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## **HOUSE BILL No. 4038**

January 22, 2013, Introduced by Rep. Jenkins and referred to the Committee on Natural Resources.

A bill to amend 1994 PA 451, entitled "Natural resources and environmental protection act," by amending section 41301 (MCL 324.41301), as amended by 2009 PA 51.

## THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 Sec. 41301. (1) As used in this part:
- (a) "Genetically engineered" refers to an organism whose
  genome, chromosomal or extrachromosomal, is modified permanently
  and heritably, using recombinant nucleic acid techniques, or the
  progeny of such an organism.
  - (b) "Introduce", with reference to an organism, means to knowingly and willfully stock, place, plant, release, or allow the release of the organism in this state at any specific location where the organism is not already naturalized.

- 1 (c) "Prohibited species", subject to section 41302, means any
- 2 of the following:
- 3 (i) Any of the following prohibited aquatic plant species,
- 4 including a hybrid or genetically engineered variant of the species
- 5 or a fragment, including a seed or other propagule, of the species
- 6 or of a hybrid or genetically engineered variant:
- 7 (A) African oxygen weed (Lagarosiphon major).
- 8 (B) Brazilian elodea (Egeria densa).
- 9 (C) Cylindro (Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii).
- 10 (D) European frogbit (Hydrocharis morsus-ranae).
- 11 (E) Fanwort (Cabomba caroliniana).
- 12 (F) Giant hogweed (Heracleum mantegazzianum).
- 13 (G) Giant salvinia (Salvinia molesta, auriculata, biloba, or
- 14 herzogii).
- 15 (H) Hydrilla (Hydrilla verticillata).
- 16 (I) Japanese knotweed (Fallopia japonica).
- 17 (J) Parrot's feather (Myriophyllum aquaticum).
- 18 (K) Starry stonewort (Nitellopsis obtusa).
- 19 (L) Water chestnut (Trapa natans).
- 20 (M) Yellow floating heart (Nymphoides peltata).
- 21 (ii) The following prohibited bird species, including a hybrid
- 22 or genetically engineered variant of the species or an egg of the
- 23 species or of a hybrid or genetically engineered variant: Eurasian
- 24 collared dove (Streptopelia decaocto).
- 25 (iii) The following prohibited crustacean species, including a
- 26 hybrid or genetically engineered variant of the species or an egg
- 27 of the species or of a hybrid or genetically engineered variant:

- 1 rusty crayfish (Orconectes rusticus).
- 2 (iv) Any of the following prohibited fish species, including a
- 3 hybrid or genetically engineered variant of the species or an egg
- 4 of the species or of a hybrid or genetically engineered variant:
- 5 (A) Bighead carp (Hypophthalmichthys nobilis).
- 6 (B) Bitterling (Rhodeus sericeus).
- 7 (C) Black carp (Mylopharyngodon piceus).
- 8 (D) Eurasian ruffe (Gymnocephalus cernuus).
- 9 (E) Grass carp (Ctenopharyngodon idellus).
- 10 (F) Ide (Leuciscus idus).
- 11 (G) Japanese weatherfish (Misgurnus anguillicaudatus).
- 12 (H) Round goby (Neogobius melanostomus).
- (I) Rudd (Scardinius erythrophthalamus).
- 14 (J) Silver carp (Hypophthalmichthys molitrix).
- 15 (K) A fish of the snakehead family (family Channidae).
- 16 (L) Tench (Tinca tinca).
- 17 (M) Tubenose goby (Proterorhinus marmoratus).
- 18 (v) Any of the following prohibited insect species, including
- 19 a hybrid or genetically engineered variant of the species or an egg
- 20 of the species or of a hybrid or genetically engineered variant:
- 21 (A) Asian longhorned beetle (Anoplophora glabripennis).
- 22 (B) Emerald ash borer (Agrilus planipennis).
- 23 (vi) The following prohibited mammal species, including a
- 24 hybrid or genetically engineered variant: nutria (Myocastor
- 25 coypus).
- 26 (vii) Any of the following prohibited mollusk species,
- 27 including a hybrid or genetically engineered variant of the species

- 1 or an egg of the species or of a hybrid or genetically engineered
- 2 variant:
- 3 (A) Brown garden snail (Helix aspersa).
- 4 (B) Carthusian snail (Monacha cartusiana).
- 5 (C) Giant African snail (Achatina fulica).
- 6 (D) Girdled snail (Hygromia cinctella).
- 7 (E) Heath snail (Xerolenta obvia).
- 8 (F) Wrinkled dune snail (Candidula intersecta).
- 9 (d) "Recombinant nucleic acid techniques" means laboratory
- 10 techniques through which genetic material is isolated and
- 11 manipulated in vitro and then inserted into an organism.
- 12 (e) "Restricted species", subject to section 41302, means any
- 13 of the following:
- 14 (i) Any of the following restricted aquatic plant species,
- 15 including a hybrid or genetically engineered variant of the species
- 16 or a fragment, including a seed or other propagule, of the species
- 17 or of a hybrid or genetically engineered variant:
- (A) Curly leaf pondweed (Potamogeton crispus).
- (B) Eurasian watermilfoil (Myriophyllum spicatum).
- 20 (C) Flowering rush (Butomus umbellatus).
- 21 (D) Phragmites or common reed (Phragmites australis).
- 22 (E) Purple loosestrife (Lythrum salicaria), except that
- 23 cultivars of purple loosestrife developed and recognized to be
- 24 sterile and approved by the director of the department of
- 25 agriculture AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT under section 16a of the insect
- 26 pest and plant disease act, 1931 PA 189, MCL 286.216a, are not a
- 27 restricted species.

- 1 (ii) THE FOLLOWING RESTRICTED TERRESTRIAL PLANT SPECIES,
- 2 INCLUDING A HYBRID OR GENETICALLY ENGINEERED VARIANT OF THE SPECIES
- 3 OR A FRAGMENT, INCLUDING A SEED OR OTHER PROPAGULE, OF THE SPECIES
- 4 OR OF A HYBRID OR GENETICALLY ENGINEERED VARIANT: AUTUMN OLIVE
- 5 (ELAEAGNUS UMBELLATA).
- 6 (iii) (iii)—Any of the following restricted mollusk species,
- 7 including a hybrid or genetically engineered variant of the species
- 8 or an egg of the species or of a hybrid or genetically engineered
- 9 variant:
- 10 (A) Quagga mussel (Dreissena bugensis).
- 11 (B) Zebra mussel (Dreissena polymorpha).
- 12 (2) For the purposes of this part:
- 13 (a) A person is not considered to possess a live organism
- 14 simply because the organism is present on land or in waters owned
- 15 by that person unless the person has knowingly introduced that live
- 16 organism on that land or in those waters.
- 17 (b) A person is not considered to possess a live organism if
- 18 the organism was obtained from the environment and the person only
- 19 possesses the organism at the specific location at which it was
- 20 obtained from the environment.
- (c) A person is not considered to possess a live organism if
- 22 the possession is for the purpose of promptly destroying the
- 23 organism.