete, steel, or plastic to provide structural support.

(l) “Transportation” means the movement of liquid industrial waste by air, rail, public or private roadway, or water.

(m) “Transporter” means a person engaged in the off-site transportation of liquid industrial waste by air, rail, public roadway, or water.

(n) “Treatment” means any method, technique, or process, including neutralization, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any liquid industrial waste, to neutralize the waste, or to render the waste safer to transport, store, or dispose of, amenable to recovery, amenable to storage, or reduced in volume.

(o) “Treatment facility” means a facility or part of a facility at which liquid industrial waste undergoes treatment.

(p) “Used oil” means any oil that has been refined from crude oil, or any synthetic oil, that has been used and that, as a result of the use, is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities.

(q) “Vehicle” means a transport vehicle as defined by 49 CFR 171.8.

324.12102a Materials not specified as liquid industrial wastes.

Sec. 12102a. The following materials are not liquid industrial wastes when managed as specified:

(a) A material that is used or reused as an effective substitute for commercial products or returned to the original process, if the material does not require reclamation prior to use or reuse, is not directly burned to recover energy or used to produce a fuel, and is not applied to the land or used in products applied to the land.

(b) A used oil that is directly burned to recover energy or used to produce a fuel if all of the following requirements are met:

(i) The material meets the used oil specifications of R 299.9809(1)(f) of the Michigan administrative code.

(ii) The material contains no greater than 2 ppm polychlorinated biphenyls.

(iii) The material has a minimum energy content of 17,000 BTU/lb.

(iv) The material is expressly authorized as a used oil fuel source, regulated under part 55, or, in another state, regulated under a similar air pollution control authority.

(c) A liquid fully contained inside a manufactured article, until the liquid is removed or the manufactured equipment is discarded, at which point it becomes subject to this part.

(d) A liquid waste sample transported for testing to determine its characteristics or composition. The sample becomes subject to this part when discarded.

(e) A liquid that is not regulated under part 615 that is generated in the drilling, operation, maintenance, or closure of a well, or other drilling operation, including the installation of cathodic protection or directional drilling, if either of the following applies:

(i) The liquid is left in place at the point of generation in compliance with part 31, 201, or 213.

(ii) The liquid is transported off-site from a location that is not a known facility as defined in section 20101, and all of the following occur:

(A) The disposal complies with applicable provisions of part 31 or 115.

(B) The disposal is not to a surface water.

(C) The landowner of the disposal site has authorized the disposal.

(f) A liquid vegetable or animal fat oil that is transported directly to a producer of biofuels for the purpose of converting the oil to biofuel.

(g) A liquid or a sludge and associated liquid authorized to be applied to land under part 31 or 115.

(h) A liquid residue remaining in a container after pouring, pumping, aspirating, or another practice commonly employed to remove liquids has been utilized, if not more than 1 inch of residue remains on the bottom, or, for containers less than or equal to 110 gallons in size, not more than 3% by weight of residue remains in the container; or, for containers greater than 110 gallons in size, not more than 0.3% by weight of residue remains in the container. The liquid residue becomes subject to this part when discarded.

(i) A residual amount of liquid remaining in a container and generated as a result of transportation of a solid waste in that container.

(j) A liquid brine authorized for use as dust and ice control regulated under parts 31 and 615.

(k) Food processing residuals as defined in section 11503, or site-separated material or source-separated material approved by the department under part 115, that, to produce biogas, will be decomposed in a controlled manner under anaerobic conditions using a closed system that complies with part 55.

(l) A liquid approved by the director for use as a biofuel in energy production in compliance with part 55 that is not speculatively accumulated and that is transported directly to the burner of the biofuel.

324.12103 Generator; duties.

Sec. 12103. (1) A generator shall do all of the following:

(a) Characterize the waste in accordance with section 12101(n) and the requirements of part 111 and rules promulgated under that part, and maintain records of the characterization.

(b) Obtain and utilize, when needed for transportation, a site identification number. Until October 1, 2011, the department shall assess a site identification number user charge of \$50.00 for each site identification number it issues. The department shall not issue a site identification number under this subdivision unless the site identification number user charge and the tax identification number for the person applying for the site identification number have been received. Money collected under this subdivision shall be forwarded to

the state treasurer for deposit into the environmental pollution prevention fund created in section 11130 and credited to the hazardous waste and liquid industrial waste users account created in section 11130(5).

(c) If transporting liquid industrial waste, other than the generator's own waste, by public roadway, engage, employ, or contract for the transportation only with a transporter registered and permitted under the hazardous materials transportation act, 1998 PA 138, MCL 29.471 to 29.480.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this part, utilize and retain a separate manifest for each shipment of liquid industrial waste transported to a designated facility. The department may authorize the use of a consolidated manifest for waste loads that are multiple pickups of uniform types of wastes that constitute a single shipment of waste. If a consolidated manifest is authorized by the department and utilized by a generator, a receipt shall be obtained from the transporter documenting the transporter's company name, driver's signature, date of pickup, type and quantity of waste accepted from the generator, the consolidated manifest number, and the designated facility. A generator of brine may complete a single manifest per transporter of brine, per disposal well, each month.

(e) Submit a copy of the manifest to the department by the tenth day after the end of the month in which a load of waste is transported.

(f) Certify that at the time the transporter picks up liquid industrial waste the information contained on the manifest is factual by signing the manifest. This certification is to be by the generator or his or her authorized representative.

(g) Provide to the transporter the signed copies of the manifest to accompany the liquid industrial waste to the designated facility.

(h) If a copy of the manifest, with a handwritten signature of the owner or operator of the designated facility or his or her authorized representative, is not received within 35 days after the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter, contact the transporter or owner or operator of the designated facility, or both, to determine the status of the waste.

(i) Submit an exception report to the department if a copy of the manifest is not received with the handwritten signature of the owner or operator of the designated facility or his or her authorized representative within 45 days after the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter. The exception report shall include both of the following:

(i) A legible copy of the manifest for which the generator does not have confirmation of delivery.

(ii) A cover letter signed by the generator explaining the efforts taken to locate the waste and the results of those efforts.

(2) A generator who operates an on-site reclamation facility, treatment facility, or disposal facility shall keep records of all liquid waste produced and reclaimed, treated, or disposed of at his or her facility.

(3) A generator shall retain all records required pursuant to this part for a period of at least 3 years, and shall make those records readily available for review and inspection by the department or a peace officer. The retention period required by this subsection is automatically extended during the course of any unresolved enforcement action regarding the regulated activity or as otherwise required by the department.

(4) A generator transporting its own waste in quantities of 55 gallons or less is not subject to manifest requirements if all of the following conditions are met:

(a) The waste is accompanied by a record showing the source and quantity of the waste and the designated facility where the waste is being transported.

(b) The generator obtains a signature from the designated facility acknowledging receipt of the waste and provides a copy of the record of shipment to the designated facility.

(c) The generator retains a copy of the record of shipment as part of the generator records.

324.12105 Registered and permitted transporter; generator; exemptions.

Sec. 12105. (1) A transporter is subject to the registration and permitting requirements of the hazardous materials transportation act, 1998 PA 138, MCL 29.471 to 29.480. A transporter registered and permitted under that act and licensed under part 117 shall comply with all of the following:

(a) All registration and permitting requirements of the hazardous materials transportation act, 1998 PA 138, MCL 29.471 to 29.480, and licensing requirements of this part and part 117 shall be met.

(b) Septage waste or liquid industrial waste transported in a vehicle managed under part 117 and this part shall not be disposed of on land.

(c) All waste, including septage waste, transported in a vehicle managed under part 117 and this part, shall be manifested pursuant to the requirements of sections 12103, 12109, and 12112.

(d) In addition to the requirements of this part and part 117, the words “Land Application Prohibited”, in a minimum of 2-inch letters, shall be affixed in a conspicuous location and visible on both sides of the vehicle used to transport waste under part 117 and this part.

(2) A generator, subject to the reporting requirements under part C of title XIV of the public health service act, 42 USC 300h to 300h-8, and regulations promulgated under that act, who transports brine, generated on property he or she owns or holds an interest in, to the generator’s own disposal well is exempt from the provisions of this part regarding manifests.

324.12107 Vehicles; copy of registration and permit to be carried; closing or covering of vehicles; cleaning and decontamination; applicability of subsection (3) to vehicle transporting brine.

Sec. 12107. (1) A vehicle used to transport liquid industrial waste by public roadway shall carry a copy of the registration and permit issued in accordance with the hazardous materials transportation act, 1998 PA 138, MCL 29.471 to 29.480, and shall produce it upon request of the department or peace officer.

(2) All vehicles and containers used to transport liquid industrial waste shall be closed or covered to prevent the escape of liquid industrial waste. The outside of all vehicles, containers, and accessory equipment shall be kept free of liquid industrial waste and its residue.

(3) To avoid cross-contamination, all portions of a vehicle or equipment that have been in contact with liquid industrial waste shall be cleaned and decontaminated before the transport of any products, incompatible waste, hazardous waste regulated under part 111, or other material. Before the transport of liquid industrial waste, all portions of a vehicle or equipment shall be cleaned and decontaminated, as necessary, of any hazardous waste regulated under part 111. A transporter who owns or legally controls a vehicle or equipment shall maintain as part of the transporter’s records documentation that before its use for the transportation of any products, incompatible waste, hazardous waste regulated under part 111, or other material, the vehicle or equipment was decontaminated. This subsection does not apply to a vehicle if brine was transported in the vehicle and the next load transported in the vehicle is brine for disposal or well drilling or production purposes, oil or other hydrocarbons produced from

an oil or gas well, or water or other fluids to be used in activities regulated under part 615 or the rules, orders, or instructions under that part.

324.12111 Incidents threatening public health, safety, and welfare, or environment; duties of generator, transporter, or owner or operator of facility; exemptions.

Sec. 12111. (1) If a fire, explosion, or discharge of liquid industrial waste occurs that could threaten the public health, safety, and welfare, or the environment, or when a generator, transporter, or owner or operator of a designated facility first has knowledge that a spill has reached surface water or groundwater, the generator, transporter, or owner or operator of the designated facility shall take appropriate immediate action to protect the public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment, including notification of local authorities and the pollution emergency alerting system using the telephone number 800-292-4706, unless the incident is reported under another state law.

(2) The generator, transporter, or owner or operator of a designated facility shall, within 30 days, prepare and maintain as part of his or her records a written report documenting the incident and the response action taken, including any supporting analytical data and cleanup activities. The report shall be provided to the department upon request. Both the initial notification, as appropriate, and the report shall include all of the following information:

- (a) The name and telephone number of the person reporting the incident.
- (b) The name, address, telephone number, and identification number of the generator, transporter, or designated facility.
- (c) The date, time, and type of incident.
- (d) The name and quantity of waste involved and discharged.
- (e) The extent of injuries, if any.
- (f) The estimated quantity and disposition of recovered materials that resulted from the incident, if any.
- (g) An assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment.
- (h) The response action taken.

(3) Incidents occurring in connection with activities regulated under part 615 or the rules, orders, or instructions under that part or regulated under part C of title XIV of the public health service act, 42 USC 300h to 300h-8, or the regulations promulgated under that act are exempt from the requirements of this section.

324.12112 Facilities accepting liquid industrial waste; duties of owner or operator.

Sec. 12112. (1) Except as provided in section 12103(4), the owner or operator of a facility that accepts liquid industrial waste shall accept delivery of waste at the designated facility only if delivery is accompanied by a manifest or consolidated manifest properly certified by the generator and the transporter and the facility is the destination indicated on the manifest. The facility owner or operator shall do all of the following:

- (a) Obtain and utilize a site identification number either assigned from the United States environmental protection agency or the department. Until October 1, 2011, the department shall assess a site identification number user charge of \$50.00 for each site identification number it issues. The department shall not issue a site identification number under this subdivision unless the site identification number user charge and the tax identification number for the person applying for the site identification number have been received. Money collected under this subdivision shall be forwarded to the state treasurer for deposit into

the environmental pollution prevention fund created in section 11130 and credited to the hazardous waste and liquid industrial waste users account created in section 11130(5).

(b) Certify on the manifest receipt of the liquid industrial waste by completing the facility section of the manifest and returning a signed copy of the manifest to the department within a period of 10 days after the end of the month for all liquid industrial waste received within the month.

(c) Return a signed copy of the manifest to the generator.

(d) Maintain records of the characterization of the waste. Characterization shall be in accordance with the requirements of part 111.

(2) All storage, treatment, and reclamation of liquid industrial waste at the designated facility shall be in either containers or tanks or as otherwise specified in section 12113(5). Storage, treatment, or reclamation regulated under part 615 or the rules, orders, or instructions promulgated under that part, or regulated under part C of title XIV of the public health service act, 42 USC 300h to 300h-8, or the regulations promulgated under that part are exempt from this subsection.

(3) The owner or operator of a designated facility shall not store liquid industrial waste for longer than 1 year unless the liquid industrial waste is being stored for purposes of reclamation and not less than 75% of the cumulative amount, by weight or volume, of each type of liquid industrial waste that is stored on site each calendar year is reclaimed or transferred to a different site for reclamation during that calendar year. The owner or operator of a designated facility shall maintain documentation that demonstrates compliance with this subsection.

(4) The owner or operator of a designated facility shall retain all records required pursuant to this part for a period of at least 3 years and shall make those records readily available for review and inspection by the department or a peace officer. The retention period required by this subsection is automatically extended during the course of any unresolved enforcement action regarding the regulated activity or as required by the department.

324.12113 Treatment, storage, or disposal of liquid industrial waste; requirements.

Sec. 12113. (1) Storage of liquid industrial waste, whether at the location of generation, under the control of the transporter, or at the designated facility, shall be protected from weather, fire, physical damage, and vandals. All vehicles, containers, and tanks used to hold liquid industrial waste shall be closed or covered, except when necessary to add or remove waste, to prevent the escape of liquid industrial waste. The exterior of all vehicles, containers, and tanks used to hold liquid industrial waste shall be kept free of liquid industrial waste and its residue.

(2) Except as otherwise authorized pursuant to this section or other applicable statutes or rules or orders of the department, liquid industrial waste shall be managed to prevent liquid industrial waste from being discharged into the soil, surface water or groundwater, or a drain or sewer, or discharged in violation of part 55.

(3) A person shall treat, store, and dispose of liquid industrial waste in accordance with all applicable statutes and rules and orders of the department.

(4) This part does not prevent a publicly owned treatment works from accepting liquid industrial waste from the premises of a person, and does not prevent a person from engaging, employing, or contracting with a publicly owned treatment works. However, a publicly owned treatment works that receives waste by means of transportation is a designated facility and shall comply with the requirements of section 12112.

(5) A person shall not treat, store, or dispose of liquid industrial waste in a surface impoundment, unless the surface impoundment has a discharge or storage permit authorized under part 31, or, in the case of leachate, is authorized in a permit issued under part 115.

(6) Activities regulated under part 615 or the rules, orders, or instructions under that part or regulated under part C of title XIV of the public health service act, 42 USC 300h to 300h-8, or the regulations promulgated under that act, are exempt from the requirements of this section.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved February 20, 2008.

Filed with Secretary of State February 20, 2008.

[No. 9]

(SB 123)

AN ACT to amend 1982 PA 162, entitled “An act to revise, consolidate, and classify the laws relating to the organization and regulation of certain nonprofit corporations; to prescribe their duties, rights, powers, immunities, and liabilities; to provide for the authorization of foreign nonprofit corporations within this state; to impose certain duties on certain state departments; to prescribe fees; to prescribe penalties for violations of this act; and to repeal certain acts and parts of acts,” by amending sections 106, 133, 141, 143, 151, 404, 405, 407, 413, 421, 441, 446, 451, 521, 525, 901, 1103, and 1144 (MCL 450.2106, 450.2133, 450.2141, 450.2143, 450.2151, 450.2404, 450.2405, 450.2407, 450.2413, 450.2421, 450.2441, 450.2446, 450.2451, 450.2521, 450.2525, 450.2901, 450.3103, and 450.3144), sections 1103 and 1144 as added by 1984 PA 209, and by adding section 406a.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

450.2106 Definitions; C to E.

Sec. 106. (1) “Corporation” or “domestic corporation” means a nonprofit corporation.

(2) “Director” means an individual who is a member of the board of a corporation. The term is synonymous with “trustee” of a corporation or other similar designation.

(3) “Electronic transmission” or “electronically transmitted” means any form of communication that meets all of the following:

(a) It does not directly involve the physical transmission of paper.

(b) It creates a record that may be retained and retrieved by the recipient.

(c) It may be directly reproduced in paper form by the recipient through an automated process.

450.2133 Correction of document; certificate; effective date of corrected document.

Sec. 133. If a document relating to a domestic or foreign corporation filed with the administrator under this act is an inaccurate record of the corporation action referred to in the document or was defectively or erroneously executed, or the document was electronically transmitted and the electronic transmission was defective, the document may be corrected by filing with the administrator a certificate of correction on behalf of the corporation. A certificate entitled “certificate of correction of... (correct title of document and name of

corporation)” shall be signed as provided in this act with respect to the document being corrected and filed with the administrator. The certificate shall set forth the name of the corporation, the date the document to be corrected was filed by the administrator, the provision in the document as corrected or eliminated, and if the execution was defective, the proper execution. The corrected document is effective in its corrected form as of its original filing date except as to a person who relied upon the inaccurate portion of the document and was, as a result of the inaccurate portion of the document, adversely affected by the correction.

450.2141 Taking action without notice and without lapse of prescribed period of time; waiver.

Sec. 141. When, under this act or the articles of incorporation or bylaws of a corporation or by the terms of an agreement or instrument, a corporation or the board or any committee of the board may take action after notice to any person or after lapse of a prescribed period of time, the action may be taken without notice and without lapse of the period of time, if at any time before or after the action is completed the person entitled to notice or to participate in the action to be taken or, in case of a shareholder or member, by the shareholder or member’s attorney-in-fact, submits a signed waiver or a waiver by electronic transmission of the requirements.

450.2143 Giving notice or communication by mail; electronic transmission as written notice.

Sec. 143. (1) When a notice or communication is required or permitted by this act to be given by mail, it shall be mailed, except as otherwise provided in this act, to the person to whom it is directed at the address designated by that person for that purpose or, if none is designated, at that person’s last known address. The notice or communication is given when deposited, with postage prepaid, in a post office or official depository under the exclusive care and custody of the United States postal service. The mailing shall be registered, certified, or other first class mail except where otherwise provided in this act.

(2) When a notice is required or permitted by this act to be given in writing, electronic transmission is written notice.

(3) When a notice or communication is permitted by this act to be transmitted electronically, the notice or communication is given when electronically transmitted to the person entitled to the notice or communication in a manner authorized by the person.

450.2151 Refusal by administrator to file document promptly; notice of refusal to file; refusal or revocation of authorization of foreign corporation to conduct affairs in state; judicial review.

Sec. 151. (1) If the administrator refuses to promptly file a document, other than an annual report, submitted for filing under this act, the administrator shall within 10 days after receipt from the person submitting the document for filing of a written request for the filing of the document give written notice of the refusal to file the document to that person, specifying the reasons for the refusal to file the document. If the document was not originally submitted by electronic transmission, the administrator shall not give the written notice by electronic transmission. The person may seek judicial review of the refusal to file the document pursuant to sections 103, 104, and 106 of the administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.303, 24.304, and 24.306.

(2) If the administrator refuses or revokes the authorization of a foreign corporation to conduct affairs in this state pursuant to this act, the foreign corporation may seek judicial review pursuant to sections 103, 104, and 106 of the administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.303, 24.304, and 24.306.

450.2404 Notice of time, place, and purposes of meeting of shareholders or members; manner; notice of adjourned meeting; attendance at meeting as waiver of notice; participating and voting by remote communication.

Sec. 404. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this act, notice of the time, place, if any, and purposes of a meeting of shareholders or members shall be given in any of the following manners:

(a) By written notice, given personally, by mail, or by electronic transmission, not less than 10 nor more than 60 days before the date of the meeting to each shareholder or member of record entitled to vote at the meeting.

(b) By including the notice, prominently displayed, in a newspaper or other periodical regularly published at least semiannually by or in behalf of the corporation and addressed and mailed, postage prepaid, to a member or shareholder entitled to vote at the meeting not less than 10 nor more than 60 days before the meeting.

(2) If a meeting is adjourned to another time or place, it is not necessary, unless the bylaws otherwise provide, to give notice of the adjourned meeting if the time and place to which the meeting is adjourned are announced at the meeting at which the adjournment is taken. At the adjourned meeting, only business that might have been transacted at the original meeting may be transacted if a notice of the adjourned meeting is not given. If after the adjournment the board fixes a new record date for the adjourned meeting, a notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given to each shareholder or member of record on the new record date entitled to notice under subsection (1).

(3) Attendance of a person at a meeting of shareholders or members, in person or by proxy, constitutes a waiver of objection to lack of notice or defective notice of the meeting, unless the shareholder or member at the beginning of the meeting objects to holding the meeting or transacting business at the meeting.

(4) If a shareholder or member is permitted to participate in and vote at a meeting by remote communication under section 405, the notice described in subsection (1) shall include a description of the means of remote communication by which a shareholder or member may participate.

450.2405 Shareholder or member participation in meeting by conference telephone or other means of remote communication; conditions; participation as presence in person at meeting; participating and voting by remote communication.

Sec. 405. (1) A corporation may provide in its articles of incorporation or in its bylaws for a shareholder's or member's participation in a meeting of shareholders or members by a conference telephone or other means of remote communication by which all persons participating in the meeting may hear each other if all participants are advised of the means of remote communication in use and the names of the participants in the meeting are divulged to all participants.

(2) Participation in a meeting pursuant to this section constitutes presence in person at the meeting.

(3) Unless otherwise restricted by any provisions of the articles of incorporation or bylaws, the board of directors may hold a meeting of shareholders or members conducted solely by means of remote communication.

(4) Subject to any guidelines and procedures adopted by the board of directors, shareholders or members not physically present at a meeting of shareholders or members may

participate in the meeting by means of remote communication and are considered present in person and may vote at the meeting if all of the following are met:

(a) The corporation implements reasonable measures to verify that each person considered present and permitted to vote at the meeting by means of remote communication is a shareholder or member.

(b) The corporation implements reasonable measures to provide each shareholder or member a reasonable opportunity to participate in the meeting and to vote on matters submitted to the shareholders or members, including an opportunity to read or hear the proceedings of the meeting substantially concurrently with the proceedings.

(c) If any shareholder or member votes or takes other action at the meeting by means of remote communication, a record of the vote or other action is maintained by the corporation.

(d) A shareholder or member may be present and vote at an adjourned meeting of the shareholders or members by a means of remote communication if he or she was permitted to be present and vote by that means of remote communication in the original meeting notice given under section 404.

450.2406a Notice by electronic transmission.

Sec. 406a. In addition to any other form of notice to a shareholder or member permitted by the articles of incorporation, the bylaws, or this chapter, any notice given to a shareholder or member by a form of electronic transmission to which the shareholder or member has consented is effective.

450.2407 Taking corporate action without meeting; consent; notice; statement on filed certificate; consent by electronic transmission.

Sec. 407. (1) The articles of incorporation may provide that any action required or permitted by this act to be taken at an annual or special meeting of shareholders or members may be taken without a meeting, without prior notice, and without a vote, if consents in writing, setting forth the action taken, are signed and dated by the holders of outstanding stock or members having not less than the minimum number of votes that would be necessary to authorize or take the action at a meeting at which all shares or members entitled to vote on the action were present and voted. Prompt notice of the taking of the corporate action without a meeting by less than unanimous written consent shall be given to shareholders or members who have not consented in writing.

(2) If an action consented to under this section would have required filing of a certificate under any other section of this act if the action had been voted upon by shareholders or members at a meeting of the shareholders or members, the certificate filed under that other section shall state, in lieu of any statement required by that section concerning a vote of shareholders or members, that both written consent and written notice have been given as provided in this section.

(3) Any action required or permitted by this act to be taken at an annual or special meeting of shareholders or members may be taken without a meeting, without prior notice, and without a vote, if all the shareholders or members entitled to vote on the action consent to the action in writing.

(4) An electronic transmission consenting to an action transmitted by a shareholder or member, or by a person authorized to act for the shareholder or member, is written, signed, and dated for the purposes of this section if the electronic transmission is delivered with information from which the corporation can determine that the electronic transmission was transmitted by the shareholder or member, or by a person authorized to act for the shareholder or member, and the date on which the electronic transmission was transmitted. The

date on which an electronic transmission is transmitted is the date on which the consent was signed for purposes of this section. A consent given by electronic transmission is not delivered until reproduced in paper form and the paper form delivered to the corporation by delivery to its registered office in this state, its principal office in this state, or an officer or agent of the corporation having custody of the book in which proceedings of meetings of shareholders or members are recorded. Delivery to a corporation's registered office shall be made by hand or by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested. Delivery to a corporation's principal office in this state or to an officer or agent of the corporation having custody of the book in which proceedings of meetings of shareholders or members are recorded shall be made by hand, by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, or in any other manner provided in the articles of incorporation or bylaws or by resolution of the board of the corporation.

450.2413 Making and certifying list of shareholders or members entitled to vote at meeting or adjournment; requirements; noncompliance; adjournment of meeting; validity of action taken.

Sec. 413. (1) The officer or agent having charge of the shareholder or membership records of a corporation shall make and certify a complete list of the shareholders or members entitled to vote at a shareholders' or members' meeting or any adjourned shareholders' or members' meeting. The list shall meet all of the following:

(a) Be arranged alphabetically within each class with the address of each member or shareholder and the number of shares held by each shareholder.

(b) Be produced at the time and place of the meeting.

(c) Be open to examination by any shareholder or member during the entire meeting. If the meeting is held solely by means of remote communication, then the list shall be open to the examination of any shareholder or member during the entire meeting by posting the list on a reasonably accessible electronic network, and the information required to access the list shall be provided with the notice of the meeting.

(d) Be prima facie evidence as to who are the shareholders or members entitled to examine the list or to vote at the meeting.

(2) If the requirements of this section have not been complied with, and a shareholder or member present in person or by proxy in good faith challenges the existence of sufficient votes to carry any action at the meeting, the meeting shall be adjourned until the requirements are complied with. Failure to comply with the requirements of this section does not affect the validity of an action taken at the meeting before the making of a challenge under this subsection.

450.2421 Authorizing person to act for shareholder or member by proxy; signature; duration; revocability; methods of granting authority; use of facsimile or reproduction.

Sec. 421. (1) Except as otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation or in a bylaw adopted by the shareholders or members, a shareholder or member entitled to vote at a meeting of shareholders or members or to express consent or dissent without a meeting may authorize other persons to act for the shareholder or member by proxy.

(2) A proxy shall be signed by the shareholder or member or an authorized agent or representative. A proxy is not valid after the expiration of 3 years from its date unless otherwise provided in the proxy.

(3) A proxy is revocable at the pleasure of the shareholder or member executing it, except as otherwise provided in this section and sections 422 and 423.

(4) The authority of the holder of a proxy to act is not revoked by the incompetence or death of the shareholder or member who executed the proxy unless, before the authority is exercised, written notice of an adjudication of the incompetence or death is received by the corporate officer responsible for maintaining the list of shareholders or members.

(5) Without limiting the manner in which a shareholder or member may authorize another person or persons to act for him or her as proxy under subsection (1), each of the following methods constitute a valid means by which a shareholder or member may grant authority to another person to act as proxy:

(a) Delivering a writing to the person authorizing that person to act for the shareholder or member as proxy, executed by the shareholder or member, or by an authorized officer, director, employee, or agent of the shareholder or member, by signing the writing or causing his or her signature to be affixed to the writing by any reasonable means, including, but not limited to, facsimile signature.

(b) Transmitting or authorizing the transmission of a telegram, cablegram, or other means of electronic transmission to the person who will hold the proxy or to a proxy solicitation firm, proxy support service organization, or similar agent fully authorized by the person who will hold the proxy to receive that transmission. Any telegram, cablegram, or other means of electronic transmission must either set forth or be submitted with information from which it can be determined that the telegram, cablegram, or other electronic transmission was authorized by the shareholder or member. If a telegram, cablegram, or other electronic transmission is determined to be valid, the inspectors or, if there are no inspectors, the persons making the determination shall specify the information upon which they relied.

(6) A copy, facsimile telecommunication, or other reliable reproduction of the writing or transmission created under subsection (5) may be substituted or used in lieu of the original writing or transmission for any purpose for which the original writing or transmission could be used, if the copy, facsimile telecommunication, or other reproduction is a complete reproduction of the entire original writing or transmission.

450.2441 Voting generally.

Sec. 441. (1) Each outstanding share or member is entitled to 1 vote on each matter submitted to a vote, unless otherwise provided pursuant to section 303 or 304. A vote may be cast either orally or in writing, unless otherwise provided in the bylaws. In addition, the bylaws may provide for voting by electronic transmission.

(2) When an action, other than the election of directors, is to be taken by vote of the shareholders or members, it shall be authorized by a majority of the votes cast by the holders of shares or members entitled to vote on that action, unless a greater plurality is required by the articles of incorporation or another section of this act. Except as otherwise provided by the articles, directors shall be elected by a plurality of the votes cast at an election.

450.2446 Voting of shares or membership held by joint tenants or tenants in common.

Sec. 446. The vote of shares or a membership held by 2 or more persons as joint tenants or as tenants in common may be cast or voted at a meeting of shareholders or members by any of those persons, unless another joint tenant or tenant in common seeks to vote in person or by proxy. In the latter event, the written agreement, if any, which governs the manner in which the shares or membership shall be voted, controls if presented at the meeting, either physically or by means of electronic transmission. If the agreement is not presented at the meeting, the majority in interest of the joint tenants or tenants in common present

shall control the manner of voting. In the case of a stock corporation, if there is no majority in interest of the joint tenants or tenants in common present, the shares, for the purpose of voting, shall be divided among those joint tenants or tenants in common in accordance with their interest in the shares.

450.2451 Voting for directors.

Sec. 451. The articles of incorporation may provide that a shareholder or member entitled to vote at an election for directors may vote, in person, by proxy, or by electronic transmission, for as many persons as there are directors to be elected and for whose election the shareholder or member has a right to vote, or to cumulate votes by giving 1 candidate as many votes as the number of those directors multiplied by the number of shares held by the shareholder or member, or by distributing the votes of the shareholder or member on the same principle among any number of the candidates.

450.2521 Regular or special meetings of board; location; notice; waiver; participation by means of conference telephone or other remote communication.

Sec. 521. (1) Regular or special meetings of a board may be held either in or outside of this state.

(2) A regular meeting may be held with or without notice as prescribed in the bylaws. A special meeting shall be held upon notice as prescribed in the bylaws. Attendance of a director at a meeting constitutes a waiver of notice of the meeting, except where a director attends a meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened. Neither the business to be transacted at, nor the purpose of, a regular or special meeting need be specified in the notice or waiver of notice of the meeting unless required by the bylaws.

(3) Unless otherwise restricted by the articles of incorporation or bylaws, a member of the board or of a committee designated by the board may participate in a meeting by means of conference telephone or other means of remote communication by which all persons participating in the meeting can communicate with each other. Participation in a meeting pursuant to this subsection constitutes presence in person at the meeting.

450.2525 Taking action without meeting; consent.

Sec. 525. Unless prohibited by the articles of incorporation or bylaws, action required or permitted to be taken under authorization voted at a meeting of the board or a committee of the board may be taken without a meeting if, before or after the action, all members of the board then in office or of the committee consent to the action in writing or by electronic transmission. The written consents shall be filed with the minutes of the proceedings of the board or committee. The consent has the same effect as a vote of the board or committee for all purposes.

450.2901 Report of corporation; distribution to shareholders or members; contents; electronic transmission.

Sec. 901. (1) Each domestic corporation at least once in each year shall cause a report of the corporation for the preceding fiscal year to be made and distributed to each shareholder or member thereof or presented at the annual meeting of shareholders or members, or, if the corporation is organized upon a directorship basis, at the annual meeting of the board. The report shall include the corporation's year-end statement of assets and liabilities, including trust funds, and the principal change in assets and liabilities during the year preceding the

date of the report and, if prepared by the corporation, its source and application of funds and any other information required by this act.

(2) A corporation may distribute the financial report required under subsection (1) electronically, either by electronic transmission of the report or by making the report available for electronic transmission. If the report is distributed electronically under this subsection, the corporation shall provide the report in written form to a shareholder or member on request.

450.3103 Definitions; C to F.

Sec. 1103. (1) “Consumer” means a natural person who acquires, or commits to acquire in the future from the cooperative primarily for consumption, use, or occupancy by the person or the person’s family, any of the goods, services, or facilities furnished by the cooperative.

(2) “Consumer cooperative” means a cooperative the majority of the votes of which are held by consumers, or, in the case of a cooperative which provides residential dwelling units, the majority of the votes of which are held by consumers and the majority of members of which do not have the right of possession or occupancy of dwelling units they do not occupy.

(3) “Cooperative” means a corporation organized on a cooperative basis or similar basis that is provided in law as a criterion for being a cooperative.

(4) “Cooperative basis” means:

(a) That, subject to section 1133, each member has 1 vote, except as provided in this chapter.

(b) That the dividends, if any, paid on member capital do not exceed 8% per year.

(c) That the net savings are distributed as provided in section 1135.

(d) That business is engaged in for the mutual benefit of its members.

(5) “Electronic transmission” or “electronically transmitted” means any form of communication that meets all of the following:

(a) It does not directly involve the physical transmission of paper.

(b) It creates a record that may be retained and retrieved by the recipient.

(c) It may be directly reproduced in paper form by the recipient through an automated process.

(6) “Foreign cooperative” means a corporation organized under laws other than the laws of this state operating on a cooperative basis or a similar basis that is provided in those other laws as a criterion for being a cooperative.

450.3144 Proxies; voting by mail ballot, referendum, or electronic transmission.

Sec. 1144. (1) Notwithstanding section 421, there shall be no proxies unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws authorize use of proxies. If the articles of incorporation or bylaws authorize use of proxies, an individual may not vote more than 5 proxies at any meeting.

(2) The articles or bylaws may provide a method by which members may vote on matters submitted to a vote of members by mail ballot, referendum, or electronic transmission.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved February 29, 2008.

Filed with Secretary of State February 29, 2008.

[No. 10]**(SB 565)**

AN ACT to amend 1931 PA 328, entitled “An act to revise, consolidate, codify, and add to the statutes relating to crimes; to define crimes and prescribe the penalties and remedies; to provide for restitution under certain circumstances; to provide for the competency of evidence at the trial of persons accused of crime; to provide immunity from prosecution for certain witnesses appearing at such trials; and to repeal certain acts and parts of acts inconsistent with or contravening any of the provisions of this act,” by amending sections 110 and 111 (MCL 750.110 and 750.111), section 110 as amended by 1994 PA 270.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

750.110 Breaking and entering; “shipping container” defined.

Sec. 110. (1) A person who breaks and enters, with intent to commit a felony or a larceny therein, a tent, hotel, office, store, shop, warehouse, barn, granary, factory or other building, structure, boat, ship, shipping container, or railroad car is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 10 years.

(2) As used in this section and section 111, “shipping container” means a standardized, reusable container for transporting cargo that is capable of integrating with a railcar flatbed or a flatbed semitrailer.

750.111 Entering without breaking.

Sec. 111. Any person who, without breaking, enters any dwelling, house, tent, hotel, office, store, shop, warehouse, barn, granary, factory or other building, boat, ship, shipping container, railroad car or structure used or kept for public or private use, or any private apartment therein, with intent to commit a felony or any larceny therein, is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 5 years or a fine of not more than \$2,500.00.

Effective date.

Enacting section 1. This amendatory act takes effect June 1, 2008.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved February 29, 2008.

Filed with Secretary of State February 29, 2008.

[No. 11]**(HB 4684)**

AN ACT to amend 1998 PA 58, entitled “An act to create a commission for the control of the alcoholic beverage traffic within this state, and to prescribe its powers, duties, and limitations; to provide for powers and duties for certain state departments and agencies; to impose certain taxes for certain purposes; to provide for the control of the alcoholic liquor traffic within this state and to provide for the power to establish state liquor stores; to prohibit the use of certain devices for the dispensing of alcoholic vapor; to provide for the care and treatment of alcoholics; to provide for the incorporation of farmer cooperative wineries and the granting of certain rights and privileges to those cooperatives; to provide for the licensing and taxation of activities regulated under this act and the disposition of the money received under this act; to prescribe liability for retail licensees under certain

circumstances and to require security for that liability; to provide procedures, defenses, and remedies regarding violations of this act; to provide for the enforcement and to prescribe penalties for violations of this act; to provide for allocation of certain funds for certain purposes; to provide for the confiscation and disposition of property seized under this act; to provide referenda under certain circumstances; and to repeal acts and parts of acts,” by amending sections 707, 801, 901, 906, and 1025 (MCL 436.1707, 436.1801, 436.1901, 436.1906, and 436.2025), section 906 as amended by 2000 PA 431 and section 1025 as amended by 2002 PA 725.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

436.1707 Selling, serving, or furnishing alcohol; prohibitions.

Sec. 707. (1) A vendor shall not sell, serve, or furnish any alcoholic liquor to any person in an intoxicated condition.

(2) A licensee shall not allow a person who is in an intoxicated condition to consume alcoholic liquor on the licensed premises.

(3) A licensee, or the clerk, servant, agent, or employee of a licensee, shall not be in an intoxicated condition on the licensed premises.

(4) A licensee shall not allow an intoxicated person to frequent or loiter on the licensed premises except where the intoxicated person has been refused service of further alcoholic liquor and continues to remain on the premises for the purpose of eating food, seeking medical attention, arranging transportation that does not involve driving himself or herself, or any other circumstances where requiring the person to vacate the premises immediately would be considered dangerous to that person or to the public.

(5) A licensee shall not allow a minor to consume alcoholic liquor or to possess alcoholic liquor for personal consumption on the licensed premises.

(6) A licensee shall not allow any person less than 18 years of age to sell or serve alcoholic liquor.

(7) A licensee shall not allow any person less than 18 years of age to work or entertain on a paid or voluntary basis on the licensed premises unless the person is employed in compliance with the youth employment standards act, 1978 PA 90, MCL 409.101 to 409.124. This subsection does not apply to an entertainer under the direct supervision and control of his or her parent or legal guardian.

436.1801 Granting or renewing license; surety; selling, furnishing, or giving alcoholic liquor to minor or to person visibly intoxicated; right of action for damage or personal injury; actual damages; institution of action; notice; survival of action; general reputation as evidence of relation; separate actions by parents; commencement of action against retail licensee; indemnification; defenses available to licensee; rebuttable presumption; prohibited causes of action; section as exclusive remedy for money damages against licensee; civil action subject to revised judicature act.

Sec. 801. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this act, before the approval and granting, or renewal, of a license, the following licensees or applicants for that license shall make, execute, and deliver to the commission a bond executed by a surety company authorized to do business in the state or, in the discretion of the commission, by approved personal surety running to the people of the state, in the following amounts:

(a) A manufacturer of beer, a manufacturer of wine, a mixed spirit drink manufacturer, an outstate seller of beer, an outstate seller of mixed spirit drink, and an outstate seller of

wine, a bond in an amount equal to 1/12 of the total beer, mixed spirit drink, or wine excise taxes paid to the state in the last calendar year or a bond in the sum of \$1,000.00, whichever is greater, for the faithful performance of the conditions of the license issued and for compliance with this act. A surety shall not cancel a bond issued under this subdivision except upon 30 days' written notice to the commission.

(b) A special license authorizing the sale of beer, mixed spirit drink, wine, or spirits for consumption on the premises, a bond in the sum of \$1,000.00. A bond issued under this subdivision shall remain in effect for 60 days after the expiration of the special license. A bond is not required for a church or school.

(2) A retail licensee shall not directly, individually, or by a clerk, agent, or servant sell, furnish, or give alcoholic liquor to a minor except as otherwise provided in this act. A retail licensee shall not directly or indirectly, individually or by a clerk, agent, or servant sell, furnish, or give alcoholic liquor to a person who is visibly intoxicated.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in this section, an individual who suffers damage or who is personally injured by a minor or visibly intoxicated person by reason of the unlawful selling, giving, or furnishing of alcoholic liquor to the minor or visibly intoxicated person, if the unlawful sale is proven to be a proximate cause of the damage, injury, or death, or the spouse, child, parent, or guardian of that individual, shall have a right of action in his or her name against the person who by selling, giving, or furnishing the alcoholic liquor has caused or contributed to the intoxication of the person or who has caused or contributed to the damage, injury, or death. In an action pursuant to this section, the plaintiff shall have the right to recover actual damages in a sum of not less than \$50.00 in each case in which the court or jury determines that intoxication was a proximate cause of the damage, injury, or death.

(4) An action under this section shall be instituted within 2 years after the injury or death. A plaintiff seeking damages under this section shall give written notice to all defendants within 120 days after entering an attorney-client relationship for the purpose of pursuing a claim under this section. Failure to give written notice within the time specified shall be grounds for dismissal of a claim as to any defendants that did not receive that notice unless sufficient information for determining that a retail licensee might be liable under this section was not known and could not reasonably have been known within the 120 days. In the event of the death of either party, the right of action under this section shall survive to or against his or her personal representative. In each action by a husband, wife, child, or parent, the general reputation of the relation of husband and wife or parent and child shall be prima facie evidence of the relation, and the amount recovered by either the husband, wife, parent, or child shall be his or her sole and separate property. The damages, together with the costs of the action, shall be recovered in an action under this section. If the parents of the individual who suffered damage or who was personally injured are entitled to damages under this section, the father and mother may sue separately, but recovery by 1 is a bar to action by the other.

(5) An action under this section against a retail licensee shall not be commenced unless the minor or the alleged intoxicated person is a named defendant in the action and is retained in the action until the litigation is concluded by trial or settlement.

(6) Any licensee subject to the provisions of subsection (3) regarding the unlawful selling, furnishing, or giving of alcoholic liquor to a visibly intoxicated person shall have the right to full indemnification from the alleged visibly intoxicated person for all damages awarded against the licensee.

(7) All defenses of the alleged visibly intoxicated person or the minor shall be available to the licensee. In an action alleging the unlawful sale of alcoholic liquor to a minor, proof that the defendant retail licensee or the defendant's agent or employee demanded and was shown

a Michigan driver license or official state personal identification card, appearing to be genuine and showing that the minor was at least 21 years of age, shall be a defense to the action.

(8) There shall be a rebuttable presumption that a retail licensee, other than the retail licensee who last sold, gave, or furnished alcoholic liquor to the minor or the visibly intoxicated person, has not committed any act giving rise to a cause of action under subsection (3).

(9) The alleged visibly intoxicated person shall not have a cause of action pursuant to this section and a person shall not have a cause of action pursuant to this section for the loss of financial support, services, gifts, parental training, guidance, love, society, or companionship of the alleged visibly intoxicated person.

(10) This section provides the exclusive remedy for money damages against a licensee arising out of the selling, giving, or furnishing of alcoholic liquor to a minor or intoxicated person.

(11) Except as otherwise provided for under this section and section 815, a civil action under subsection (3) against a retail licensee shall be subject to the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.101 to 600.9947.

436.1901 Compliance required; prohibited acts.

Sec. 901. (1) A person, directly or indirectly, himself or herself or by his or her clerk, agent, or employee, shall not manufacture, manufacture for sale, sell, offer or keep for sale, barter, furnish, import, import for sale, transport for hire, transport, or possess any alcoholic liquor unless the person complies with this act.

(2) A licensee shall not allow unlawful gambling on the licensed premises and shall not allow on the licensed premises any gaming devices prohibited by law.

(3) A licensee shall not sell, offer or keep for sale, furnish, possess, or allow a customer to consume alcoholic liquor that is not authorized by the license issued to the licensee by the commission.

(4) A licensee shall not sell or furnish alcoholic liquor to a person who maintains, operates, or leases premises that are not licensed by the commission and upon which other persons unlawfully engage in the sale or consumption of alcoholic liquor for consideration as prohibited by section 913.

(5) A retail licensee shall not, on his or her licensed premises, sell, offer for sale, accept, furnish, possess, or allow the consumption of alcoholic liquor that has not been purchased by the retail licensee from the commission or from a licensee of the commission authorized to sell that alcoholic liquor to a retail licensee. This subsection does not apply to the consumption of alcoholic liquor in the bedrooms or suites of registered guests of licensed hotels or in the bedrooms or suites of bona fide members of licensed clubs.

436.1906 Definitions; server training program.

Sec. 906. (1) As used in this section:

(a) “Administrator” means a qualifying company, postsecondary educational institution, or trade association authorized by the commission to offer server training programs and instructor certification classes in compliance with this section and to certify to the commission that those persons meet the requirements of this section.

(b) “Instructor” means an individual certified by an administrator and approved by the commission to teach server training programs. An instructor may be a licensee or an employee of a licensee.

(c) “Prohibited sale” means the sale of alcoholic liquor by an employee of a licensee to a visibly intoxicated person or to a minor, or both.

(d) “Responsible vendor” means a designation by the commission of a retail licensee meeting the standards of this section.

(e) “Server training program” means an educational program whose curriculum has been approved by the commission under the standards described in this section and is offered by an administrator or instructor to a retail licensee for its employees.

(2) The commission shall approve the establishing of a server training program designed for all new on premises licensees or transferees of more than a 50% interest in an on premises license on or after the commencement of the mandatory server training program, and for any existing retail licensees the commission determines to be in need of training due to the frequency or types of violations of this act involving the serving of alcoholic liquor. This subsection does not apply to special licenses except that the commission may require server training for certain special licensees based upon the size and nature of the licensed event. The commission may adopt the existing standards and programmatic framework of private entities and may delegate nondiscretionary administrative functions to outside private entities.

(3) The commission shall establish a program in which the commission designates certain retail licensees, except special licenses, as responsible vendors. The commission may adopt the existing standards and programmatic framework of private entities and may delegate nondiscretionary administrative functions to outside private entities.

(4) The commission shall designate as a responsible vendor a retail licensee who makes available to all full-time and part-time retail employees, within 60 days after being hired, a server training program and who is also free of convictions or administrative determinations involving prohibited sales for not less than 12 months before applying for the designation. The designation continues until suspended by the commission.

(5) A person may apply to the commission for qualification as an administrator for the offering of server training programs and instructor certification classes.

(6) The commission shall approve a curriculum for a server training program presented by a certified instructor in a manner considered by the commission to be adequate that includes, but is not limited to, all of the following topics:

(a) The identification of progressive stages of intoxication and the visible signs associated with each stage.

(b) The identification of the time delay between consumption and visibility of signs of progressive intoxication.

(c) Basic alcohol content among different types of measured drinks containing alcoholic liquor.

(d) Variables associated with visible intoxication, including the rate of drinking, experience, weight, food consumption, sex, and use of other drugs.

(e) Personal skills to handle slow-down of service and intervention procedures.

(f) Procedures for monitoring consumption and maintaining incident reports.

(g) The understanding of acceptable forms of personal identification, techniques for determining the validity of identification, and procedures for dealing with fraudulent identification.

(h) Assessment of the need to ask for identification based on appearance or company policy.

(i) The identification of potential second-party sales and furnishing of alcoholic liquor to minors by persons 21 years of age or over.

(j) The understanding of possible legal, civil, and administrative consequences of violations of this act, the rules of the commission, and other pertinent state laws.

(k) The understanding of Michigan laws pertaining to minors attempting to purchase, minors in possession, and second-party sales or furnishing of alcoholic liquor from adults to minors.

(l) Knowledge of the legal hours of alcoholic liquor service and occupancy.

(m) The identification of signs of prohibited activities, such as gambling, solicitation for prostitution, and drug sales.

(n) Any other pertinent laws as determined by the commission.

(7) The commission shall issue an instructor certification to an individual presenting evidence acceptable to the commission of having successfully completed instructor certification classes and shall issue an identification card indicating that certification by the commission.

(8) Upon approval by the commission of a server training program, the commission shall appoint the person sponsoring the server training program as an administrator of that program. The administrator shall provide a certification to the commission that a retail licensee has successfully completed the server training program offered by a certified instructor and approved by the commission and shall recommend that the commission designate the licensee as a responsible vendor.

(9) A certified instructor who is a licensee or an employee of a licensee may offer server training programs approved by the commission to the employees of the licensee and certify to the commission those persons who successfully completed the program.

(10) An on premises licensee whose license was issued or who was the transferee of more than a 50% interest in an on premises license on or after the commencement of the mandatory server training program or an on premises licensee determined by the commission to be in need of training due to the frequency or types of violations of this act involving the serving of alcoholic liquor must have employed or present on the licensed premises, at a minimum, supervisory personnel who have successfully completed a server training program on each shift and during all hours in which alcoholic liquor is served. An on premises licensee must keep a copy of the responsible vendor designation or proof of completion of server training on the licensed premises to facilitate the verification of such designation by the commission, agent of the commission, or law enforcement officer. An on premises licensee determined by the commission to have violated this subsection is subject to revocation, suspension, or other sanction as provided for in section 903. A violation of this subsection is not a violation of section 909.

(11) As a condition of the designation of a licensee as a responsible vendor, the licensee shall make available to the administrator in not less than 60-day time increments records sufficient to verify the names and social security numbers of his or her employees. The administrator shall provide to the commission a list of names and social security numbers of individuals who have successfully completed the server training program and shall monitor the licensee in a manner approved by the commission in order to verify continued compliance of the licensee's status as a responsible vendor. The administrator shall notify the commission in writing as soon as it determines that the licensee has failed to maintain the standards for server training or has failed to cooperate with the administrator's verification procedure. Upon receipt of such a notice from the administrator, the commission shall suspend the licensee's designation as a responsible vendor.

(12) The commission may suspend the designation of a retail licensee as a responsible vendor upon a conviction or administrative determination of a prohibited sale on the licensee's licensed premises. The retail licensee losing such a designation may reapply for designation as a responsible vendor upon the passage of 12 months from the date of the conviction or administrative determination of a prohibited sale if the licensee is not convicted or administratively determined to have engaged in a prohibited sale on the licensed premises. After

the first instance of a retail licensee losing its designation as a responsible vendor, that retail licensee is not eligible to reapply for such a designation until an additional 3 months for each subsequent conviction or determination. The 3-month time periods are to be in addition to the 12-month period described in this subsection.

(13) A responsible vendor is not considered to be in violation of the prohibition contained in section 707(4) regarding allowing an intoxicated person to frequent or loiter on the licensed premises unless the facts demonstrate otherwise.

436.2025 Giving away alcoholic liquor; samplings or tastings of alcoholic liquor; sales to intoxicated persons prohibited; inadmissibility of breathalyzer or blood alcohol test results.

Sec. 1025. (1) A vendor shall not give away any alcoholic liquor of any kind or description at any time in connection with his or her business, except manufacturers for consumption on the premises only.

(2) Subsection (1) does not prevent any of the following:

(a) A vendor of spirits, brewer, mixed spirit drink manufacturer, wine maker, small wine maker, outstate seller of beer, outstate seller of wine, or outstate seller of mixed spirit drink, or a bona fide market research organization retained by 1 of the persons named in this subsection, from conducting samplings or tastings of an alcoholic liquor product before it is approved for sale in this state, if the sampling or tasting is conducted pursuant to prior written approval of the commission.

(b) A person from conducting of any sampling or tasting authorized by rule of the commission.

(c) A class A or B hotel designed to attract and accommodate tourists and visitors in a resort area from giving away alcoholic liquor to an invitee or guest in connection with a business event or as a part of a room special or promotion for overnight accommodations.

(3) A vendor shall not sell an alcoholic liquor to a person in an intoxicated condition.

(4) Evidence of any breathalyzer or blood alcohol test results obtained in a licensed establishment, or on property adjacent to the licensed premises and under the control or ownership of the licensee, shall not be admissible to prove a violation of this section, section 707(1), (2), (3), or (4), or section 801(2). To establish a violation of this section, section 707(1), (2), (3), or (4), or section 801(2), the person's intoxicated condition at the time of the sale or consumption of alcohol must be proven by direct observation by law enforcement or commission enforcement personnel or through other admissible witness statements or corroborating evidence obtained as part of the standard investigation other than breathalyzer or blood alcohol test results.

Rescission of administrative rules.

Enacting section 1. The following rules are rescinded:

- (a) R 436.1005 of the Michigan administrative code.
- (b) R 436.1009 of the Michigan administrative code.
- (c) R 436.1013 of the Michigan administrative code.
- (d) R 436.1017 of the Michigan administrative code.
- (e) R 436.1033 of the Michigan administrative code.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved February 29, 2008.

Filed with Secretary of State February 29, 2008.

[No. 12]**(HB 5032)**

AN ACT to amend 2006 PA 110, entitled “An act to codify the laws regarding local units of government regulating the development and use of land; to provide for the adoption of zoning ordinances; to provide for the establishment in counties, townships, cities, and villages of zoning districts; to prescribe the powers and duties of certain officials; to provide for the assessment and collection of fees; to authorize the issuance of bonds and notes; to prescribe penalties and provide remedies; and to repeal acts and parts of acts,” by amending sections 102, 103, 202, 208, 301, 401, 407, 501, 601, 604, 606, and 702 (MCL 125.3102, 125.3103, 125.3202, 125.3208, 125.3301, 125.3401, 125.3407, 125.3501, 125.3601, 125.3604, 125.3606, and 125.3702), section 102 as amended by 2007 PA 219.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

125.3102 Definitions.

Sec. 102. As used in this act:

(a) “Agricultural land” means substantially undeveloped land devoted to the production of plants and animals useful to humans, including, but not limited to, forage and sod crops, grains, feed crops, field crops, dairy products, poultry and poultry products, livestock, herbs, flowers, seeds, grasses, nursery stock, fruits, vegetables, Christmas trees, and other similar uses and activities.

(b) “Airport” means an airport licensed by the Michigan department of transportation, bureau of aeronautics under section 86 of the aeronautics code of the state of Michigan, 1945 PA 327, MCL 259.86.

(c) “Airport approach plan” and “airport layout plan” mean a plan, or an amendment to a plan, filed with the zoning commission under section 151 of the aeronautics code of the state of Michigan, 1945 PA 327, MCL 259.151.

(d) “Airport manager” means that term as defined in section 2 of the aeronautics code of the state of Michigan, 1945 PA 327, MCL 259.2.

(e) “Airport zoning regulations” means airport zoning regulations under the airport zoning act, 1950 (Ex Sess) PA 23, MCL 259.431 to 259.465, for an airport hazard area that lies in whole or part in the area affected by a zoning ordinance under this act.

(f) “Conservation easement” means that term as defined in section 2140 of the natural resources and environmental protection act, 1994 PA 451, MCL 324.2140.

(g) “Coordinating zoning committee” means a coordinating zoning committee as described under section 307.

(h) “Development rights” means the rights to develop land to the maximum intensity of development authorized by law.

(i) “Development rights ordinance” means an ordinance, which may comprise part of a zoning ordinance, adopted under section 507.

(j) “Family child care home” and “group child care home” mean those terms as defined in section 1 of 1973 PA 116, MCL 722.111, and only apply to the bona fide private residence of the operator of the family or group child care home.

(k) “Greenway” means a contiguous or linear open space, including habitats, wildlife corridors, and trails, that links parks, nature reserves, cultural features, or historic sites with each other, for recreation and conservation purposes.

(l) “Improvements” means those features and actions associated with a project that are considered necessary by the body or official granting zoning approval to protect natural resources or the health, safety, and welfare of the residents of a local unit of government and future users or inhabitants of the proposed project or project area, including roadways, lighting, utilities, sidewalks, screening, and drainage. Improvements do not include the entire project that is the subject of zoning approval.

(m) “Intensity of development” means the height, bulk, area, density, setback, use, and other similar characteristics of development.

(n) “Legislative body” means the county board of commissioners of a county, the board of trustees of a township, or the council or other similar elected governing body of a city or village.

(o) “Local unit of government” means a county, township, city, or village.

(p) “Other eligible land” means land that has a common property line with agricultural land from which development rights have been purchased and is not divided from that agricultural land by a state or federal limited access highway.

(q) “Person” means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, governmental entity, or other legal entity.

(r) “Population” means the population according to the most recent federal decennial census or according to a special census conducted under section 7 of the Glenn Steil state revenue sharing act of 1971, 1971 PA 140, MCL 141.907, whichever is the more recent.

(s) “Site plan” includes the documents and drawings required by the zoning ordinance to ensure that a proposed land use or activity is in compliance with local ordinances and state and federal statutes.

(t) “State licensed residential facility” means a structure constructed for residential purposes that is licensed by the state under the adult foster care facility licensing act, 1979 PA 218, MCL 400.701 to 400.737, or 1973 PA 116, MCL 722.111 to 722.128, and provides residential services for 6 or fewer individuals under 24-hour supervision or care.

(u) “Undeveloped state” means a natural state preserving natural resources, natural features, scenic or wooded conditions, agricultural use, open space, or a similar use or condition. Land in an undeveloped state does not include a golf course but may include a recreational trail, picnic area, children’s play area, greenway, or linear park. Land in an undeveloped state may be, but is not required to be, dedicated to the use of the public.

(v) “Zoning commission” means a zoning commission as described under section 301.

(w) “Zoning jurisdiction” means the area encompassed by the legal boundaries of a city or village or the area encompassed by the legal boundaries of a county or township outside the limits of incorporated cities and villages. The zoning jurisdiction of a county does not include the areas subject to a township zoning ordinance.

125.3103 Notice; publication; mail or personal delivery; requirements.

Sec. 103. (1) Except as otherwise provided under this act, if a local unit of government conducts a public hearing required under this act, the local unit of government shall publish notice of the hearing in a newspaper of general circulation in the local unit of government not less than 15 days before the date of the hearing.

(2) Notice required under this act shall be given as provided under subsection (3) to the owners of property that is the subject of the request. Notice shall also be given as provided under subsection (3) to all persons to whom real property is assessed within 300 feet of the property that is the subject of the request and to the occupants of all structures within 300 feet of the subject property regardless of whether the property or structure is located

in the zoning jurisdiction. Notification need not be given to more than 1 occupant of a structure, except that if a structure contains more than 1 dwelling unit or spatial area owned or leased by different persons, 1 occupant of each unit or spatial area shall be given notice. If a single structure contains more than 4 dwelling units or other distinct spatial areas owned or leased by different persons, notice may be given to the manager or owner of the structure, who shall be requested to post the notice at the primary entrance to the structure.

(3) The notice under subsection (2) is considered to be given when personally delivered or when deposited during normal business hours for delivery with the United States postal service or other public or private delivery service. The notice shall be given not less than 15 days before the date the request will be considered. If the name of the occupant is not known, the term “occupant” may be used for the intended recipient of the notice.

(4) A notice under this section shall do all of the following:

(a) Describe the nature of the request.

(b) Indicate the property that is the subject of the request. The notice shall include a listing of all existing street addresses within the property. Street addresses do not need to be created and listed if no such addresses currently exist within the property. If there are no street addresses, other means of identification may be used.

(c) State when and where the request will be considered.

(d) Indicate when and where written comments will be received concerning the request.

125.3202 Zoning ordinance; determination by local legislative body; amendments or supplements; notice of proposed rezoning.

Sec. 202. (1) The legislative body of a local unit of government may provide by ordinance for the manner in which the regulations and boundaries of districts or zones shall be determined and enforced or amended or supplemented. Amendments or supplements to the zoning ordinance shall be adopted in the same manner as provided under this act for the adoption of the original ordinance.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3), the zoning commission shall give a notice of a proposed rezoning in the same manner as required under section 103.

(3) For any group of adjacent properties numbering 11 or more that is proposed for rezoning, the requirements of section 103(2) and the requirement of section 103(4)(b) that street addresses be listed do not apply to that group of adjacent properties.

(4) An amendment to a zoning ordinance by a city or village is subject to a protest petition under section 403.

(5) An amendment to conform a provision of the zoning ordinance to the decree of a court of competent jurisdiction as to any specific lands may be adopted by the legislative body and the notice of the adopted amendment published without referring the amendment to any other board or agency provided for under this act.

125.3208 Nonconforming uses or structures.

Sec. 208. (1) If the use of a dwelling, building, or structure or of the land is lawful at the time of enactment of a zoning ordinance or an amendment to a zoning ordinance, then that use may be continued although the use does not conform to the zoning ordinance or amendment. This subsection is intended to codify the law as it existed before July 1, 2006 in section 216(1) of the former county zoning act, 1943 PA 183, section 286(1) of the former township zoning act, 1943 PA 184, and section 583a(1) of the former city and village zoning act, 1921 PA 207, as they applied to counties, townships, and cities and villages, respectively, and shall be construed as a continuation of those laws and not as new enactments.

(2) The legislative body may provide in a zoning ordinance for the completion, resumption, restoration, reconstruction, extension, or substitution of nonconforming uses or structures upon terms and conditions provided in the zoning ordinance. In establishing terms for the completion, resumption, restoration, reconstruction, extension, or substitution of nonconforming uses or structures, different classes of nonconforming uses may be established in the zoning ordinance with different requirements applicable to each class.

(3) The legislative body may acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, private property or an interest in private property for the removal of nonconforming uses and structures. The legislative body may provide that the cost and expense of acquiring private property may be paid from general funds or assessed to a special district in accordance with the applicable statutory provisions relating to the creation and operation of special assessment districts for public improvements in local units of government. Property acquired under this subsection by a city or village shall not be used for public housing.

(4) The elimination of the nonconforming uses and structures in a zoning district is declared to be for a public purpose and for a public use. The legislative body may institute proceedings for condemnation of nonconforming uses and structures under 1911 PA 149, MCL 213.21 to 213.25.

125.3301 Zoning commission; creation; transfer of powers to planning commission; resolution; membership; terms; successors; vacancy; limitation; removal of member; officers.

Sec. 301. (1) Each local unit of government in which the legislative body exercises authority under this act shall create a zoning commission unless 1 of the following applies:

(a) A county zoning commission created under former 1943 PA 183, a township zoning board created under former 1943 PA 184, or a city or village zoning commission created under former 1921 PA 207 was in existence in the local unit of government as of June 30, 2006. Unless abolished by the legislative body, that existing board or commission shall continue as and exercise the powers and perform the duties of a zoning commission under this act, subject to a transfer of power under subsection (2).

(b) A planning commission was, as of June 30, 2006, in existence in the local unit of government and pursuant to the applicable planning enabling act exercising the powers and performing the duties of a county zoning commission created under former 1943 PA 185, of a township zoning board created under former 1943 PA 184, or of a city or village zoning commission created under former 1921 PA 207. Unless abolished by the legislative body, that existing planning commission shall continue and exercise the powers and perform the duties of a zoning commission under this act.

(c) The local unit of government has created a planning commission on or after July 1, 2006 and transferred the powers and duties of a zoning commission to the planning commission pursuant to the applicable planning enabling act.

(2) Except as otherwise provided under this subsection, if the powers and duties of the zoning commission have been transferred to the planning commission as provided by law, the planning commission shall function as the zoning commission of the local unit of government. By July 1, 2011, the legislative body shall transfer the powers and duties of the zoning commission to the planning commission. Except as provided under this subsection, beginning July 1, 2011, a zoning commission's powers or duties under this act or an ordinance adopted under this act shall only be exercised or performed by a planning commission.

(3) If a zoning commission is created on or after July 1, 2006, the zoning commission shall be created by resolution and be composed of not fewer than 5 or more than 11 members appointed by the legislative body. Not fewer than 2 of the members of a county zoning commission shall be recommended for membership by the legislative bodies of townships

that are, or will be, subject to the county zoning ordinance. This requirement may be met as vacancies occur on a county zoning commission that existed on June 30, 2006.

(4) The members of a zoning commission shall be selected upon the basis of the members' qualifications and fitness to serve as members of a zoning commission.

(5) The first zoning commission appointed under subsection (3) shall be divided as nearly as possible into 3 equal groups, with terms of each group as follows:

- (a) One group for 1 year.
- (b) One group for 2 years.
- (c) One group for 3 years.

(6) Upon the expiration of the terms of the members first appointed, successors shall be appointed in the same manner for terms of 3 years each. A member of the zoning commission shall serve until a successor is appointed and has been qualified.

(7) A vacancy on a zoning commission shall be filled for the remainder of the unexpired term in the same manner as the original appointment.

(8) An elected officer of a local unit of government shall not serve simultaneously as a member or an employee of the zoning commission of that local unit of government, except that 1 member of the legislative body may be a member of the zoning commission.

(9) The legislative body shall provide for the removal of a member of a zoning commission for misfeasance, malfeasance, or nonfeasance in office upon written charges and after public hearing.

(10) A zoning commission shall elect from its members a chairperson, a secretary, and other officers and establish such committees it considers necessary and may engage any employees, including for technical assistance, it requires. The election of officers shall be held not less than once in every 2-year period.

125.3401 Public hearing to be held by legislative body; conditions; notice; approval of zoning ordinance and amendments by legislative body; filing; notice of ordinance adoption; notice mailed to airport manager; information to be included in notice; other statutory requirements superseded.

Sec. 401. (1) After receiving a zoning ordinance under section 308(1) or an amendment under sections 202 and 308(1), the legislative body may hold a public hearing if it considers it necessary or if otherwise required.

(2) Notice of a public hearing to be held by the legislative body shall be given in the same manner as required under section 103(1) for the initial adoption of a zoning ordinance or section 202 for any zoning text or map amendments.

(3) The legislative body may refer any proposed amendments to the zoning commission for consideration and comment within a time specified by the legislative body.

(4) The legislative body shall grant a hearing on a proposed ordinance provision to an interested property owner who requests a hearing by certified mail, addressed to the clerk of the legislative body. A hearing under this subsection is not subject to the requirements of section 103, except that notice of the hearing shall be given to the interested property owner in the manner required in section 103(3) and (4).

(5) After any proceedings under subsections (1) to (4), the legislative body shall consider and vote upon the adoption of a zoning ordinance, with or without amendments. A zoning ordinance and any amendments shall be approved by a majority vote of the members of the legislative body.

(6) Except as otherwise provided under section 402, a zoning ordinance shall take effect upon the expiration of 7 days after publication as required by subsection (7) or at such later date after publication as may be specified by the legislative body or charter.

(7) Following adoption of a zoning ordinance or any subsequent amendments by the legislative body, the zoning ordinance or subsequent amendments shall be filed with the clerk of the legislative body, and a notice of ordinance adoption shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the local unit of government within 15 days after adoption.

(8) A copy of the notice required under subsection (7) shall be mailed to the airport manager of an airport entitled to notice under section 306.

(9) The notice required under this section shall include all of the following information:

(a) In the case of a newly adopted zoning ordinance, the following statement: “A zoning ordinance regulating the development and use of land has been adopted by the legislative body of the [county, township, city, or village] of _____.”.

(b) In the case of an amendment to an existing zoning ordinance, either a summary of the regulatory effect of the amendment, including the geographic area affected, or the text of the amendment.

(c) The effective date of the ordinance or amendment.

(d) The place where and time when a copy of the ordinance or amendment may be purchased or inspected.

(10) The filing and publication requirements under this section supersede any other statutory or charter requirements relating to the filing and publication of county, township, city, or village ordinances.

125.3407 Certain violations as nuisance per se.

Sec. 407. Except as otherwise provided by law, a use of land or a dwelling, building, or structure, including a tent or recreational vehicle, used, erected, altered, razed, or converted in violation of a zoning ordinance or regulation adopted under this act is a nuisance per se. The court shall order the nuisance abated, and the owner or agent in charge of the dwelling, building, structure, tent, recreational vehicle, or land is liable for maintaining a nuisance per se. The legislative body shall in the zoning ordinance enacted under this act designate the proper official or officials who shall administer and enforce the zoning ordinance and do 1 of the following for each violation of the zoning ordinance:

(a) Impose a penalty for the violation.

(b) Designate the violation as a municipal civil infraction and impose a civil fine for the violation.

(c) Designate the violation as a blight violation and impose a civil fine or other sanction authorized by law. This subdivision applies only to a city that establishes an administrative hearings bureau pursuant to section 4q of the home rule city act, 1909 PA 279, MCL 117.4q.

125.3501 Submission and approval of site plan; procedures and requirements.

Sec. 501. (1) The local unit of government may require the submission and approval of a site plan before authorization of a land use or activity regulated by a zoning ordinance. The zoning ordinance shall specify the body or official responsible for reviewing site plans and granting approval.

(2) If a zoning ordinance requires site plan approval, the site plan, as approved, shall become part of the record of approval, and subsequent actions relating to the activity authorized shall be consistent with the approved site plan, unless a change conforming to the zoning ordinance is agreed to by the landowner and the body or official that initially approved the site plan.

(3) The procedures and requirements for the submission and approval of site plans shall be specified in the zoning ordinance. Site plan submission, review, and approval shall be required for special land uses and planned unit developments.

(4) A decision rejecting, approving, or conditionally approving a site plan shall be based upon requirements and standards contained in the zoning ordinance, other statutorily authorized and properly adopted local unit of government planning documents, other applicable ordinances, and state and federal statutes.

(5) A site plan shall be approved if it contains the information required by the zoning ordinance and is in compliance with the conditions imposed under the zoning ordinance, other statutorily authorized and properly adopted local unit of government planning documents, other applicable ordinances, and state and federal statutes.

125.3601 Zoning board of appeals; appointment; procedural rules; membership; composition; alternate members; per diem; expenses; removal; terms of office; vacancies; conduct of meetings; conflict of interest.

Sec. 601. (1) A zoning ordinance shall create a zoning board of appeals. A zoning board of appeals in existence on June 30, 2006 may continue to act as the zoning board of appeals subject to this act. Subject to subsection (2), members of a zoning board of appeals shall be appointed by majority vote of the members of the legislative body serving.

(2) The legislative body of a city or village may act as a zoning board of appeals and may establish rules to govern its procedure as a zoning board of appeals.

(3) A zoning board of appeals shall be composed of not fewer than 5 members if the local unit of government has a population of 5,000 or more or not fewer than 3 members if the local unit of government has a population of less than 5,000. The number of members of the zoning board of appeals shall be specified in the zoning ordinance.

(4) In a county or township, 1 of the regular members of the zoning board of appeals shall be a member of the zoning commission, or of the planning commission if the planning commission is functioning as the zoning commission. In a city or village, 1 of the regular members of the zoning board of appeals may be a member of the zoning commission, or of the planning commission if the planning commission is functioning as the zoning commission, unless the legislative body acts as the zoning board of appeals under subsection (2). A decision made by a city or village zoning board of appeals before the effective date of the 2007 amendatory act that amended this section is not invalidated by the failure of the zoning board of appeals to include a member of the city or village zoning commission or planning commission, as was required by this subsection before that amendatory act took effect.

(5) The remaining regular members of a zoning board of appeals, and any alternate members under subsection (7), shall be selected from the electors of the local unit of government residing within the zoning jurisdiction of that local unit of government or, in the case of a county, residing within the county but outside of any city or village. The members selected shall be representative of the population distribution and of the various interests present in the local unit of government.

(6) Subject to subsection (2), 1 regular or alternate member of a zoning board of appeals may be a member of the legislative body. Such a member shall not serve as chairperson

of the zoning board of appeals. An employee or contractor of the legislative body may not serve as a member of the zoning board of appeals.

(7) The legislative body may appoint to the zoning board of appeals not more than 2 alternate members for the same term as regular members. An alternate member may be called as specified in the zoning ordinance to serve as a member of the zoning board of appeals in the absence of a regular member if the regular member will be unable to attend 1 or more meetings. An alternate member may also be called to serve as a member for the purpose of reaching a decision on a case in which the member has abstained for reasons of conflict of interest. The alternate member appointed shall serve in the case until a final decision is made. An alternate member serving on the zoning board of appeals has the same voting rights as a regular member.

(8) A member of the zoning board of appeals may be paid a reasonable per diem and reimbursed for expenses actually incurred in the discharge of his or her duties.

(9) A member of the zoning board of appeals may be removed by the legislative body for misfeasance, malfeasance, or nonfeasance in office upon written charges and after a public hearing. A member shall disqualify himself or herself from a vote in which the member has a conflict of interest. Failure of a member to disqualify himself or herself from a vote in which the member has a conflict of interest constitutes malfeasance in office.

(10) The terms of office for members appointed to the zoning board of appeals shall be for 3 years, except for members serving because of their membership on the zoning commission or legislative body, whose terms shall be limited to the time they are members of those bodies. When members are first appointed, the appointments may be for less than 3 years to provide for staggered terms. A successor shall be appointed not more than 1 month after the term of the preceding member has expired.

(11) A vacancy on the zoning board of appeals shall be filled for the remainder of the unexpired term in the same manner as the original appointment.

(12) A zoning board of appeals shall not conduct business unless a majority of the regular members of the zoning board of appeals are present.

(13) A member of the zoning board of appeals who is also a member of the zoning commission, the planning commission, or the legislative body shall not participate in a public hearing on or vote on the same matter that the member voted on as a member of the zoning commission, the planning commission, or the legislative body. However, the member may consider and vote on other unrelated matters involving the same property.

125.3604 Zoning board of appeals; procedures.

Sec. 604. (1) An appeal to the zoning board of appeals may be taken by a person aggrieved or by an officer, department, board, or bureau of this state or the local unit of government. In addition, a variance in the zoning ordinance may be applied for and granted under section 4 of the uniform condemnation procedures act, 1980 PA 87, MCL 213.54, and as provided under this act. The zoning board of appeals shall state the grounds of any determination made by the board.

(2) An appeal under this section shall be taken within such time as prescribed by the zoning board of appeals by general rule, by filing with the body or officer from whom the appeal is taken and with the zoning board of appeals a notice of appeal specifying the grounds for the appeal. The body or officer from whom the appeal is taken shall immediately transmit to the zoning board of appeals all of the papers constituting the record upon which the action appealed from was taken.

(3) An appeal to the zoning board of appeals stays all proceedings in furtherance of the action appealed. However, if the body or officer from whom the appeal is taken certifies to

the zoning board of appeals after the notice of appeal is filed that, by reason of facts stated in the certificate, a stay would in the opinion of the body or officer cause imminent peril to life or property, proceedings may be stayed only by a restraining order issued by the zoning board of appeals or a circuit court.

(4) Following receipt of a written request for a variance, the zoning board of appeals shall fix a reasonable time for the hearing of the request and give notice as provided in section 103.

(5) If the zoning board of appeals receives a written request seeking an interpretation of the zoning ordinance or an appeal of an administrative decision, the zoning board of appeals shall conduct a public hearing on the request. Notice shall be given as required under section 103. However, if the request does not involve a specific parcel of property, notice need only be published as provided in section 103(1) and given to the person making the request as provided in section 103(3).

(6) At a hearing under subsection (5), a party may appear personally or by agent or attorney. The zoning board of appeals may reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or modify the order, requirement, decision, or determination and may issue or direct the issuance of a permit.

(7) If there are practical difficulties for nonuse variances as provided in subsection (8) or unnecessary hardship for use variances as provided in subsection (9) in the way of carrying out the strict letter of the zoning ordinance, the zoning board of appeals may grant a variance in accordance with this section, so that the spirit of the zoning ordinance is observed, public safety secured, and substantial justice done. The ordinance shall establish procedures for the review and standards for approval of all types of variances. The zoning board of appeals may impose conditions as otherwise allowed under this act.

(8) The zoning board of appeals of all local units of government shall have the authority to grant nonuse variances relating to the construction, structural changes, or alteration of buildings or structures related to dimensional requirements of the zoning ordinance or to any other nonuse-related standard in the ordinance.

(9) The authority to grant variances from uses of land is limited to the following:

(a) Cities and villages.

(b) Townships and counties that as of February 15, 2006 had an ordinance that uses the phrase “use variance” or “variances from uses of land” to expressly authorize the granting of use variances by the zoning board of appeals.

(c) Townships and counties that granted a use variance before February 15, 2006.

(10) The authority granted under subsection (9) is subject to the zoning ordinance of the local unit of government otherwise being in compliance with subsection (7) and having an ordinance provision that requires a vote of 2/3 of the members of the zoning board of appeals to approve a use variance.

(11) The authority to grant use variances under subsection (9) is permissive, and this section does not require a local unit of government to adopt ordinance provisions to allow for the granting of use variances.

125.3606 Circuit court; review; duties.

Sec. 606. (1) Any party aggrieved by a decision of the zoning board of appeals may appeal to the circuit court for the county in which the property is located. The circuit court shall review the record and decision to ensure that the decision meets all of the following requirements:

(a) Complies with the constitution and laws of the state.

(b) Is based upon proper procedure.

(c) Is supported by competent, material, and substantial evidence on the record.

(d) Represents the reasonable exercise of discretion granted by law to the zoning board of appeals.

(2) If the court finds the record inadequate to make the review required by this section or finds that additional material evidence exists that with good reason was not presented, the court shall order further proceedings on conditions that the court considers proper. The zoning board of appeals may modify its findings and decision as a result of the new proceedings or may affirm the original decision. The supplementary record and decision shall be filed with the court. The court may affirm, reverse, or modify the decision.

(3) An appeal from a decision of a zoning board of appeals shall be filed within 30 days after the zoning board of appeals issues its decision in writing signed by the chairperson, if there is a chairperson, or signed by the members of the zoning board of appeals, if there is no chairperson, or within 21 days after the zoning board of appeals approves the minutes of its decision. The court may affirm, reverse, or modify the decision of the zoning board of appeals. The court may make other orders as justice requires.

125.3702 Repeal of MCL 125.581 to 125.600, 125.201 to 125.240, and 125.271 to 125.310; construction of section.

Sec. 702. (1) The following acts and parts of acts are repealed:

(a) The city and village zoning act, 1921 PA 207, MCL 125.581 to 125.600.

(b) The county zoning act, 1943 PA 183, MCL 125.201 to 125.240.

(c) The township zoning act, 1943 PA 184, MCL 125.271 to 125.310.

(2) This section does not alter, limit, void, affect, or abate any pending litigation, administrative proceeding, or appeal that existed on June 30, 2006 or any ordinance, order, permit, or decision that was based on the acts repealed under subsection (1). The zoning ordinance need not be readopted but is subject to the requirements of this act, including, but not limited to, the amendment procedures set forth in this act.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved February 29, 2008.

Filed with Secretary of State February 29, 2008.

[No. 13]

(HB 5034)

AN ACT to amend 1994 PA 451, entitled “An act to protect the environment and natural resources of the state; to codify, revise, consolidate, and classify laws relating to the environment and natural resources of the state; to regulate the discharge of certain substances into the environment; to regulate the use of certain lands, waters, and other natural resources of the state; to prescribe the powers and duties of certain state and local agencies and officials; to provide for certain charges, fees, assessments, and donations; to provide certain appropriations; to prescribe penalties and provide remedies; and to repeal acts and parts of acts,” by amending section 8501 (MCL 324.8501), as amended by 2006 PA 503.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

324.8501 Definitions; A to M.

Sec. 8501. As used in this part:

(a) “Adulterated product” means a product that contains any deleterious or harmful substance in sufficient amount to render it injurious to beneficial plant life, animals, humans, aquatic life, soil or water when applied in accordance with directions for use on the label, or if adequate warning statements or directions for use that may be necessary to protect plant life, animals, humans, aquatic life, soil or water are not shown on the label.

(b) “Agricultural use” means that term as defined in section 36101.

(c) “Aquifer” means a geologic formation, group of formations, or part of a formation capable of yielding a significant amount of groundwater to wells or springs.

(d) “Aquifer sensitivity” means a hydrogeologic function representing the inherent abilities of materials surrounding the aquifer to attenuate the movement of nitrogen fertilizers into that aquifer.

(e) “Aquifer sensitivity region” means an area in which aquifer sensitivity estimations are sufficiently uniform to warrant their classification as a unit.

(f) “Brand or product name” means a term, design, or trademark used in connection with 1 or more grades of fertilizer.

(g) “Bulk fertilizer” means fertilizer distributed in a nonpackaged form.

(h) “Custom blend” means a fertilizer blended according to specifications provided to a blender in a soil test nutrient recommendation or blended as specifically requested by the consumer prior to blending.

(i) “Department” means the department of agriculture.

(j) “Director” means the director of the department or his or her designee.

(k) “Distribute” means to import, consign, sell, barter, offer for sale, solicit orders for sale, or otherwise supply fertilizer for sale or use in this state.

(l) “Distributor” means any person who distributes fertilizer for sale or use in this state.

(m) “Fertilizer” means a substance containing 1 or more recognized plant nutrients, which substance is used for its plant nutrient content and which is designed for use, or claimed to have value, in promoting plant growth. Fertilizer does not include unmanipulated animal and vegetable manures, marl, lime, limestone, wood ashes, and other materials exempted by rules promulgated under this part.

(n) “Fertilizer material” means a fertilizer that is any of the following:

(i) Contains not more than 1 of the following as primary nutrients:

(A) Total nitrogen (N).

(B) Available phosphate (P_2O_5).

(C) Soluble potash (K_2O).

(ii) Has 85% or more of its plant nutrient content present in the form of a single chemical compound.

(iii) Is derived from a plant or animal residue or by-product or natural material deposit that has been processed in such a way that its content of plant nutrients has not been materially changed except by purification and concentration.

(o) “Fund” means the fertilizer control fund created under section 8514.

(p) “Grade” means the percentage guarantee of total nitrogen (N), available phosphate (P_2O_5), and soluble potash (K_2O), of a fertilizer and shall be stated in the same order given in this subdivision. Indication of grade does not apply to peat or peat moss or soil conditioners.

(q) “Groundwater” means underground water within the zone of saturation.

(r) “Groundwater stewardship practices” means any of a set of voluntary practices adopted by the commission of agriculture pursuant to part 87, designed to protect groundwater from contamination by fertilizers.

(s) “Guaranteed analysis” means the minimum percentage of each plant nutrient guaranteed or claimed to be present.

(t) “Label” means any written, printed, or graphic matter on or attached to packaged fertilizer or used to identify fertilizer distributed in bulk or held in bulk storage.

(u) “Labeling” means all labels and other written, printed, electronic, or graphic matter upon or accompanying any fertilizer at any time, and includes advertising, sales literature, brochures, posters, and internet, television, and radio announcements used in promoting the sale of that fertilizer.

(v) “Licensee” means the person who receives a license to manufacture or distribute fertilizers under this part.

(w) “Lot” means an identifiable quantity of fertilizer that can be sampled officially according to methods adopted under section 8510, that amount contained in a single vehicle, or that amount delivered under a single invoice.

(x) “Manufacture” means to process, granulate, compound, produce, mix, blend, or alter the composition of fertilizer or fertilizer materials.

Conditional effective date.

Enacting section 1. This amendatory act does not take effect unless House Bill No. 5035 of the 94th Legislature is enacted into law.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved February 29, 2008.

Filed with Secretary of State February 29, 2008.

Compiler's note: House Bill No. 5035, referred to in enacting section 1, was filed with the Secretary of State February 29, 2008, and became 2008 PA 14, Imd. Eff. Feb. 29, 2008.

[No. 14]

(HB 5035)

AN ACT to amend 1994 PA 451, entitled “An act to protect the environment and natural resources of the state; to codify, revise, consolidate, and classify laws relating to the environment and natural resources of the state; to regulate the discharge of certain substances into the environment; to regulate the use of certain lands, waters, and other natural resources of the state; to prescribe the powers and duties of certain state and local agencies and officials; to provide for certain charges, fees, assessments, and donations; to provide

certain appropriations; to prescribe penalties and provide remedies; and to repeal acts and parts of acts,” by amending section 8517 (MCL 324.8517), as added by 1998 PA 276.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

324.8517 Local ordinance, regulation, or resolution; preemption; adoption; enforcement; identification of unreasonable adverse effects; local public meeting; contract by director with local government; compliance with training and enforcement requirements.

Sec. 8517. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, this part preempts any local ordinance, regulation, or resolution that would duplicate, extend, or revise in any manner the provisions of this part. Except as otherwise provided for in this section, a local unit of government shall not adopt, maintain, or enforce an ordinance, regulation, or resolution that contradicts or conflicts in any manner with this part.

(2) If a local unit of government is under contract with the department to act as its agent or the local unit of government has received prior written authorization from the department, that local unit of government may adopt an ordinance that is identical to this part and rules promulgated under this part, except as prohibited in subsection (6). The local unit of government’s enforcement response for a violation of the ordinance that involves the manufacturing, storage, distribution, sale, or agricultural use of products regulated by this part is limited to issuing a cease and desist order in the manner prescribed in section 8511.

(3) A local unit of government may adopt an ordinance prescribing standards different from those contained in this part and rules promulgated under this part and that regulates the manufacturing, storage, distribution, sale, or agricultural use of a product regulated by this part only under either or both of the following circumstances:

(a) Unreasonable adverse effects on the environment or public health will exist within the local unit of government, taking into consideration specific populations whose health may be adversely affected within that local unit of government.

(b) The local unit of government has determined that the manufacturing, storage, distribution, sale, or agricultural use of a product regulated by this part within that unit of government has resulted or will result in the violation of other existing state or federal laws.

(4) An ordinance adopted under subsection (2) or (3) shall not conflict with existing state laws or federal laws. An ordinance adopted under subsection (3) shall not be enforced by a local unit of government until approved by the commission of agriculture. The commission of agriculture shall provide a detailed explanation of the basis of a denial within 60 days.

(5) Within 60 days after the legislative body of a local unit of government submits to the department a resolution identifying unreasonable adverse effects on the environment or public health as provided for in subsection (3)(a), the department shall hold a local public meeting to determine the nature and extent of unreasonable adverse effects on the environment or public health due to the manufacturing, storage, distribution, sale, or agricultural use of a product regulated by this part. Within 30 days after the local public meeting, the department shall issue a detailed opinion regarding the existence of unreasonable adverse effects on the environment or public health as identified by the resolution of the local unit of government.

(6) The director may contract with a local unit of government to act as its agent for the purpose of enforcing this part and the rules promulgated under this part. The department has sole authority to assess fees, register fertilizer or soil conditioner products, cancel or suspend registrations, and regulate and enforce provisions of section 8512.

(7) A local unit of government that adopts an ordinance under subsection (2) or (3) shall require persons enforcing the ordinance to comply with training and enforcement requirements determined appropriate by the director.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved February 29, 2008.

Filed with Secretary of State February 29, 2008.

[No. 15]

(SB 97)

AN ACT to amend 1973 PA 116, entitled “An act to provide for the protection of children through the licensing and regulation of child care organizations; to provide for the establishment of standards of care for child care organizations; to prescribe powers and duties of certain departments of this state and adoption facilitators; to provide penalties; and to repeal acts and parts of acts,” (MCL 722.111 to 722.128) by adding sections 3f and 5l.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

722.113f Child care organization receiving notice of special investigation classified as high risk; notification to parent or legal guardian; requirements; noncompliance; determination of substantial rule violations; availability of information to public; exceptions; “special investigation” defined.

Sec. 3f. (1) Except as provided in subsection (6), within 24 hours after a child care organization receives notice that a special investigation that the department classifies as high risk is being conducted, the child care organization shall make a good faith effort to make oral notification to each parent or legal guardian of 1 or more of the following:

(a) Children who were under the child care organization’s care at the site and the time the incident being investigated occurred.

(b) If the individual being investigated is still present at the child care organization at the time of the investigation, children who have or will come into contact with the individual being investigated as long as that individual is present at the child care organization.

(2) The child care organization shall send written notification within 1 business day after the initial good faith attempt under subsection (1) at oral notification. For the purpose of this subsection, written notification shall be given by 1 of the following:

(a) Mail service.

(b) Facsimile transmission.

(c) Electronic mail.

(3) If the department determines that a child care organization is not complying with either notification requirement in subsection (1) or (2), the department may suspend the child care organization’s license issued under this act pending review.

(4) If, upon completion of the special investigation described in subsection (1), the department makes a determination that there are no substantiated rule violations, the department shall provide the child care organization with written notification of that determination that the child care organization may share with the parents or legal guardians of the children in the child care organization’s care who received the notification required under subsections (1) and (2).

(5) The department shall make the information provided in subsection (4) available to the public on the department website.

(6) This section does not apply to a child caring institution, child placing agency, foster family home, or foster family group home.

(7) For the purpose of this section, “special investigation that the department classifies as high risk” means an investigation in which the department becomes aware that 1 or more of the conditions listed in section 8(3)(a) to (c) of the child protection law, 1975 PA 238, MCL 722.628, exist.

722.115/ Intentional false report as crime; penalties.

Sec. 5*l*. A person who intentionally makes a false report to the department regarding a child care organization that causes the department to initiate a special investigation for which the child care organization is required to send notice under section 3*f* is guilty of a crime as follows:

(a) If the incident reported would not constitute a crime or would constitute a misdemeanor if the report were true, the person is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 93 days or a fine of not more than \$100.00, or both.

(b) If the incident reported would constitute a felony if the report were true, the person is guilty of a felony punishable by the lesser of the following:

(i) The penalty for the incident falsely reported.

(ii) Imprisonment for not more than 4 years or a fine of not more than \$5,000.00, or both.

Effective date.

Enacting section 1. This amendatory act takes effect June 1, 2008.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved February 29, 2008.

Filed with Secretary of State February 29, 2008.

[No. 16]

(SB 155)

AN ACT to amend 1927 PA 175, entitled “An act to revise, consolidate, and codify the laws relating to criminal procedure and to define the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of courts, judges, and other officers of the court under the provisions of this act; to provide laws relative to the rights of persons accused of criminal offenses and ordinance violations; to provide for the arrest of persons charged with or suspected of criminal offenses and ordinance violations; to provide for bail of persons arrested for or accused of criminal offenses and ordinance violations; to provide for the examination of persons accused of criminal offenses; to regulate the procedure relative to grand juries, indictments, informations, and proceedings before trial; to provide for trials of persons complained of or indicted for criminal offenses and ordinance violations and to provide for the procedure in those trials; to provide for judgments and sentences of persons convicted of criminal offenses and ordinance violations; to establish a sentencing commission and to prescribe its powers and duties; to provide for procedure relating to new trials and appeals in criminal and ordinance violation cases; to provide a uniform system of probation throughout this state and the appointment of probation officers; to prescribe the powers, duties, and compensation of probation officers; to provide penalties for the violation of the duties of probation officers; to provide for procedure governing proceedings to prevent crime and proceedings for the discovery of crime; to provide for

fees of officers, witnesses, and others in criminal and ordinance violation cases; to set forth miscellaneous provisions as to criminal procedure in certain cases; to provide penalties for the violation of certain provisions of this act; and to repeal all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with or contravening any of the provisions of this act,” by amending section 15g of chapter XVII (MCL 777.15g), as amended by 2007 PA 220.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

CHAPTER XVII

777.15g Chapters 721 to 730 of Michigan Compiled Laws; felonies to which chapters applicable.

Sec. 15g. This chapter applies to the following felonies enumerated in chapters 721 to 730 of the Michigan Compiled Laws:

M.C.L.	Category	Class	Description	Stat Max
722.115e(2)(a)	Pub saf	G	Failure to report arraignment for criminal charges — child care centers, day care centers, and employees	2
722.115f(8)(a)	Pub saf	G	Failure to report arraignment on criminal charges — family child care homes and group child care homes	2
722.115h(b)	Pub ord	F	False report initiating special investigation	Variable
722.115i(2)(a)	Pub saf	G	Failure to report arraignment on criminal charges – foster family homes and foster family group homes	2
722.633(5)(b)	Person	F	Intentional false report of child abuse constituting a felony	Variable
722.675	Pub ord	E	Distributing obscene matter to children	2
722.857	Person	E	Surrogate parenting contracts involving minors, mentally retarded, etc.	5
722.859(3)	Person	E	Surrogate parenting contracts for compensation	5

Effective date.

Enacting section 1. This amendatory act takes effect June 1, 2008.

Conditional effective date.

Enacting section 2. This amendatory act does not take effect unless Senate Bill No. 97 of the 94th Legislature is enacted into law.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved February 29, 2008.

Filed with Secretary of State February 29, 2008.

Compiler's note: Senate Bill No. 97, referred to in enacting section 2, was filed with the Secretary of State February 29, 2008, and became 2008 PA 15, Eff. June 1, 2008.

The citation to 722.115h(b) should evidently read 722.115f(b).

[No. 17]**(SB 630)**

AN ACT to amend 2001 PA 142, entitled “An act to consolidate prior acts naming certain Michigan highways; to provide for the naming of certain highways; to prescribe certain duties of the state transportation department; and to repeal acts and parts of acts and certain resolutions,” (MCL 250.1001 to 250.2080) by adding section 93.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

250.1093 “Veteran’s Memorial Highway”.

Sec. 93. Highway M-62 in Cass county from the eastern city limit of Dowagiac and continuing southeast to the western city limit of Cassopolis shall be known as the “Veteran’s Memorial Highway”.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved February 29, 2008.

Filed with Secretary of State February 29, 2008.

[No. 18]**(SB 682)**

AN ACT to amend 1994 PA 451, entitled “An act to protect the environment and natural resources of the state; to codify, revise, consolidate, and classify laws relating to the environment and natural resources of the state; to regulate the discharge of certain substances into the environment; to regulate the use of certain lands, waters, and other natural resources of the state; to prescribe the powers and duties of certain state and local agencies and officials; to provide for certain charges, fees, assessments, and donations; to provide certain appropriations; to prescribe penalties and provide remedies; and to repeal acts and parts of acts,” by amending sections 1301, 8302, 8303, 8310, 8317, 8325, and 8715 (MCL 324.1301, 324.8302, 324.8303, 324.8310, 324.8317, 324.8325, and 324.8715), section 1301 as amended by 2004 PA 381, section 8302 as amended by 2002 PA 418, section 8303 as amended by 2004 PA 24, section 8310 as amended by 2004 PA 325, section 8317 as amended by 2007 PA 78, and section 8715 as amended by 2000 PA 100, and by adding section 8310a.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

324.1301 Definitions.

Sec. 1301. As used in this part:

(a) “Application period” means the period beginning when an application for a permit is received by the state and ending when the application is considered to be administratively complete under section 1305 and any applicable fee has been paid.

(b) “Department” means the department, agency, or officer authorized by this act to approve or deny an application for a particular permit.

(c) “Director” means the director of the state department authorized under this act to approve or deny an application for a particular permit or the director’s designee.

(d) “Permit” means a permit or operating license required by any of the following sections or by rules promulgated thereunder, or, in the case of section 9112, by an ordinance or resolution adopted thereunder:

- (i) Section 3104, floodplain alteration permit.
- (ii) Section 3503, permit for use of water in mining iron ore.
- (iii) Section 4105, sewerage system construction permit.
- (iv) Section 6516, vehicle testing license.
- (v) Section 6521, motor vehicle fleet testing permit.
- (vi) Section 8310, restricted use pesticide dealer license.
- (vii) Section 8310a, agricultural pesticide dealer license.
- (viii) Section 8504, license to manufacture or distribute fertilizer.
- (ix) Section 9112, local soil erosion and sedimentation control permit.
- (x) Section 11509, solid waste disposal area construction permit.
- (xi) Section 11512, solid waste disposal area operating license.
- (xii) Section 11542, municipal solid waste incinerator ash landfill operating license amendment.
- (xiii) Section 11702, septage waste servicing license or septage waste vehicle license.
- (xiv) Section 11709, septage waste site permit.
- (xv) Section 30104, inland lakes and streams project permit.
- (xvi) Section 30304, state permit for dredging, filling, or other activity in wetland.
- (xvii) Section 31509, dam construction, repair, removal permit.
- (xviii) Section 32312, flood risk, high risk, or environmental area permit.
- (xix) Section 32503, permit for dredging and filling bottomland.
- (xx) Section 35304, department permit for critical dune area use.
- (xxi) Section 36505, endangered species permit.
- (xxii) Section 41702, game bird hunting preserve license.
- (xxiii) Section 42101, dog training area permit.
- (xxiv) Section 42501, fur dealer’s license.
- (xxv) Section 42702, game dealer’s license.
- (xxvi) Section 44513, charter boat operating permit under reciprocal agreement.
- (xxvii) Section 44517, boat livery operating permit.
- (xxviii) Section 45503, permit to take frogs for scientific use.
- (xxix) Section 45902, game fish propagation license.
- (xxx) Section 45906, game fish import license.
- (xxxi) Section 61525, oil or gas well drilling permit.
- (xxxii) Section 62509, brine, storage, or waste disposal well drilling or conversion permit or test well drilling permit.
- (xxxiii) Section 63103a, metallic mineral mining permit.
- (xxxiv) Section 63514 or 63525, surface coal mining and reclamation permit or revision of the permit during the term of the permit, respectively.
- (xxxv) Section 63704, sand dune mining permit.
- (xxxvi) Section 72108, use permits for Michigan trailway.

(xxvii) Section 76109, sunken aircraft or watercraft abandoned property recovery permit.

(xxviii) Section 76504, Mackinac Island motor vehicle and land use permits.

(xxix) Section 80159, buoy or beacon permit.

(e) “Processing deadline” means the last day of the processing period.

(f) “Processing period” means the following time period after the close of the application period, for the following permit, as applicable:

(i) Twenty days for a permit under section 61525 or 62509.

(ii) Thirty days for a permit under section 9112.

(iii) Thirty days after the department consults with the underwater salvage and preserve committee created under section 76103, for a permit under section 76109.

(iv) Sixty days, for a permit under section 30104 for a minor project as established by rule under section 30105(7) or for a permit under section 32312.

(v) Sixty days or, if a hearing is held, 90 days for a permit under section 35304.

(vi) Sixty days or, if a hearing is held, 120 days for a permit under section 30104, other than a permit for a minor project as established by rule under section 30105(7), or for a permit under section 31509.

(vii) Ninety days for a permit under section 11512, a revision of a surface coal mining and reclamation permit during the term of the permit under section 63525, or a permit under section 72108.

(viii) Ninety days or, if a hearing is held, 150 days for a permit under section 3104, 30304, or 32503.

(ix) One hundred and twenty days for a permit under section 11509, 11542, 63103a, 63514, or 63704.

(x) One hundred fifty days for a permit under section 36505. However, if a site inspection or federal approval is required, the 150-day period is tolled pending completion of the inspection or receipt of the federal approval.

(xi) For any other permit, 150 days or, if a hearing is held, 90 days after the hearing, whichever is later.

324.8302 Definitions; A to C.

Sec. 8302. (1) “Active ingredient” means an ingredient that will prevent, destroy, repel, or mitigate pests, or that will act as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant or otherwise alter the behavior of plants or products.

(2) “Activity plan” means a plan for the mitigation of groundwater contamination at a specific location, including a time frame for implementation.

(3) “Adulterated” applies to a pesticide if its strength or purity is less than, or significantly greater than, the professed standard or quality as expressed on its labeling or under which it is sold; if any substance was substituted wholly or in part for a pesticide; or if a valuable constituent of the pesticide was wholly or in part abstracted.

(4) “Agricultural commodity” means a plant or part of a plant, or an animal or animal product, produced primarily for sale, consumption, propagation, or other use by human beings or animals.

(5) “Agricultural pesticide” means a pesticide that bears labeling that meets federal worker protection agricultural use requirements established in 40 CFR parts 156 and 170.

(6) “Agricultural pesticide dealer” means a person engaged in distributing, selling, or offering for sale an agricultural pesticide to the ultimate user.

(7) “Animal” means all vertebrate and invertebrate species, including, but not limited to, human beings and other mammals, birds, fish, and shellfish.

(8) “Antimicrobial pesticide” means a pesticide that is intended to disinfect, sanitize, reduce, or mitigate growth or development of microbial organisms, as defined under FIFRA.

(9) “Application season” means a time period of pesticide application, consistent with the category of application, within a calendar year.

(10) “Aquifer” means a geologic formation, a group of formations, or a part of a formation capable of yielding a significant amount of groundwater to wells or springs.

(11) “Aquifer sensitivity” means a hydrogeologic function representing the inherent abilities of materials surrounding the aquifer to attenuate the movement of pesticides into that aquifer.

(12) “Avicide” means a pesticide intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating pest birds.

(13) “Building manager” means the person who is designated as being responsible for the building’s pest management program and to whom any reporting and notification shall be made pursuant to this part or rules promulgated under this part.

(14) “Certified applicator” means an individual who is authorized under this part to use and supervise the use of a restricted use pesticide.

(15) “Commercial applicator” means a person who is required to be a registered or certified applicator under this part, or who holds himself or herself out to the public as being in the business of applying pesticides. A commercial applicator does not include a person using a pesticide for a private agricultural purpose.

(16) “Commercial building” means a portion of a building that is not a private residence, where a business is located, and that is frequented by the public.

(17) “Confirmed contaminant” means a contaminant that has been detected in at least 2 groundwater samples collected from the same groundwater sampling point at an interval of greater than 14 days.

(18) “Contaminant” means a pesticide originated chemical, radionuclide, ion, synthetic organic compound, microorganism, or waste that does not occur naturally in groundwater or that naturally occurs at a lower concentration than detected.

(19) “Contamination” means the direct or indirect introduction into groundwater of any contaminant caused in whole or in part by human activity.

324.8303 Definitions; D to G.

Sec. 8303. (1) “Day care center” means a facility, other than a private residence, receiving 1 or more preschool or school-age children for care for periods of less than 24 hours a day, and where the parents or guardians are not immediately available to the child, and which is licensed as a child care organization by the department of human services under 1973 PA 116, MCL 722.111 to 722.128.

(2) “Defoliant” means a substance or mixture of substances intended for causing the leaves or foliage to drop from a plant, with or without causing abscission.

(3) “Department” means the department of agriculture.

(4) “Desiccant” means a substance or mixture of substances intended for artificially accelerating the drying of plant tissue.

(5) “Device” means an instrument or contrivance, other than a firearm, which is intended for trapping, destroying, repelling, or mitigating a pest; but does not include equipment used for the application of pesticides when sold separately.

(6) “Direct supervision” means directing the application of a pesticide while being physically present during the application. However, direct supervision by a private agricultural applicator means either of the following:

(a) The private agricultural applicator is in the same field or location as an uncertified applicator, directing the application of a restricted use pesticide by the uncertified applicator.

(b) The private agricultural applicator supervises an uncertified applicator and is physically present during the initial restricted use pesticide application on an agricultural commodity or agricultural structure, including calibration, mixing, application, operator safety, and disposal.

(7) “Director” means the director of the department or his or her authorized representative.

(8) “Distribute” means to offer for sale, hold for sale, sell, barter, ship, inventory or receive for others for a period greater than 21 days, or deliver pesticides in this state.

(9) “Envelope monitoring” means monitoring of groundwater in areas adjacent to properties where groundwater is contaminated to determine the concentration and spatial distribution of the contaminant in the aquifer.

(10) “Environment” includes water, air, land, and all plants and human beings and other animals living therein, and the interrelationships that exist among them.

(11) “EPA” means the United States environmental protection agency.

(12) “FIFRA” means the federal insecticide, fungicide, and rodenticide act, 7 USC 136 to 136y.

(13) “Fungi” means all nonchlorophyll bearing thallophytes; that is, all nonchlorophyll bearing plants of a lower order than mosses and liverworts, as for example rusts, smuts, mildews, molds, yeasts, and bacteria, except those in or on other animals, and except those in or on processed foods, beverages, or pharmaceuticals.

(14) “General use pesticide” means a pesticide that is not a restricted use pesticide.

(15) “Groundwater” means underground water within the zone of saturation.

(16) “Groundwater protection rule” means a rule promulgated under this part that specifies a minimum operational standard for structures, activities, and procedures that may have contributed or may contribute to the contamination of groundwater and that specifies the standard’s scope, region of implementation, and implementation period. As used in this subsection:

(a) “Structures, activities, and procedures” includes, but is not limited to, mixing, loading, and rinse pads, application equipment, application timing, application rates, crop rotation, and pest control thresholds.

(b) “Scope” means applicability to a particular pesticide, structure, activity, or procedure or pesticides containing specific ingredients.

(c) “Region of implementation” may include specific soil types or aquifer sensitivity regions or any other geographic boundary.

(17) “Groundwater resource protection level” means a maximum contaminant level, health advisory level, or, if the EPA has not established a maximum contaminant level or a health advisory level, a level established by the director of community health using risk assessment protocol established by rule under this part.

(18) “Groundwater resource response level” means 20% of the groundwater resource protection level. If 20% of the groundwater resource protection level is less than the method detection limit, the method detection limit is the groundwater resource response level.

324.8310 Restricted use pesticide dealer's license; examination; out-of-state applicant; sales records; summary form of information; sale or distribution of restricted use pesticide; denial, suspension, or revocation of license; maintenance of certain records; confidentiality of information; report.

Sec. 8310. (1) A person shall not engage in distributing, selling, or offering for sale restricted use pesticides to the ultimate user except as authorized under an annual license for each place of business issued by the department pursuant to part 13.

(2) The applicant for a license under subsection (1) shall be the person in charge of each business location. The applicant shall demonstrate by written examination his or her knowledge of laws and rules governing the use and sale of restricted use pesticides.

(3) A person licensed under subsection (1) who operates from a business location outside this state shall continuously maintain in this state both of the following:

(a) A registered office.

(b) A resident agent, which agent may be either an individual resident in this state whose business office or residence is identical with the registered office, a domestic corporation or limited liability company, or a foreign corporation or limited liability company authorized to transact business in this state and having a business office identical with the registered office. The person licensed under subsection (1) shall file with the department the name, address, and telephone number of the resident agent.

(4) A restricted use pesticide dealer shall forward to the director a record of all sales of restricted use pesticides on forms provided by the director as required by rule. A restricted use pesticide dealer shall keep copies of the records on file for 2 years. These records are subject to inspection by an authorized agent of the director. The records shall, upon request, be supplied in summary form to other state agencies. The summary shall include the name and address of the restricted use pesticide dealer, the name and address of the purchaser, the name of the pesticide sold, and, in an emergency, the quantity sold. Information may not be made available to the public if, in the discretion of the director, release of that information could have a significant adverse effect on the competitive position of the dealer, distributor, or manufacturer.

(5) A restricted use pesticide dealer shall sell or distribute restricted use pesticides for use only by applicators certified under this part.

(6) The director may deny, suspend, or revoke a restricted use pesticide dealer's license for any violation of this part or an order issued under this part, or upon conviction under this part, FIFRA, or a state pesticide law of a reciprocating state committed by the dealer or the dealer's officer, agent, or employee. The director shall inform an applicant who is denied a restricted use pesticide dealer's license of the reasons why the license was denied.

(7) A restricted use pesticide dealer shall maintain and submit to the department records of all restricted use pesticide sales to private applicators and the intended county of application for those pesticides.

(8) Information collected in subsection (7) is confidential business information and is not subject to the freedom of information act, 1976 PA 442, MCL 15.231 to 15.246.

(9) A restricted use pesticide dealer who distributes an agricultural pesticide into this state shall report to the agricultural pesticide registrant all of the following information concerning that distribution:

(a) The product name.

(b) The EPA registration number.

(c) The amount of pesticide sold or distributed.

(d) The wholesale value of pesticide sold or distributed.

- (e) The date of sale or distribution.
- (f) The sales or distribution invoice number.
- (g) The name and address of the consignee.

324.8310a Issuance of license pursuant to part 13; form; information to be provided; out-of-state business location; report; denial, suspension, or revocation of license; exemption from requirements of subsection (1).

Sec. 8310a. (1) A person who is not licensed under section 8310 shall not engage in distributing, selling, or offering for sale agricultural pesticides except as authorized under an annual license for each place of business issued by the department pursuant to part 13.

(2) The applicant for a license under subsection (1) shall be the individual in charge of each business location.

(3) The application for a license under subsection (1) shall be on a form provided by the director and shall contain information regarding the applicant's proposed operations and other information considered pertinent by the director.

(4) A person licensed under subsection (1) who operates from a business location outside this state shall continuously maintain in this state both of the following:

(a) A registered office.

(b) A resident agent, which agent may be either an individual resident in this state whose business office or residence is identical with the registered office, a domestic corporation or limited liability company, or a foreign corporation or limited liability company authorized to transact business in this state and having a business office identical with the registered office. The person licensed under subsection (1) shall file with the department the name, address, and telephone number of the resident agent.

(5) An agricultural pesticide dealer who distributes an agricultural pesticide into this state shall report to the agricultural pesticide registrant all of the following information concerning that distribution:

(a) The product name.

(b) The EPA registration number.

(c) The amount of pesticide sold or distributed.

(d) The wholesale value of pesticide sold or distributed.

(e) The date of sale or distribution.

(f) The sales or distribution invoice number.

(g) The name and address of the consignee.

(6) The director may deny, suspend, or revoke an agricultural pesticide dealer's license for any violation of this part or an order issued under this part, or upon conviction under this part, FIFRA, or a state pesticide law of a reciprocating state committed by the dealer or the dealer's officer, agent, or employee. The director shall inform an applicant who is denied an agricultural pesticide dealer's license of the reasons why the license was denied.

(7) A pesticide registrant who distributes agricultural pesticides into the state is exempt from the requirements of subsection (1).

324.8317 Fees; duration; expiration; nonrefundability; deposit.

Sec. 8317. (1) An application submitted under this part shall be accompanied by the following application fee:

- (a) For a commercial applicator certification, \$75.00.

(b) For a private agricultural applicator certification, \$50.00 until September 30, 2012 and \$10.00 after September 30, 2012.

(c) For a commercial registered applicator, \$45.00.

(d) For a private registered applicator, \$50.00 until September 30, 2012 and \$10.00 after September 30, 2012.

(2) Certificates for commercial applicators, private agricultural applicators, and registered applicators shall be valid for a period of time of not less than 3 years to be established by rule by the director.

(3) The license application fee for a commercial applicator license is \$100.00. The license expires annually on December 31.

(4) The registration application fee for the registration of pesticides sold, offered for sale, exposed for sale, or distributed is \$40.00 per product.

(5) The license application fee for a restricted use pesticide dealer's license is \$100.00. The license expires annually on December 31.

(6) The license application fee for an agricultural pesticide dealer's license is \$100.00. The license expires annually on December 31.

(7) Application fees submitted under this section are not refundable.

(8) The department shall deposit license and administrative fees and administrative, civil, and noncriminal fines received, as well as any payment for costs or reimbursement to the department for investigation, under this part in the agriculture licensing and inspection fees fund created in section 9 of the insect pest and plant disease act, 1931 PA 189, MCL 286.209, to be used, pursuant to appropriation, by the director in administering and carrying out those duties required by law under this part.

324.8325 Rules.

Sec. 8325. (1) The director shall promulgate rules for implementing this part, including, but not limited to, rules providing for the following:

(a) The collection, examination, and reporting the results of examination of samples of pesticides or devices.

(b) The safe handling, transportation, storage, display, distribution, and disposal of pesticides and their containers.

(c) The designation of restricted use pesticides and agricultural pesticides for the state or for specified areas within the state. The director may include in the rule the time and conditions of sale, distribution, and use of restricted use pesticides and agricultural pesticides.

(d) The certification and licensing of applicators and the licensing of restricted use pesticide dealers and agricultural pesticide dealers.

(e) The maintenance of records by certified commercial applicators with respect to applications of restricted use pesticides.

(f) Good practice in the use of pesticides.

(g) Notification or posting, or both, designed to inform persons entering certain public or private buildings or other areas where the application of a pesticide, other than a general use ready-to-use pesticide, has occurred.

(h) Use of a pesticide in a manner consistent with its labeling including adequate supervision of noncertified applicators if appropriate.

(i) Prenotification by the building manager upon request for affected persons regarding the application of a pesticide at daycare centers and schools.

(j) Responsibility of a building manager to post signs provided to him or her by a commercial applicator.

(k) Designation of posted school bus stops as sensitive areas.

(l) The establishing of a schedule of civil fines for violation of local ordinances as described in section 8328(3).

(2) By December 27, 1989, the director shall submit rules to the joint committee on administrative rules pertaining to all of the following:

(a) The development of a training program for applicators who apply pesticides for private agricultural purposes on the use of appropriate procedures for the application of pesticides; safety procedures for pesticide application; clothing and protective equipment for pesticide application; the detection of common symptoms of pesticide poisoning; the means of obtaining emergency medical treatment; hazards posed by pesticides to workers, the public health, and the environment; specific categories of pesticides; and the requirements of applicable laws, rules, and labeling.

(b) The development of training programs for integrated pest management systems in schools, public buildings, and health care facilities.

(c) The duty of commercial applicators to inform customers of potential risks and benefits associated with the application of pesticides.

(3) By June 27, 1990, the director shall submit rules to the joint committee on administrative rules pertaining to the protection of agriculture employees who hand harvest agricultural commodities regarding all of the following:

(a) The establishment of field reentry periods after the application of agricultural pesticides.

(b) The posting and notification of areas where pesticides have been applied.

(c) The use of protective clothing, safety devices, hand washing, or other methods of protection from pesticide exposure.

(d) Notification of agricultural workers of poison treatment facilities.

(4) If the EPA at any time adopts and publishes agricultural worker protection standards, the federal standards shall supersede rules promulgated under subsection (3).

(5) By December 27, 1989, the director shall submit rules to the joint committee on administrative rules. These rules shall include all of the following:

(a) Minimum standards of competency and experience or expertise for trainers of certified and registered applicators.

(b) The development of a training program for applicators on the use of appropriate procedures for the application of pesticides; safety procedures for pesticide application; clothing and protective equipment for pesticide application; the detection of common symptoms of pesticide poisoning; the means of obtaining emergency medical treatment; hazards posed by pesticides to workers, the public health, and the environment; specific categories of pesticides; and the requirements of applicable laws, rules, and labeling.

(c) The number of directly supervised application hours required before a registered applicator may apply each category of restricted use pesticide without direct supervision.

324.8715 Fees; repeal of section.

Sec. 8715. (1) In addition to the fees provided for in part 83, a registrant shall pay an annual groundwater protection fee for each product to be registered. The specialty pesticide groundwater protection fee is \$100.00 per product. Groundwater protection fees for all other pesticides are 0.75% of the wholesale value of the previous registration year's product sales

for use in this state, with a \$150.00 minimum groundwater protection fee. The minimum groundwater protection fee is due in the office of the director before July 1. A sales based groundwater protection fee greater than the \$150.00 minimum is due in the office of the director before October 1 of the following registration year.

(2) An additional late fee of \$100.00 shall be paid by the registrant for each pesticide if the pesticide registration is a renewal registration and the minimum groundwater protection fee is received by the department after June 30.

(3) A person required to pay a specialty fertilizer or soil conditioner registration fee under section 8505 shall pay an additional \$100.00 groundwater protection fee for each brand and product name of each grade registered.

(4) All fertilizer manufacturers or distributors licensed under part 85, except specialty fertilizer and soil conditioner registrants, shall pay an additional groundwater protection fee of 1-1/2 cents per percent of nitrogen in the fertilizer for each ton of fertilizer sold.

(5) The fees collected under this part, including any interest or dividends earned, shall be transmitted to the state treasurer, who shall credit the money received to the fund.

(6) Upon the expenditure or appropriation of money raised in this section for any purpose other than those specifically listed in this part, authorization to collect fees in this section shall be suspended until the money expended or appropriated for purposes other than those listed in this part are returned to the fund.

(7) This section is repealed December 31, 2013.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved February 29, 2008.

Filed with Secretary of State February 29, 2008.

[No. 19]

(HB 5021)

AN ACT to amend 1949 PA 300, entitled “An act to provide for the registration, titling, sale, transfer, and regulation of certain vehicles operated upon the public highways of this state or any other place open to the general public or generally accessible to motor vehicles and distressed vehicles; to provide for the licensing of dealers; to provide for the examination, licensing, and control of operators and chauffeurs; to provide for the giving of proof of financial responsibility and security by owners and operators of vehicles; to provide for the imposition, levy, and collection of specific taxes on vehicles, and the levy and collection of sales and use taxes, license fees, and permit fees; to provide for the regulation and use of streets and highways; to create certain funds; to provide penalties and sanctions for a violation of this act; to provide for civil liability of owners and operators of vehicles and service of process on residents and nonresidents; to provide for the levy of certain assessments; to provide for the enforcement of this act; to provide for the creation of and to prescribe the powers and duties of certain state and local agencies; to impose liability upon the state or local agencies; to provide appropriations for certain purposes; to repeal all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act or contrary to this act; and to repeal certain parts of this act on a specific date,” by amending section 708b (MCL 257.708b), as amended by 2004 PA 362.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

257.708b Operating motor vehicle with television or similar electronic device viewable by operator prohibited; exceptions; location of permitted visual device; special permit for research vehicle; violation as civil infraction.

Sec. 708b. (1) A person shall not operate a motor vehicle that is to be used upon the highways of this state with a television or other similar electronic device that displays a video image that can be viewed by the operator while the motor vehicle is in motion.

(2) This section does not apply to:

(a) An audio entertainment system, heating or air-conditioning controls, or other accessory controls in the motor vehicle.

(b) A vehicle information or navigation system for use in displaying only information pertaining to vehicle location, available routes and destinations, road layouts, weather conditions, traffic and road conditions, vehicle conditions, or traveler services.

(c) A research vehicle if the test plan for the vehicle has been approved by a process meeting federal guidelines established in 45 CFR part 46 for the protection of human beings and the vehicle has been issued a special registration permit by the secretary of state.

(d) A motor vehicle equipped with a video display to enhance or supplement the driver's view.

(e) A police vehicle, fire vehicle, or ambulance equipped with a monitor for use with a computer-aided dispatch system or emergency equipment controls.

(f) A police vehicle equipped with a monitor for use with recording equipment.

(g) A motor vehicle equipped with a video display to communicate vehicle, driver, or safety conditions.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a visual device permitted under subsection (2)(a) or (b) shall be built into the dashboard, center console, instrument panel, rear-view mirror, or other control area of the vehicle and shall meet all applicable federal motor vehicle dash safety standards. An aftermarket visual device described in subsection (2)(a) or (b) may be installed or mounted on the windshield or above the dashboard, but shall not be mounted within the deployment profile of the vehicle airbags or in a manner that interferes with the operator's view or control. This subsection does not apply to a research vehicle described in subsection (2)(c).

(4) Upon receipt of a completed application, on a form prescribed by the secretary of state, and payment of a fee of \$10.00, the secretary of state may issue a special permit authorizing a research vehicle to use the highways of this state. A copy of the authority received by the applicant under subsection (2)(c) shall be submitted as part of the application for the special permit. The special permit may be in a form as prescribed by, and shall be displayed on a research vehicle in a manner determined by, the secretary of state. The special permit shall expire upon completion of or expiration of the specific test plan approved under subsection (2)(c), whichever occurs first, and shall be immediately removed from the research vehicle and destroyed. A special permit shall not be transferred to another vehicle or person. The fee collected under this subsection shall be credited to the Michigan transportation fund and used to defray the expenses of the secretary of state in administering the special permit program. In addition to a special permit, the appropriate vehicle registration plate shall be displayed on a research vehicle to use a highway of this state.

(5) A person who violates this section is responsible for a civil infraction.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved March 6, 2008.

Filed with Secretary of State March 7, 2008.

[No. 20]**(HB 4650)**

AN ACT to revise the standards under which courts of this state recognize foreign money judgments; to establish procedures for the recognition of foreign money judgments; to limit the time within which an action to enforce a foreign money judgment may be commenced; to make uniform the law relating to the enforcement of foreign money judgments; and to repeal acts and parts of acts.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

691.1131 Short title.

Sec. 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the “uniform foreign-country money judgments recognition act”.

691.1132 Definitions.

Sec. 2. As used in this act:

(a) “Foreign country” means a government other than any of the following:

(i) The United States.

(ii) A state, district, commonwealth, territory, or insular possession of the United States.

(iii) A federally recognized Indian tribe whose tribal court judgments are entitled to recognition and presumed to be valid under a court rule adopted by the supreme court.

(iv) Any other government with regard to which the decision in this state as to whether to recognize a judgment of that government’s courts is initially subject to determination under the full faith and credit clause of the United States constitution.

(b) “Foreign-country judgment” means the judgment of a court of a foreign country.

691.1133 Applicability of act; scope.

Sec. 3. (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2), this act applies to a foreign-country judgment to the extent that both of the following apply:

(a) The judgment grants or denies recovery of a sum of money.

(b) Under the law of the foreign country where rendered, the judgment is final, conclusive, and enforceable.

(2) This act does not apply to a foreign-country judgment, even if the judgment grants or denies recovery of a sum of money, to the extent that the judgment is any of the following:

(a) A judgment for taxes.

(b) A fine or other penalty.

(c) A judgment for divorce, support, or maintenance or other judgment rendered in connection with domestic relations.

(3) A party seeking recognition of a foreign-country judgment has the burden of establishing that this act applies to the foreign-country judgment.

691.1134 Foreign-country judgment; recognition by court; burden for establishing ground for nonrecognition.

Sec. 4. (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (2) and (3), a court of this state shall recognize a foreign-country judgment to which this act applies.