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STATE OF MICHIGAN  
89TH LEGISLATURE  
REGULAR SESSION OF 1998

**Introduced by Rep. Varga**

# **ENROLLED HOUSE BILL No. 4454**

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 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.

*The People of the State of Michigan enact:*

## CHAPTER 1

Sec. 101. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Michigan liquor control code of 1998".

Sec. 103. For the purposes of this act, the words and phrases defined in this chapter have the meanings ascribed to them in this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise.

Sec. 105. (1) "Alcohol" means the product of distillation of fermented liquid, whether or not rectified or diluted with water, but does not mean ethyl or industrial alcohol, diluted or not, that has been denatured or otherwise rendered unfit for beverage purposes.

(2) "Alcoholic liquor" means any spirituous, vinous, malt, or fermented liquor, liquids and compounds, whether or not medicated, proprietary, patented, and by whatever name called, containing 1/2 of 1% or more of alcohol by volume which are fit for use for beverage purposes as defined and classified by the commission according to alcoholic content as belonging to 1 of the varieties defined in this chapter.

(3) "Authorized distribution agent" means a person approved by the commission to do 1 or more of the following:

- (a) To store spirits owned by a supplier of spirits or the commission.
- (b) To deliver spirits sold by the commission to retail licensees.
- (c) To perform any function needed to store spirits owned by a supplier of spirits or by the commission or to deliver spirits sold by the commission to retail licensees.

(4) "Bar" means a barrier or counter at which alcoholic liquor is sold to, served to, or consumed by customers.

(5) "Beer" means any beverage obtained by alcoholic fermentation of an infusion or decoction of barley, malt, hops, or other cereal in potable water.

(6) "Brand" means any word, name, group of letters, symbol, trademark, or combination thereof adopted and used by a supplier to identify a specific beer, malt beverage, wine, mixed wine drink, or mixed spirit drink product and to distinguish that product from another beer, malt beverage, wine, mixed wine drink, or mixed spirit drink product that is produced or marketed by that or another supplier. As used in this section and notwithstanding sections 305(2)(j) and 403(2)(j), "supplier" means a brewer, an outstate seller of beer, a wine maker, a small wine maker, an outstate seller of wine, a manufacturer of mixed wine drink, an outstate seller of a mixed wine drink, a mixed spirit drink manufacturer, or an outstate seller of mixed spirit drink.

(7) "Brand extension" means any brand which incorporates all or a substantial part of the unique features of a preexisting brand of the same supplier. As used in this section and notwithstanding sections 305(2)(j) and 403(2)(j), "supplier" means a brewer, an outstate seller of beer, a wine maker, a small wine maker, an outstate seller of wine, a manufacturer of mixed wine drink, an outstate seller of a mixed wine drink, a mixed spirit drink manufacturer, or an outstate seller of mixed spirit drink.

(8) "Brandy" means an alcoholic liquor as defined in 27 C.F.R. 5.22(d) (1980).

(9) "Brandy manufacturer" means a person licensed under this act to engage in the manufacturing, rectifying or blending, or both, of brandy only and no other distilled spirit. Only a licensed wine maker or a small wine maker is eligible to be a brandy manufacturer. The commission may approve a brandy manufacturer to sell at retail brandy which it manufactures, blends or rectifies, or both, at its licensed premises or at other premises authorized in this act.

(10) "Brewer" means a person located in this state that is licensed to manufacture and sell to licensed wholesalers beer produced by it.

(11) "Brewpub" means a license issued in conjunction with a class C, tavern, class A hotel, or class B hotel license that authorizes the person licensed with the class C, tavern, class A hotel, or class B hotel to manufacture and brew not more than 5,000 barrels of beer per calendar year in Michigan and sell at those licensed premises the beer produced for consumption on or off the licensed brewery premises in the manner provided for in sections 405 and 407.

Sec. 107. (1) "Cash" means money in hand, bank notes, demand deposits at a bank, or legal tender, which a creditor must accept according to law. Cash does not include call loans, postdated checks, or promissory notes.

(2) "Class C license" means a place licensed to sell at retail beer, wine, mixed spirit drink, and spirits for consumption on the premises.

(3) "Club" means an association, whether incorporated or unincorporated, the majority of whose members are citizens for the promotion of some common object not including associations organized for a commercial or business purpose, the object of which is money profit, owning, hiring, or leasing a building, or space in a building, of an extent and character as in the judgment of the commission may be suitable and adequate for the reasonable and comfortable use and accommodation of its members and their guests, and which shall have been in existence for a period of not less than 2 years before application for license under this act. A club that is a chapter of a national organization which has had a license for 10 years may apply for a license without a waiting period. Public notice of the intent of the commission to issue the club license shall be given by publication in some newspaper published or in general circulation within the municipality at least 10 days before the license shall issue. Public notice of the commission's intent to renew the license of a club is not required. The club shall file with the commission annually, within 10 days after February 1, a list of the names and residences of its members, and similarly file, within 10 days after the election of an additional member, his or her name and address, and that its aggregate annual membership fees or dues and other income, exclusive of the proceeds from the sale of alcoholic liquor, are sufficient to defray the annual rental of its leased or rented premises or, if the premises are owned by the club, are sufficient to meet the taxes, insurance, repairs, and the interest on a mortgage on the premises. The list of members and additional members is not required of a club paying the maximum fee. The affairs and management of the club shall be conducted by a board of directors, executive committee, or similar body chosen by the members. A member, officer, agent, or employee of the club shall not be paid, or directly or indirectly receive in the form of salary or other compensation, profits from the disposition or sale of alcoholic liquor to the club or to the members of the club, beyond the amount of salary fixed and voted at meetings by the members or by its directors or other governing body and as reported by the club to the commission, within 3 months after the meeting.

(4) "Commission" means the liquor control commission provided for and created in section 209.

(5) "Church" means an entire house or structure set apart primarily for use for purposes of public worship, and which is tax exempt under the laws of this state, and in which religious services are held and with which a clergyman is associated, and the entire structure of which is kept for that use and not put to any other use inconsistent with that use.

(6) "Distiller" means any person licensed to manufacture and sell spirits or alcohol, or both, of any kind.

(7) "Hotel" means a building or group of buildings located on the same or adjoining pieces of real property, which provide lodging to travelers and temporary residents and which may also provide food service and other goods and services to registered guests and to the public.

(8) "Class A hotel" means a hotel licensed by the commission to sell beer and wine for consumption on the premises only, which provides for the rental of, and maintains the availability for rental of, not less than 25 bedrooms if located in a local governmental unit with a population of less than 175,000 or not less than 50 bedrooms if located in a local governmental unit with a population of 175,000 or more.

(9) "Class B hotel" means a hotel licensed by the commission to sell beer, wine, mixed spirit drink, and spirits for consumption on the premises only, which provides for the rental of, and maintains the availability for rental of, not less than 25 bedrooms if located in a local governmental unit with a population of less than 175,000 or not less than 50 bedrooms if located in a local governmental unit with a population of 175,000 or more.

(10) "License" means a contract between the commission and the licensee granting authority to that licensee to manufacture and sell, or sell, or warehouse alcoholic liquor in the manner provided by this act.

Sec. 109. (1) "Manufacturer" means a person engaged in the manufacture of alcoholic liquor, including, but not limited to, a distiller, a rectifier, a wine maker, and a brewer.

(2) "Micro brewer" means a brewer that produces in total less than 30,000 barrels of beer per year and that may sell the beer produced to consumers at the licensed brewery premises for consumption on or off the licensed brewery premises. In determining the 30,000-barrel threshold, all brands and labels of a brewer, whether brewed in this state or outside this state, shall be combined and all facilities for the production of beer that are owned or controlled by the same person shall be treated as a single facility.

(3) "Minor" means a person less than 21 years of age.

(4) "Mixed spirit drink" means a drink produced and packaged or sold by a mixed spirit drink manufacturer or an outstate seller of mixed spirit drink which contains 10% or less alcohol by volume consisting of distilled spirits mixed with nonalcoholic beverages or flavoring or coloring materials and which may also contain 1 or more of the following:

- (a) Water.
- (b) Fruit juices.
- (c) Fruit adjuncts.
- (d) Sugar.
- (e) Carbon dioxide.
- (f) Preservatives.

(5) "Mixed spirit drink manufacturer" means any person licensed under this act to manufacture mixed spirit drink in this state and to sell mixed spirit drink to a wholesaler. For purposes of rules promulgated by the commission, a mixed spirit drink manufacturer shall be treated as a wine manufacturer but is subject to the rules applicable to spirits for purposes of manufacturing and labeling.

(6) "Mixed wine drink" means a drink or similar product marketed as a wine cooler and containing less than 7% alcohol by volume, consisting of wine and plain, sparkling, or carbonated water, and containing any 1 or more of the following:

- (a) Nonalcoholic beverages.
- (b) Flavoring.
- (c) Coloring materials.
- (d) Fruit juices.
- (e) Fruit adjuncts.
- (f) Sugar.
- (g) Carbon dioxide.
- (h) Preservatives.

(7) "Outstate seller of beer" means a person licensed by the commission to sell beer which has not been manufactured in this state to a wholesaler in this state in accordance with rules promulgated by the commission.

(8) "Outstate seller of mixed spirit drink" means a person licensed by the commission to sell mixed spirit drink which has not been manufactured in this state to a wholesaler in this state in accordance with rules promulgated by the commission. For purposes of rules promulgated by the commission, an outstate seller of mixed spirit drink shall be treated as an outstate seller of wine but is subject to the rules applicable to spirits for purposes of manufacturing and labeling.

(9) "Outstate seller of wine" means a person licensed by the commission to sell wine which has not been manufactured in this state to a wholesaler in this state in accordance with rules promulgated by the commission and to sell sacramental wine as provided in section 301.

Sec. 111. (1) "Person" means an individual, firm, partnership, limited partnership, association, limited liability company, or corporation.

(2) "Primary source of supply" means, in the case of domestic spirits, the distiller, producer, owner of the commodity at the time it becomes a marketable product, or bottler, or the exclusive agent of any such person and, in the case of spirits imported into the United States, either the foreign distiller, producer, owner of the bottler, or the prime importer for, or the exclusive agent in the United States of, the foreign distiller, producer, owner, or the bottler.

(3) "Professional account" means an account established for a person by a class C licensee or tavern licensee whose major business is the sale of food, by which the licensee extends credit to the person for not more than 30 days.

(4) "Residence" means the premises in which a person resides permanently.

(5) "Retailer" means a person licensed by the commission who sells to the consumer in accordance with rules promulgated by the commission.

(6) "Sacramental wine" means wine containing not more than 24% of alcohol by volume which is used for sacramental purposes.

(7) "Sale" includes the exchange, barter, traffic, furnishing, or giving away of alcoholic liquor. In the case of a sale in which a shipment or delivery of alcoholic liquor is made by a common or other carrier, the sale of the alcoholic liquor is considered to be made in the county within which the delivery of the alcoholic liquor is made by that carrier to the consignee or his or her agent or employee, and venue for the prosecution for that sale may be in the county or city where the seller resides or from which the shipment is made or at the place of delivery.

(8) "School" includes buildings used for school purposes to provide instruction to children in grades kindergarten through 12, when that instruction is provided by a public, private, denominational, or parochial school, except those buildings used primarily for adult education or college extension courses. School does not include a proprietary trade or occupational school.

(9) "Small wine maker" means a wine maker manufacturing or bottling not more than 50,000 gallons of wine in 1 calendar year.

(10) "Special license" means a contract between the commission and the special licensee granting authority to that licensee to sell beer, wine, mixed spirit drink, or spirits. The license shall be granted only to such persons and such organization and for such period of time as the commission shall determine so long as the person or organization is able to demonstrate an existence separate from an affiliated umbrella organization. If such an existence is demonstrated, the commission shall not deny a special license solely by the applicant's affiliation with an organization that is also eligible for a special license.

(11) "Specially designated distributor" means a person engaged in an established business licensed by the commission to distribute spirits and mixed spirit drink in the original package for the commission for consumption off the premises.

(12) "Specially designated merchant" means a person to whom the commission grants a license to sell beer or wine, or both, at retail for consumption off the licensed premises.

(13) "Spirits" means a beverage that contains alcohol obtained by distillation, mixed with potable water or other substances, or both, in solution, and includes wine containing an alcoholic content of more than 21% by volume, except sacramental wine and mixed spirit drink.

(14) "State liquor store" means a store established by the commission under this act for the sale of spirits in the original package for consumption off the premises.

(15) "Supplier of spirits" means a vendor of spirits, a manufacturer of spirits, or a primary source of supply.

Sec. 113. (1) "Tavern" means any place licensed to sell at retail beer and wine for consumption on the premises only.

(2) "Vehicle" means any means of transportation by land, by water, or by air.

(3) "Vendor" means a person licensed by the commission to sell alcoholic liquor.

(4) "Vendor of spirits" means a person selling spirits to the commission.

(5) "Warehouse" means a premises or place primarily constructed, used, or provided with facilities for the storage in transit or other temporary storage of perishable goods or for the conduct of a warehousing business, or for both.

(6) "Warehouser" means a licensee authorized by the commission to store alcoholic beverages, but prohibited from making sales or deliveries to retailers unless the licensee is also the holder of a wholesaler or manufacturer license issued by the commission.

(7) "Wholesaler" means a person who sells beer, wine, or mixed spirit drink only to retailers or other licensees, and who sells sacramental wine as provided in section 301.

(8) "Wine" means the product made by the normal alcoholic fermentation of the juice of sound, ripe grapes, or any other fruit with the usual cellar treatment, and containing not more than 21% of alcohol by volume, including fermented fruit juices other than grapes and mixed wine drinks.

(9) "Wine maker" means any person licensed by the commission to manufacture wine and sell, at wholesale or retail, wine manufactured by that person.

## CHAPTER 2

Sec. 201. (1) On and after December 15, 1933, it shall be lawful to manufacture for sale, sell, offer for sale, keep for sale, possess, or transport any alcoholic liquor, as defined in this act, including alcoholic liquor used for medicinal, mechanical, chemical, or scientific purposes and wine used for sacramental purposes, subject to the terms, conditions, limitations, and restrictions contained in this act, and only as provided for in this act.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this act, the commission shall have the sole right, power, and duty to control the alcoholic beverage traffic and traffic in other alcoholic liquor within this state, including the manufacture, importation, possession, transportation and sale thereof.

(3) A rule, regulation, or order made by the commission shall not unreasonably discriminate against Michigan manufacturers of alcoholic liquor.

(4) A peace officer or law enforcement officer of this state or a county, township, city, village, state university, or community college or an inspector of the commission is authorized, and it is the duty of each of them, to enforce the provisions of this act and the rules promulgated by the commission within his or her respective jurisdiction. It is the special duty of an officer described in this section to use his or her utmost efforts to repress and prevent crime and the violation of any of the provisions of this act. An officer described in this section who willfully neglects or refuses to perform the duties imposed upon him or her by this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not more than \$500.00 or imprisoned in the county jail not more than 90 days, or both.

Sec. 203. (1) Except as provided in this section and section 301, a sale, delivery, or importation of alcoholic liquor, including alcoholic liquor for personal use, shall not be made in this state unless the sale, delivery, or importation is made by the commission, the commission's authorized agent or distributor, an authorized distribution agent approved by order of the commission, a person licensed by the commission, or by prior written order of the commission. All spirits for sale, use, storage, or distribution in this state, shall originally be purchased by and imported into the state by the commission, or by prior written authority of the commission. This section shall not apply in the case of an alcoholic liquor brought into this state for personal or household use in an amount permitted by federal law by a person of legal age to purchase alcoholic liquor at the time of reentry into this state from without the territorial limits of the United States if the person has been outside the territorial limits of the United States for more than 48 hours and has not brought alcoholic liquor into the United States during the preceding 30 days.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), a person who is of legal age to purchase alcoholic liquor may import from another state for that person's personal use not more than 312 ounces of alcoholic liquor that contains less than 21% alcohol by volume.

Sec. 205. (1) If the commission privatizes any portion of the system existing on the effective date of the amendatory act that added this section under which spirits are warehoused or distributed, the commission shall, as provided in section 203(1), by order appoint authorized distribution agents to engage in the warehousing and delivery of spirits in this state so as to ensure that all retail licensees continue to be properly serviced with spirits. An authorized distribution agent is subject to uniform requirements, including business operating procedures, which the commission may prescribe by rule, subject to this section.

(2) A person is eligible for appointment by the commission as an authorized distribution agent if the following circumstances exist:

(a) The person satisfies all applicable commission rules prescribing qualifications for licensure promulgated under section 215.

(b) The person has entered into a written agreement or contract with a supplier of spirits for the purposes of warehousing and delivering a brand or brands of spirits of that supplier of spirits.

(c) The person has an adequate warehousing facility located in this state for the storing of spirits from which all delivery of spirits to retail licensees shall be made.

(3) An authorized distribution agent shall not have a direct or indirect interest in a supplier of spirits or in a retailer. A supplier of spirits or a retailer shall not have a direct or indirect interest in an authorized distribution agent. An authorized distribution agent shall not hold title to spirits. After September 24, 1996, an authorized distribution agent

or an applicant to become an authorized distribution agent who directly or indirectly becomes licensed subsequently as a wholesaler shall not be appointed or authorized to sell or distribute a brand of wine in an area for which a wholesaler has been assigned or authorized to sell or distribute that brand under an agreement required by this act. A wholesaler who directly or indirectly becomes an authorized distribution agent shall not be appointed or authorized to sell or distribute a brand of wine to a retailer in an area for which another wholesaler has been assigned or authorized to sell or distribute that brand under an agreement required by this act, if the wholesaler was not selling or distributing that brand to retailers in that area on or before September 24, 1996.

(4) An authorized distribution agent shall deliver to each retailer located in its assigned distribution area on at least a weekly basis if the order meets the minimum requirements. The authorized distribution agent shall provide retailers access to a computer application that includes the capability to determine whether certain spirits are currently available for delivery. The minimum requirements shall be set by the commission and shall be a sufficient number of bottles to comprise not more than 2 cases. A retailer may pick up the product at the authorized distribution agent's warehouse. To avoid occasional emergency outages of spirits, a retail licensee may make up to 12 special emergency orders to an authorized distribution agent per calendar year which order shall be made available to the retail licensee within 18 hours of the placing of the order. A special emergency order placed on Saturday or Sunday shall be made available to the retail licensee before noon on the following Monday. An authorized distribution agent may impose a fee of up to \$20.00 to deliver a special emergency order to a retail licensee.

(5) In locations inaccessible to a motor vehicle as that term is defined by the Michigan vehicle code, 1949 PA 300, MCL 257.1 to 257.923, the authorized distribution agent shall arrange that a delivery of spirits to a retailer be in compliance with the following procedures:

(a) After processing an order from a retailer, an authorized distribution agent shall contact a retailer to confirm the quantity of cases or bottles, or both, and the exact dollar total of the order.

(b) The authorized distribution agent shall have the responsibility to coordinate with the retailer the date and time a driver is scheduled to deliver the order to a ferry transport dock, shall arrange any ferry, drayage, or other appropriate service, and shall pick up the retailer's payment at that time.

(c) The ferry transport company or company representing any other form of conveyance shall take the retailer's payment to the mainland dock and give that payment to the authorized distribution agent's driver.

(d) The ferry transport company or company representing any other form of conveyance shall transport the order to the drayage or other appropriate company at the island dock for immediate delivery to the retailer.

(e) The drayage or other appropriate company shall deliver the order to the retailer.

(6) The authorized distribution agent is responsible for the payment of all transportation and delivery charges imposed by the ferry, drayage, or other conveyance company and is responsible for all breakage and any shortages, whether attributable to the ferry, drayage, or other conveyance company or any combination of those companies, until the order is delivered to the retailer's establishment. This subsection does not in any way prevent the authorized distribution agent from seeking reimbursement or damages from any company conveying the authorized distribution agent's product.

(7) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (4), an authorized distribution agent shall not charge a delivery fee or a split-case fee for delivery of spirits sold by the commission to a retailer.

(8) An authorized distribution agent or prospective authorized distribution agent shall maintain and make available to the commission or its representatives, upon notice, any contract or written agreement it may have with a supplier of spirits or other authorized distribution agent for the warehousing and delivery of spirits in this state.

(9) For any violation of this act, rules promulgated under this act, or the terms of an order appointing an authorized distribution agent, an authorized distribution agent shall be subject to the suspension, revocation, forfeiture, and penalty provisions of sections 903(1) and 907 in the same manner in which a licensee would be subject to those provisions. An authorized distribution agent aggrieved by a penalty imposed by the commission may invoke the hearing and appeal procedures of section 903(2) and rules promulgated under that section.

(10) A specially designated distributor may sell to an on-premises licensee up to 9 liters of spirits during any 1-month period and an on-premises licensee may purchase up to that amount during any 1-month period. Notwithstanding any other provision of this act or rule promulgated under this act, a specially designated distributor is only liable for knowingly violating this section. Records verifying these purchases shall be maintained by the on-premises licensee and be available to the commission upon request.

(11) An authorized distribution agent shall demonstrate that it has made a good faith effort to provide employment to those former state employees who were terminated due to the privatization of the liquor distribution system. A good faith effort is demonstrated by the authorized distribution agent performing at least the following actions:

(a) Seeking from the commission a list of names and resumes of all such former state employees who have indicated a desire for continued employment in the distribution of liquor in Michigan.

(b) Providing a list of employment opportunities created by the authorized distribution agent in the distribution of liquor in Michigan to each individual whose name and resume is transmitted from the commission.

(c) Providing an opportunity for application and interview to any terminated state worker who indicates an interest in pursuing a job opportunity with the authorized distribution agent.

(d) Providing a priority in hiring for those individuals who apply and interview under this process.

(12) Any former state employees terminated due to privatization who have reason to believe that an authorized distribution agent has not made a good faith effort to provide him or her with employment opportunities as described in subsection (11) may file a complaint with the commission who shall hear the complaint and make a determination on its validity. If the commission determines that the complaint is valid, the violation may be treated as a violation of this act and the authorized distribution agent may be subject to the suspension, revocation, forfeiture, and penalty provisions of sections 903(1) and 907.

(13) In addition to paying a vendor of spirits the acquisition price for purchasing spirits, the commission may pay a vendor of spirits an additional amount of not less than \$4.50 and not more than \$7.50 for each case of spirits purchased as an offset to the costs being incurred by that vendor of spirits in contracting with an authorized distribution agent for the warehousing and delivery of spirits to retailers. The payment described in this subsection shall not be included in the cost of purchasing spirits by the commission and shall not be subject to the commission's markup, special taxes, or state sales tax. The per-case offset established by this subsection may be increased by the state administrative board each January to reflect reasonable increases in the authorized distribution agent's cost of warehousing and delivery. As used in this subsection, "case" means a container holding twelve 750 ml bottles of spirits or other containers containing spirits which are standard to the industry.

Sec. 207. This act does not apply to the following:

(a) The manufacture of cider from fruit for the purpose of making vinegar and non-intoxicating cider and fruit juice for use and sale, and cider and fruit juice when used or sold, or both, within 30 days after manufacture.

(b) Beer, wine, mead, honey-based beer, or cider of any alcoholic content made on the premises by the owner or lessee of those premises provided those premises are used and occupied by that owner or lessee as a dwelling and the beer, wine, mead, honey-based beer, or cider is made for family use and home consumption.

(c) The gift to an individual for noncommercial use or consumption of up to 20 gallons of beer, wine, mead, honey-based beer, or cider produced under the circumstances described in subdivision (b). This subdivision does not allow a person less than 21 years of age to possess, receive as a gift, or give beer, wine, mead, honey-based beer, or cider produced under the circumstances described in subdivision (b).

(d) The sale, gift, or keeping and storing for sale by druggists and general merchants and others of medicinal preparations manufactured in accordance with the formulas prescribed by the United States pharmacopoeia and national formulary, patent or proprietary preparations, and other bona fide medicinal and technical preparations, that contain no more alcohol than is necessary to extract the medicinal properties of the drugs contained in those preparations and no more alcohol than is necessary to hold the medicinal agents in solution and to preserve them, that are manufactured and sold as medicine and not as beverages, that are unfit for use for beverage purposes, and the sale of which does not require the payment of a United States liquor dealer's tax.

(e) The manufacture and sale of tinctures or of toilet, medicinal, and antiseptic preparations and solutions that are not intended for internal human use or that are not intended to be sold as beverages, that are unfit for beverage purposes, and upon the outside of each bottle, box, or package of which is conspicuously and legibly printed in English the quantity by volume of alcohol in those preparations.

(f) The manufacture and keeping for sale of the food product known as flavoring extracts that are manufactured and sold for cooking, culinary, or flavoring purposes and are unfit for use as a beverage or for beverage purposes, except that a person shall not manufacture or sell any toilet, medicinal, or antiseptic preparations or solutions, or any flavoring extracts or patent or proprietary medicines or preparations, if the manufacture and sale of those items require the payment of a United States liquor dealer's tax except as provided in this act.

(g) The manufacture or sale, or both, of ethyl, mechanical, or industrial alcohol, not used for or made unfit for beverage purposes.

(h) The purchase of alcoholic liquor for use in the manufacture of toilet, medicinal, or antiseptic preparations or solutions, or any flavoring extract or patent or proprietary medicines or preparations, by a manufacturer using alcoholic liquor exclusively for the manufacturing purposes and licensed by the commission for that use. A license issued for that use is predicated upon the payment of an annual fee of \$10.00 and the furnishing of a bond or bonds as the commission requires running to the people of the state of Michigan, for the faithful performance of the conditions of the license and compliance with this act. The license expires on May 1 following the date of its issuance.

Sec. 209. (1) A commission to be known as the liquor control commission is created.

(2) The commission shall consist of 5 members, not more than 3 of whom shall be members of the same political party, to be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. Two of these members, 1 from each political party, shall be designated by the chairperson as hearing commissioners to hear violation cases and to perform such other functions and duties as are assigned to them by the chairperson. The remaining 3 commissioners shall be designated as administrative commissioners and shall have the responsibility for administering the provisions of this act relating to licensing, purchasing, enforcement, merchandising, and distribution. The administrative commissioners shall also act as an appeal board to the decisions rendered by the hearing commissioners.

(3) The responsibilities of the 5-member commission shall be the administration of the provisions of this act that have not been specifically delegated to either the hearing commissioners or the administrative commissioners in this section.

(4) Each member of the commission shall devote that member's entire time to the performance of the duties of that office.

(5) The terms of the commissioners shall be 4 years each. Each member of the commission shall qualify by taking and filing the constitutional oath of office and shall hold office until the appointment and qualification of a successor. The members of the commission shall not be removed from office by the governor except for malfeasance, misfeasance, or neglect in office.

(6) In the event of a vacancy or vacancies in the membership of the commission the governor shall appoint in like manner a successor or successors to fill the unexpired term.

(7) A quorum for the transaction of business of the administrative commissioners shall consist of 2 administrative commissioners. A quorum for the transaction of business of the 5-member commission shall be 3 members.

(8) Each member of the commission shall receive an annual salary as appropriated by the legislature, shall be entitled to actual and necessary expenses while on the business of the commission, and shall have a work station designated by the chairperson. If an administrative commissioner's permanent or temporary residence is within 100 miles of an office in which the commission regularly conducts business, the chairperson shall designate an office as the member's work station.

Sec. 211. (1) The powers of the commission, enumerated in this act, which are not specifically and exclusively reserved to the commission by the act, shall be vested in, and exercised and administered by a liquor control business manager, who shall be selected by and responsible to the commission, and whose position shall be in the state classified civil service. The powers of the commission enumerated in, and provided for by this act, shall be exercised in conformity with the provisions of the act pertaining to the duties of the liquor control manager, except that the commission shall exclusively exercise the power to make rules and regulations under the act to regulate the control of the alcoholic beverage traffic within the state; to hear and decide all cases of violation of the provisions of the act and regulations thereunder; to employ a liquor control business manager as provided for by the act; and to hear and decide all public appeals from the administrative decisions of the liquor control business manager.

(2) The liquor control business manager shall be and shall serve as the business manager of the commission, and, as such, it shall be his or her duty and responsibility to manage the business affairs of the commission relative to purchasing, merchandising, warehousing, rationing, distributing, inspecting, investigating, licensing, and accounting, in accordance with policies established by the commission and in compliance with the provisions of this act and with the rules and regulations adopted thereunder. In addition to the foregoing, the business manager shall be exclusively responsible for the assigning, training, and supervision of all commission classified employees.

Sec. 213. The commission may employ assistants, clerks, stenographers, employees, and experts as it considers necessary, and fix their compensation, and incur such other expenses as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, subject to appropriations provided by the legislature. Assistants and employees of the commission are entitled to actual and necessary travel and other expenses while on the business of the commission, if those expenses are authorized and approved by the commission.

Sec. 215. (1) The commission shall adopt rules and regulations governing the carrying out of this act and the duties and responsibilities of licensees in the proper conduct and management of their licensed places. Rules shall be promulgated under the administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.201 to 24.328.

(2) The commission shall hold public hearings twice each calendar year for the purpose of hearing complaints and receiving the views of the public with respect to the administration of this act.

(3) The hearings shall be kept and transcribed as a part of the records of the commission.

Sec. 217. (1) The commission may make investigations that it considers proper in the administration of this act and the rules promulgated under this act concerning alcoholic liquor, or the manufacture, distribution, or sale of alcoholic liquor, or the collection of taxes on alcoholic liquor.



(2) A licensee shall make the licensed premises available for inspection and search by a commission investigator or law enforcement officer empowered to enforce the commission's rules and this act during regular business hours or when the licensed premises are occupied by the licensee or a clerk, servant, agent, or employee of the licensee. Evidence of a violation of this act or rules promulgated under this act discovered under this subsection may be seized and used in an administrative or court proceeding.

(3) The commission or a duly authorized agent of the commission may examine or copy the books, records, or papers of a person relative to a requirement pertaining to this act, access to which has been obtained pursuant to this section.

(4) A member of the commission or a duly authorized agent of the commission may issue a subpoena requiring a person to appear before the commission or its duly authorized agent at any reasonable time and place, to be examined with reference to any matter within the scope of the inquiry or investigation being conducted by the commission, and to produce any books, records, or papers pertaining to the question involved.

(5) A member of the commission or a duly authorized agent of the commission may administer an oath or affirmation to a witness in any matter before the commission, certify to official acts, and take depositions.

(6) In case of disobedience of a subpoena, the commission or its duly authorized agent may invoke the aid of any circuit court of the state to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, records, and papers pertaining to the question involved. A circuit court of this state within the jurisdiction of which the inquiry is conducted may, in case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena, issue an order requiring the person to appear before the commission or its duly authorized agent, to produce books, records, and papers if so ordered, and to give evidence regarding the matter in question. Failure to obey the order of the court may be punished by the court as a contempt of court.

(7) The fees of witnesses required to appear before the commission shall be the same as those allowed to witnesses in the circuit courts and shall be paid by the commission.

(8) A sheriff's department or police department shall, upon request of the commission, cause to be served a subpoena that is directed to a person located within the jurisdiction of the sheriff's department or police department. A fee shall not be charged for this service by the sheriff's department or police department. Subpoenas may also be served by an investigator of the commission.

(9) The commission shall adopt a suitable seal, of which all courts of the state shall take judicial notice, and all proceedings, orders, licenses, and official acts of the commission shall be authenticated by that seal. Certified copies of the orders and records of the commission shall be prima facie evidence of the acts of the commission in any court of this state.

Sec. 219. The commission shall be authorized to establish throughout the state of Michigan 4 branch offices. The expense of the branch offices shall be paid by the commission in the manner provided in this act.

Sec. 221. (1) The commission is authorized to maintain a revolving fund that is to be derived from the money deposited to the credit of the commission with the state treasurer. From time to time, amounts shall be transferred from the revolving fund to the general fund in accordance with the management and budget act, 1984 PA 431, MCL 18.1101 to 18.1594. The fund provided for in this section shall be used for replenishing, maintaining, warehousing, and distributing liquor stock throughout the state and for administration of this act. The commission shall make a monthly report of the fund to the state treasurer and to the budget director. The report shall contain an itemized account of all money received and all expenditures made by the commission during the month covered in the report.

(2) Interest earnings on common cash attributable to the revolving fund shall be credited to the revolving fund and shall be available to the commission for administration of this act.

(3) All money received by the commission under this act shall be turned over to the state treasurer according to department of treasury procedures.

(4) All money deposited by the commission with the state treasurer shall be either credited to the revolving fund for expenditures authorized under subsection (1) or credited to the general fund to be available for the purposes for which the general fund is available.

Sec. 223. A member or employee of the commission shall not be pecuniarily interested, directly or indirectly, in the manufacture, warehousing, sale, distribution or transportation, or selling or furnishing of any equipment, furnishings, or refrigeration used in the manufacture or sale of alcoholic liquor within this state.

Sec. 225. The commission or a member of the commission shall not be personally liable for any action at law for damages sustained by a person because of an action performed or done by the commission or a member of the commission in the performance of their respective duties in the administration and implementation of this act.

Sec. 227. The commission may establish state liquor stores throughout this state. In counties with a population of less than 40,000 according to the most recent federal census, there shall not be more than 1 store in that county, and in counties with a population of 40,000 or more according to the most recent federal census, there shall not be more than 1 store located in that county for each 40,000 population or major fraction thereof according to the most recent federal census. However, the commission may in its discretion establish a state liquor store in any village or city with a population of 3,000 or more according to the most recent federal census.

Sec. 229. The commission may license a hotel or merchant, in places that the commission may designate, to sell spirits for consumption off the premises. If alcoholic liquor is sold by a specially designated distributor pursuant to a license issued under this section it shall be sold at a price fixed by the commission and pursuant to rules promulgated by the commission.

Sec. 231. The commission may buy, possess, and sell in its own name all alcoholic liquor for distribution as provided in sections 227 and 229. The commission shall supply such types of alcoholic liquor as are demanded by the public. However, if a brand so demanded is not manufactured within the United States or is not readily obtainable within the United States, then an order for that brand shall be filled by the commission at the entire expense of the person placing that order subject to any gross profit or discounts, or both, provided for in section 233. The commission may lease or occupy any building or land required for its operation, and may purchase any warehouse required for its operation, subject to the approval of the state administrative board.

Sec. 233. (1) The commission shall establish uniform prices for the sale of alcoholic liquor in state liquor stores and by specially designated distributors. The prices shall return a gross profit to the commission of not less than 51% and not greater than 65%. If alcoholic liquor purchased by the commission has not met sales standards established by the commission for a period of 6 months, the commission may sell the alcoholic liquor at a price to be approved by the state administrative board.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the commission may establish by rule prices for the sale of alcoholic liquor to hospitals, charitable institutions, and military establishments located in this state.

(3) There shall be allowed a discount of 17% deducted from the sale price established by the commission on the sale of alcoholic liquor made by the state liquor stores to specially designated distributors and establishments licensed to sell for consumption on the premises.

Sec. 235. A search warrant may be issued in accordance with the code of criminal procedure, 1927 PA 175, MCL 760.1 to 776.21. Under such a search warrant the officer may seize any alcoholic liquor, containers, implements, or conveyances used in connection with the violation of this act or any rule promulgated under this act. A property right does not exist in any alcoholic liquor had, kept, transported, or possessed contrary to law or in any receptacle or container of any kind in which the alcoholic liquor is found, and all such are hereby declared contraband and forfeited to the state and shall be seized. All alcoholic liquor, containers, implements, or conveyances seized under any such search warrant shall be turned over to the commission by direction of the court or magistrate and shall be disposed of in accordance with the rules promulgated under this act, which shall guarantee the return of such property, or payment of money received for the sale of that property, to the owner unless the owner is charged and convicted of the alleged offense or offenses in connection with which the search and seizure was made.

### CHAPTER 3

Sec. 301. (1) The commission shall levy and collect on all wines containing 16% or less of alcohol by volume sold in this state a tax at the rate of 13.5 cents per liter if sold in bulk and in a like ratio if sold in smaller quantities.

(2) The commission shall levy and collect on all wines containing more than 16% of alcohol by volume sold in this state a tax at the rate of 20 cents per liter if sold in bulk and in a like ratio if sold in smaller quantities.

(3) All sacramental wines are nontaxable when used by churches. Sacramental wines may be imported. The commission shall not impose restrictions on importations of wine for sacramental purposes but may promulgate rules as will prevent any abuses which result from the importations. A wholesaler or an outstate seller of wine may sell sacramental wine directly to a church for sacramental purposes.

(4) The commission shall levy and collect on all mixed spirit drink sold in this state a tax at the rate of 48 cents per liter if sold in bulk or a like ratio if sold in smaller quantities.

(5) On approval by the commission, the corporation and securities bureau shall incorporate a limited number of farm mutual cooperative wineries as the commission determines to be beneficial to the Michigan grape and fruit industry. These wineries shall be licensed under this act and the payment of 1 license fee annually by the corporation shall authorize wine making on the premises of the corporation and also on the premises of the grape and fruit growing farmers who are members of or stockholders in the corporation. Upon incorporation of a farmers' cooperative corporation as provided for in this section, the members of or the stockholders in the corporation shall be certified to

be Michigan grape and fruit growing farmers. Wine making by cooperative corporations on farm premises is allowed, but all sales of the wine shall be made by the corporation and from the corporation premises.

Sec. 303. (1) The grape and wine industry council is created in the department of agriculture. The council shall consist of all of the following:

- (a) Three wine makers.
- (b) A wine grape grower.
- (c) The director of consumer and industry services or his or her designee.
- (d) The director of the department of agriculture or his or her designee.
- (e) A staff member of Michigan state university appointed by, and serving at the pleasure of, the dean of the college of agriculture and natural resources of Michigan state university.
- (f) The chairperson of the commission or his or her designee, as an ex officio member.
- (g) A person who operates a retail food establishment that holds a specially designated merchant license and sells Michigan wines or a person who operates a restaurant that holds a class C license and serves Michigan wines.
- (h) A beer and wine wholesaler who markets Michigan wine.
- (i) Not more than 2 additional members appointed as prescribed in subsection (3).

(2) The members of the council described in subsection (1)(a), (b), (g), and (h) shall be appointed by the governor. The council members appointed under subsection (1)(g) and (h) shall be appointed for 2-year terms beginning on October 1, 1991. Of the council members appointed for terms beginning October 1, 1991, 1 shall be appointed for a 1-year term, and 3 shall be appointed for terms of 2 years each. All appointments for terms beginning on or after October 1, 1992 shall be for 2 years each. A member shall continue to serve until a qualified successor has been appointed. A member shall not serve more than 2 consecutive terms. A vacancy on the board shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. The director of the department of agriculture shall act as chairperson of the council.

(3) The governor may appoint not more than 2 additional members to the council who shall assist the council in performing its duties, but who shall not have the power to vote. The persons appointed under this subsection shall not be members of the classified state civil service, shall serve at the pleasure of the governor, and shall receive salaries and benefits determined and paid by the department of agriculture.

(4) The council may employ personnel and incur such expenses as are necessary to carry out the purposes of the council under this act. All such expenses shall be paid from fees credited to the wine industry council under section 543(2). A member of the council or an employee or agent of the council shall not be personally liable on the contracts of the council.

(5) A nongovernmental member of the council shall receive \$50.00 per day for each day spent in actual attendance at meetings of the council and traveling expenses while on council business in accordance with standard travel regulations of the department of management and budget.

(6) The council shall maintain accurate books and records, and all funds received by the council shall be used to implement and enforce this section.

(7) The council shall do all of the following:

(a) Provide for research on wine grapes and wines, including, but not limited to, methods of planting, growing, controlling insects and diseases, charting microclimates and locations for growing desirable varieties of wine grapes, marketing, processing, distribution, advertising, sales production, and product development.

(b) Provide the wine industry, including growers, wineries, distributors, and retailers, with information relative to proper methods of handling and selling wine grapes and wines.

(c) Provide for market surveys and analyses for purposes of expanding existing markets and creating new and larger markets for wine grapes and wines.

(d) Provide for the promotion of the sale of Michigan wine grapes and wines for the purpose of maintaining or expanding present markets and creating new and larger domestic and foreign markets.

(e) Develop and administer financial aid programs to wine grape growers to encourage the increased planting in this state of desirable grape varieties in microclimates determined to provide the best conditions for producing quality wines.

(8) The council may promulgate rules pursuant to the administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.201 to 24.328, for the purposes of implementing and enforcing this section. However, a rule shall not be promulgated that conflicts with a rule promulgated by the commission pursuant to section 215.

(9) As used in this section, "council" means the grape and wine industry council created in subsection (1).

Sec. 305. (1) The purpose of this section is to provide a structure for the business relations between a wholesaler of wine and a supplier of wine. Regulation in this area is considered necessary for the following reasons:

- (a) To maintain stability and healthy competition in the wine industry in this state.
  - (b) To promote and maintain a sound, stable, and viable 3-tier distribution system of wine to the public.
  - (c) To recognize the marketing distinctions between beer and wine.
  - (d) To promote the public health, safety, and welfare.
- (2) As used in this section, unless the context requires otherwise:

(a) "Agreement" means any agreement between a wholesaler and a supplier, whether oral or written, whereby a wholesaler is granted the right to offer and sell a brand or brands of wine sold by a supplier.

(b) "Ancillary business" means a business owned by a wholesaler, a stockholder of a wholesaler, or a partner of a wholesaler the primary purpose of which is directly related to the transporting, storing, or marketing of the brand or brands of wine of a supplier with whom the wholesaler has an agreement; or a business owned by a wholesaler, a stockholder of a wholesaler, or a partner of a wholesaler which recycles empty returnable beverage containers.

(c) "Designated member" means the spouse, child, grandchild, parent, brother, or sister of a deceased individual who owned an interest in a wholesaler, who is entitled to inherit the deceased individual's ownership interest in the wholesaler under the terms of the deceased individual's will, or who has otherwise been designated in writing by the deceased individual to succeed the deceased individual in the wholesaler's business, or is entitled to inherit such ownership interest under the laws of intestate succession of this state. With respect to an incapacitated individual owning an ownership interest in a wholesaler, the term means the person appointed by a court as the conservator of such individual's property. The term also includes the appointed and qualified personal representative and the testamentary trustee of a deceased individual owning an ownership interest in a wholesaler.

(d) "Good faith" means honesty in fact and the observance of reasonable commercial standards of fair dealing in the trade, as defined and interpreted under section 2103 of the uniform commercial code, 1962 PA 174, MCL 440.2103.

(e) "Master distributor" means a wholesaler who acts in the same or similar capacity as a wine maker or an outstate seller of wine for a brand or brands of wine to other wholesalers on a regular basis in the normal course of business.

(f) "Reasonable qualifications" means the average standard of the criteria used by the respective supplier for wholesalers that entered into or renewed an agreement with the suppliers during a period of 24 months prior to the proposed transfer of the wholesaler's business.

(g) "Retaliatory action" means action which includes, but is not limited to, the refusal to continue an agreement, or a material reduction in the quality of service or quantity of products available to a wholesaler under an agreement, which refusal or reduction is not made in good faith.

(h) "Sales territory" means an area of sales responsibility for the brand or brands of wine sold by a supplier as designated by an agreement.

(i) "Successor" means a supplier who obtains, in any manner from any person, including a person who is not a supplier, the distribution rights of 1 or more brands of wine which a licensed Michigan wholesaler has distributed in this state pursuant to an agreement with another supplier, who previously had the distribution rights for the brand or brands.

(j) "Supplier" means a wine maker or an outstate seller of wine, or a master distributor.

(k) "Transfer of a wholesaler's business" means the voluntary sale, assignment, or other transfer of the business or control of the business of the wholesaler, including the sale or other transfer of stock or assets by merger, consolidation, or dissolution.

(3) A supplier shall not do any of the following:

(a) Coerce, or attempt to coerce, any wholesaler to accept delivery of any wine or other commodity which has not been ordered by the wholesaler. However, a supplier may impose reasonable inventory requirements upon a wholesaler if the requirements are made in good faith and are generally applied to other wholesalers having an agreement with the supplier.

(b) Coerce, or attempt to coerce, any wholesaler to accept delivery of any wine or other commodity ordered by a wholesaler if the order was properly canceled by the wholesaler in accordance with the procedures agreed upon by the supplier and wholesaler.

(c) Coerce, or attempt to coerce, any wholesaler to do any illegal act by threatening to amend, cancel, terminate, or refuse to renew any agreement existing between the supplier and wholesaler.

(d) Require a wholesaler to assent to any condition, stipulation, or provision limiting the wholesaler's right to sell the brand or brands of wine of any other supplier anywhere in this state unless the acquisition of the brand or brands of another supplier would materially impair the quality of service of the brand or brands of the supplier presently being sold by the wholesaler.

(e) Require a wholesaler to purchase 1 or more brands of wine in order for the wholesaler to purchase another brand or brands of wine for any reason. However, a wholesaler that has agreed to distribute a brand or brands before June 26, 1984 shall continue to distribute the brand or brands in conformance with this section.

(f) Request a wholesaler to submit profit and loss statements, balance sheets, or financial records as a requirement for renewing or retaining an agreement.

(g) Withhold delivery of wine ordered by a wholesaler, or change a wholesaler's quota of a brand or brands if the withholding or change is not made in good faith.

(h) Require a wholesaler by any means to participate in or contribute to any local or national advertising fund controlled directly or indirectly by a supplier.

(i) Fail to provide each wholesaler of the supplier's brand or brands with a written agreement which contains in total the supplier's agreement with each wholesaler, and designates a specific sales territory.

(j) Fix, maintain, or establish the price at which a wholesaler shall sell any wine.

(k) Take any retaliatory action against a wholesaler that files a complaint regarding an alleged violation by the supplier of state or federal law or an administrative rule.

(l) Require or prohibit any change in the manager or successor manager of any wholesaler who has been approved by the supplier as of June 26, 1984. Should, after June 26, 1984, a supplier require that a manager or successor manager be appointed, or should a wholesaler change an approved manager or successor manager, a supplier shall not interfere with or prohibit the appointment unless the person fails to meet the reasonable written standards for Michigan wholesalers of the supplier which standards have been provided to the wholesaler.

(m) Require by a provision of any agreement or other instrument in connection with the agreement that any dispute arising out of or in connection with that agreement be determined through the application of any other state's laws. Any supplier or wholesaler aggrieved by any dispute arising out of or in connection with an agreement governed by this act shall have the right to file an appropriate action consistent with this act in any court in this state having venue.

(4) A wholesaler shall not sell or deliver wine to a retail licensee located outside the sales territory designated by the supplier of a particular brand or brands of wine. However, during periods of temporary service interruptions impacting a particular sales territory, a wholesaler who normally services the impacted sales territory shall file with the commission a written notice designating the specific wholesaler or wholesalers who will service the sales territory during the period of temporary service interruption and the approximate length of time of the service interruption. When the temporary service interruption is over, the wholesaler who normally services the sales territory shall notify in writing the commission and the wholesaler, or wholesalers, which is servicing the sales territory on a temporary basis of this fact and any wholesaler servicing the sales territory on a temporary basis shall cease servicing the sales territory upon receipt of the notice.

A wholesaler who is designated to service the impacted sales territory during the period of temporary service shall not be in violation of this subsection.

A wholesaler who has been designated to service the impacted sales territory during the period of temporary service interruption shall not have any of the rights provided under subsections (6) to (12).

(5) A supplier or wholesaler shall not restrict or inhibit, directly or indirectly, the right of free association among suppliers or wholesalers for any lawful purpose.

(6) Notwithstanding the terms, provisions, or conditions of any agreement, a supplier shall not amend any agreement unless the supplier is acting in good faith in making the amendment.

(7) Notwithstanding any agreement and except as otherwise provided for in this section, a supplier shall not cause a wholesaler to resign from an agreement; or cancel, terminate, fail to renew, or refuse to continue under an agreement unless the supplier has complied with all of the following:

(a) Has satisfied the applicable notice requirements of subsection (10).

(b) Has acted in good faith.

(c) Has good cause for the cancellation, termination, nonrenewal, discontinuance, or forced resignation.

(8) Notwithstanding any agreement, good cause shall exist for the purposes of a termination, cancellation, nonrenewal, or discontinuance under subsection (7)(c) when all of the following occur:

(a) There is a failure by the wholesaler to comply with a provision of the agreement which is both reasonable and of material significance to the business relationship between the wholesaler and the supplier.

(b) The supplier first acquired knowledge of the failure described in subdivision (a) not more than 2 years before the date notification was given pursuant to subsection (7).

(c) The wholesaler was given written notice by the supplier of failure to comply with the agreement.

(d) The wholesaler was afforded a reasonable opportunity to assert good faith efforts to comply with the agreement within the time limits as provided for in subdivision (e).

(e) The wholesaler has been afforded 25 days in which to submit a plan of corrective action to comply with the agreement and an additional 75 days to cure such noncompliance in accordance with the plan.

(9) A supplier or wholesaler who terminates, cancels, nonrenews, or discontinues an agreement shall have the burden of showing that it has acted in good faith, complied with the applicable notice requirements under this section, and that there was good cause for the termination, cancellation, nonrenewal, or discontinuance.

(10) Notwithstanding any agreement and except as otherwise provided in this section, the supplier shall furnish written notice of the termination, cancellation, nonrenewal, or discontinuance of an agreement to the wholesaler not less than 15 days before the effective date of the termination, cancellation, nonrenewal, or discontinuance. The notice shall be by certified mail and shall contain all of the following:

(a) A statement of intention to terminate, cancel, not renew, or discontinue the agreement.

(b) A statement of the reason for the termination, cancellation, nonrenewal, or discontinuance.

(c) The date on which the termination, cancellation, nonrenewal, or discontinuance takes effect.

(11) Notwithstanding subsections (7) and (10), a supplier may immediately terminate, cancel, fail to renew, or discontinue an agreement upon written notice given in the manner and containing the information required by subsection (10) if any of the following occur:

(a) Insolvency of the wholesaler, the filing of any petition by or against the wholesaler under any bankruptcy or receivership law, or the dissolution or liquidation of the wholesaler which materially affects the wholesaler's ability to remain in business.

(b) Revocation of the wholesaler's license by the commission whereby the wholesaler cannot service the wholesaler's sales territory for more than 60 days.

(c) The wholesaler, or an individual who owns more than 10% of the stock of a corporate wholesaler, has been convicted of a felony. As used in this subdivision, "felony" means a felony under the United States code or the Michigan Compiled Laws. However, an existing approved stockholder or stockholders shall have the right to purchase the stock of the offending stockholder prior to the conviction of the offending stockholder, and if the sale is completed prior to conviction, the provisions of this subdivision shall not apply.

(12) Notwithstanding subsections (7), (10), and (11), upon not less than 15 days' prior written notice given in the manner and containing the information required by subsection (10), a supplier may terminate, cancel, fail to renew, or discontinue an agreement if any of the following events occur:

(a) There was fraudulent conduct on the part of the wholesaler in dealings with the supplier.

(b) The wholesaler failed to confine its sales of a brand or brands to the assigned sales territory. This subdivision does not apply if there is a dispute between 2 or more wholesalers as to the boundaries of the assigned territory, and the boundaries cannot be determined by a reading of the description contained in the agreements between the supplier and the wholesalers.

(c) The sale by the wholesaler of any brand or brands sold by the supplier to the wholesaler and known by the wholesaler to be ineligible for sale prior to the actual sale to the retailer. The supplier shall repurchase the ineligible product from the wholesaler when the ineligibility is caused by the supplier. The supplier must give the wholesaler written notice specifying the ineligible product.

(13) Notwithstanding subsections (7), (10), (11), and (12), a supplier may terminate, cancel, not renew, or discontinue an agreement upon not less than 30 days' prior written notice if the supplier discontinues production or discontinues distribution in this state of all the brands sold by the supplier to the wholesaler. Nothing in this section shall prohibit a supplier upon not less than 30 days' notice to discontinue the distribution of any particular brand or package of wine. This subsection does not prohibit a supplier from conducting test marketing of a new brand of wine or from conducting the test marketing of a brand of wine which is not currently being sold in this state provided that the supplier has notified the commission in writing of its plans to test market. The notice shall describe the market area in which the test shall be conducted; the name or names of the wholesaler or wholesalers who will be selling the wine; the name or names of the brand of wine being tested; and the period of time during which the testing will take place. A market testing period shall not exceed 18 months.

(14) The wholesaler shall devote reasonable efforts and resources to sales and distribution of all the supplier's products which the wholesaler has been granted the right to sell and distribute and shall maintain reasonable sales levels.

(15) A supplier shall not withhold consent to any transfer of a wholesaler's business if the proposed transferee meets the material and reasonable qualifications and standards required by the supplier. A wholesaler shall give the supplier written notice of intent to transfer the wholesaler's business. A supplier shall not unreasonably delay a response to a request for a proposed transfer of a wholesaler's business. However, a transfer of a wholesaler's business which is not approved by the supplier shall be null and void. A supplier shall not interfere with, or prevent, the transfer of the wholesaler's business if the proposed transferee is a designated member.

(16) A supplier as part of the written agreement required by this section may, subject to the provisions of subsection (3)(J), require a wholesaler to designate a successor manager who shall be subject to prior approval by the supplier. In the event the designated successor manager fails to assume the role of approved manager or for any reason does not continue to manage the wholesaler's business, after assuming that responsibility, then any successor shall be subject to the prior approval of the supplier, subject to the provisions of subsection (3)(J), notwithstanding the transferee's interest as a designated member.

(17) A supplier that has amended, canceled, terminated, or refused to renew any agreement; has caused a wholesaler to resign from an agreement; or has withheld consent to any assignment or transfer of a wholesaler's business, except as provided for in this section, shall pay the wholesaler reasonable compensation for the diminished value of the wholesaler's business or of any ancillary business which has been negatively affected by the act of the supplier, or both. The value of the wholesaler's business or ancillary business shall include, but not be limited to, its goodwill.

(18) Either party may, at any time, determine that mutual agreement on the amount of reasonable compensation cannot be reached. Should such a determination be made, the supplier or the wholesaler shall send written notice to the other party declaring their intention to proceed with arbitration. Arbitration shall proceed only by mutual agreement of both parties.

(19) The matter of determining the amount of compensation under arbitration may, by agreement of the parties, be submitted to a 5-member arbitration panel consisting of 2 representatives selected by the supplier but unassociated with the affected supplier, 2 wholesaler representatives selected by the wholesaler but unassociated with the wholesaler, and an impartial arbitrator.

(20) Not more than 10 days after the notice to enter into arbitration has been sent, each party shall request, in writing, a list of 5 arbitrators from the American arbitration association. Not more than 10 days after the receipt of the list of 5 choices, the wholesaler arbitrators and the supplier arbitrators may strike and disqualify up to 2 names each from the list. Should either party fail to respond within the 10 days or should more than 1 name remain, the American arbitration association shall make the selection of the impartial arbitrator.

(21) Not more than 30 days after the list of arbitrators is received, the wholesaler and supplier shall exchange in writing the names of their respective arbitration panel representatives.

(22) Not more than 30 days after the final selection of the arbitration panel is made, the arbitration panel shall convene to decide the dispute. The panel shall render a decision by majority vote of the participants within 20 days from the conclusion of the arbitration.

(23) The cost of the impartial arbitrator, the stenographer, and the meeting site shall be equally divided between the wholesaler and the supplier. All other costs shall be paid by the party incurring them. The award of the arbitration panel shall be final and binding on the parties.

(24) Should either party fail to abide by the time limitations as prescribed in subsections (20), (21), and (22), or fail or refuse to make the selection of any arbitrators, or fail to participate in the arbitration hearings, the other party shall make the selection of their arbitrators and proceed to arbitration. The party who has failed or refused to comply as prescribed in this subsection shall be considered to be in default. Any party considered to be in default pursuant to this subsection shall have waived any and all rights the party would have had in the arbitration and shall be considered to have consented to the determination of the arbitration panel.

(25) A wholesaler shall not waive any of the rights granted in any provision of this section. Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or prohibit good faith dispute settlements voluntarily entered into by the parties.

(26) A successor to a supplier that continues in business as a wine maker, an outstate seller of wine, or master distributor shall be bound by all terms and conditions of each agreement of the supplier with a wholesaler licensed in this state that were in effect on the date on which the successor received the distribution rights of the previous supplier.

(27) This section shall apply to agreements in existence on June 26, 1984, as well as agreements entered into or renewed after that date.

(28) If a supplier engages in conduct prohibited under this section, a wholesaler with which the supplier has an agreement may maintain a civil action against the supplier to recover actual damages reasonably incurred as the result of the prohibited conduct. If a wholesaler engages in conduct prohibited under this section, a supplier with which the wholesaler has an agreement may maintain a civil action against the wholesaler to recover actual damages reasonably incurred as the result of the prohibited conduct.

(29) A supplier that violates any provision of this section is liable for all actual damages and all court costs and reasonable attorney fees incurred by a wholesaler as a result of that violation. A wholesaler that violates any provision of this section is liable for all actual damages and all court costs and reasonable attorney fees incurred by the supplier as a result of that violation.

(30) A supplier or wholesaler may bring an action for declaratory judgment for determination of any controversy arising pursuant to this section.

(31) Except as otherwise provided in this section, if a court finds that a supplier has not acted in good faith in effecting the amendment, termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal of any agreement; or has unreasonably withheld its consent to any assignment, transfer, or sale of a wholesaler's business, it may award exemplary damages, as well as actual damages, court costs, and reasonable attorney fees to the wholesaler who has been damaged by the action of the supplier.

(32) Upon proper application to the court, a supplier or wholesaler may obtain injunctive relief against any violation of this section. If the court grants injunctive relief or issues a temporary restraining order, bond shall not be required to be posted.

(33) The procedure for resolving any violation of subsection (3)(a), (b), (c), (e), (f), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), or (4) shall be the procedure prescribed by this act and the administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.201 to 24.328. Any other violation of or dispute regarding this section, unless the dispute is resolved pursuant to subsections (18) to (24), shall only be resolved by a civil action in court as provided in this section and not by the commission.

Sec. 307. (1) A manufacturer and outstate seller of wine shall grant to each of its wholesalers a sales territory within which the wholesaler shall be a distributor of the specified brand or brands of the manufacturer or outstate seller of wine. The territory shall be the territory agreed upon between the wholesaler and manufacturer or outstate seller of wine. A manufacturer or outstate seller of wine may grant the right to sell a specified brand or brands in a sales territory to more than 1 wholesaler.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), a brand extension is not considered a new or different brand. A manufacturer or outstate seller of wine shall assign a brand extension to the wholesaler that was granted the sales territory for the brand from which the brand extension resulted.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply where, before January 1, 1994, a manufacturer or outstate seller of wine had assigned a brand extension to a wholesaler that was not the appointed wholesaler for the brand from which the brand extension was made.

(4) Until July 1, 1995, a manufacturer or outstate seller of wine who acquired or otherwise obtained the right to assign brands of another manufacturer or outstate seller of wine between January 1, 1994 and July 1, 1995 shall assign a brand extension to the wholesaler that was granted the sales territory for the brand from which the brand extension resulted. Beginning July 1, 1995, a manufacturer or outstate seller of wine who acquires or otherwise obtains the right to assign brands of another manufacturer or outstate seller of wine is not required to assign a new brand extension to the wholesaler that is granted the exclusive sales territory to the brand from which the new brand extension results. Any brand extension assigned between January 1, 1994 and July 1, 1995 shall remain assigned to the assigned wholesaler.

(5) A manufacturer of a mixed wine drink, mixed spirit drink manufacturer, outstate seller of a mixed wine drink, or outstate seller of mixed spirit drink shall grant to each of its wholesalers an exclusive sales territory in which the wholesaler shall be a distributor of the specified brand or brands of the manufacturer or outstate seller. The territory shall be the territory agreed upon between the wholesaler and the manufacturer of a mixed wine drink, mixed spirit drink manufacturer, outstate seller of mixed wine drinks, or outstate seller of mixed spirit drink.

(6) Notwithstanding subsection (5), a brand extension is not considered a new or different brand. A manufacturer of a mixed wine drink, mixed spirit drink manufacturer, outstate seller of a mixed wine drink, or outstate seller of mixed spirit drink shall assign a brand extension to the wholesaler that was granted the exclusive sales territory for the brand from which the brand extension resulted.

(7) Subsection (6) does not apply where, before January 1, 1994, a manufacturer of a mixed wine drink, mixed spirit drink manufacturer, outstate seller of a mixed wine drink, or outstate seller of mixed spirit drink had assigned a brand extension to a wholesaler that was not the appointed wholesaler for the brand from which the brand extension was made.

(8) Until July 1, 1995, a manufacturer of a mixed wine drink, mixed spirit drink manufacturer, outstate seller of mixed wine drink, or outstate seller of mixed spirit drink who acquired or otherwise obtained the right to assign brands of another manufacturer of a mixed wine drink, mixed spirit drink manufacturer, outstate seller of a mixed wine drink, or outstate seller of mixed spirit drink between January 1, 1994 and July 1, 1995 shall assign a brand extension to the wholesaler that was granted the exclusive sales territory for the brand from which the brand extension resulted. Beginning July 1, 1995, a manufacturer of mixed wine drink, mixed spirit drink manufacturer, outstate seller of mixed wine drink, or outstate seller of mixed spirit drink who acquires or otherwise obtains the right to assign brands of another manufacturer of mixed wine drink, mixed spirit drink manufacturer, outstate seller of mixed wine drink, or outstate seller of mixed spirit drink is not required to assign a new brand extension to the wholesaler that is granted the exclusive sales territory to the brand from which the new brand extension results. Any brand extension assigned between January 1, 1994 and July 1, 1995 shall remain assigned to the assigned wholesaler.



## CHAPTER 4

Sec. 401. (1) A manufacturer and outstate seller of beer and malt beverages shall grant to each of its wholesalers an exclusive sales territory, as agreed upon between the wholesaler and manufacturer or outstate seller of beer, within which the wholesaler shall be the exclusive distributor of the specified brand or brands of the manufacturer or outstate seller of beer.

(2) If the manufacturer or outstate seller manufactures or supplies more than 1 brand of beer or malt beverage, the manufacturer or outstate seller may grant exclusive sales territories to different wholesalers for the sale of the different brand or brands.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), a brand extension is not considered a new or different brand. A manufacturer or outstate seller of beer or malt beverages shall assign a brand extension to the wholesaler that was granted the exclusive sales territory to the brand from which the brand extension resulted.

(4) Subsection (3) does not apply where, before January 1, 1994, a manufacturer or outstate seller of beer or malt beverages had assigned a brand extension to a wholesaler that was not the appointed wholesaler for the brand from which the brand extension was made.

(5) Until July 1, 1995, a manufacturer or outstate seller of beer or malt beverages who acquired or otherwise obtained the right to assign brands of another manufacturer or outstate seller of beer or malt beverages between January 1, 1994 and July 1, 1995 shall assign a brand extension to the wholesaler that was granted the exclusive sales territory to the brand from which the brand extension resulted. Beginning July 1, 1995, a manufacturer or outstate seller of beer or malt beverages who acquires or otherwise obtains the right to assign brands of another manufacturer or outstate seller of beer or malt beverages is not required to assign a new brand extension to the wholesaler that is granted the exclusive sales territory to the brand from which the new brand extension results. Any brand extension assigned between January 1, 1994 and July 1, 1995 shall remain assigned to the assigned wholesaler.

(6) The sales territory shall be the territory agreed upon between the wholesaler and manufacturer or outstate seller.

Sec. 403. (1) The purpose of this section is to provide a structure for the business relations between a wholesaler of beer and a supplier of beer. Regulation in this area is considered necessary for the following reasons:

- (a) To maintain stability and healthy competition in the beer industry in this state.
- (b) To promote and maintain a sound, stable, and viable 3-tier system of distribution of beer to the public.
- (c) To promote the public health, safety, and welfare.

(2) As used in this section, unless the context requires otherwise:

(a) "Agreement" means any agreement between a wholesaler and a supplier, whether oral or written, whereby a wholesaler is granted the right to offer and sell a brand or brands of beer sold by a supplier.

(b) "Ancillary business" means a business owned by a wholesaler, a stockholder of a wholesaler, or a partner of a wholesaler the primary purpose of which is directly related to the transporting, storing, or marketing of the brand or brands of beer of a supplier with whom the wholesaler has an agreement; or a business owned by a wholesaler, a stockholder of a wholesaler, or a partner of a wholesaler which recycles empty returnable beverage containers.

(c) "Designated member" means the spouse, child, grandchild, parent, brother, or sister of a deceased individual who owned an interest in a wholesaler, who is entitled to inherit the deceased individual's ownership interest in the wholesaler under the terms of the deceased individual's will, or who has otherwise been designated in writing by the deceased individual to succeed the deceased individual in the wholesaler's business, or is entitled to inherit such ownership interest under the laws of intestate succession of this state. With respect to an incapacitated individual owning an ownership interest in a wholesaler, the term means the person appointed by a court as the conservator of such individual's property. The term also includes the appointed and qualified personal representative and the testamentary trustee of a deceased individual owning an ownership interest in a wholesaler.

(d) "Good faith" means honesty in fact and the observance of reasonable commercial standards of fair dealing in the trade, as defined and interpreted under section 2103 of the uniform commercial code, 1962 PA 174, MCL 440.2103.

(e) "Master distributor" means a wholesaler who acts in the same or similar capacity as a brewer or outstate seller of beer for a brand or brands of beer to other wholesalers on a regular basis in the normal course of business.

(f) "Reasonable qualifications" means the average standard of the criteria used by the respective supplier for wholesalers that entered into or renewed an agreement with the supplier during a period of 24 months prior to the proposed transfer of the wholesaler's business.

(g) "Retaliatory action" means action which includes, but is not limited to, the refusal to continue an agreement, or a material reduction in the quality of service or quantity of products available to a wholesaler under an agreement, which refusal or reduction is not made in good faith.

(h) "Sales territory" means an area of exclusive sales responsibility for the brand or brands of beer sold by a supplier as designated by an agreement.

(i) "Successor" means a supplier who obtains, in any manner from any person, including a person who is not a supplier, the distribution rights of 1 or more brands of beer which a licensed Michigan wholesaler has distributed in this state pursuant to an agreement with another supplier who previously had the distribution rights for the brand or brands.

(j) "Supplier" means a brewer, an outstate seller of beer, or a master distributor.

(k) "Transfer of a wholesaler's business" means the voluntary sale, assignment, or other transfer of the business or control of the business of the wholesaler, including the sale or other transfer of stock or assets by merger, consolidation, or dissolution.

(3) A supplier shall not do any of the following:

(a) Coerce, or attempt to coerce, any wholesaler to accept delivery of any beer or other commodity which has not been ordered by the wholesaler. However, a supplier may impose reasonable inventory requirements upon a wholesaler if the requirements are made in good faith and are generally applied to other wholesalers having an agreement with the supplier.

(b) Coerce, or attempt to coerce, any wholesaler to accept delivery of any beer or other commodity ordered by a wholesaler if the order was properly canceled by the wholesaler in accordance with the procedures agreed upon by the supplier and wholesaler.

(c) Coerce, or attempt to coerce, any wholesaler to do any illegal act by threatening to amend, cancel, terminate, or refuse to renew any agreement existing between the supplier and wholesaler.

(d) Require a wholesaler to assent to any condition, stipulation, or provision limiting the wholesaler's right to sell the brand or brands of beer of any other supplier anywhere in this state unless the acquisition of the brand or brands of another supplier would materially impair the quality of service of the brand or brands of the supplier presently being sold by the wholesaler.

(e) Require a wholesaler to purchase 1 or more brands of beer in order for the wholesaler to purchase another brand or brands of beer for any reason. However, a wholesaler that has agreed to distribute a brand or brands before June 26, 1984 shall continue to distribute the brand or brands in conformance with this section.

(f) Request a wholesaler to submit profit and loss statements, balance sheets, or financial records as a requirement for renewing or retaining an agreement.

(g) Withhold delivery of beer ordered by a wholesaler, or change a wholesaler's quota of a brand or brands if the withholding or change is not made in good faith.

(h) Require a wholesaler by any means to participate in or contribute to any local or national advertising fund controlled directly or indirectly by a supplier.

(i) Fail to provide each wholesaler of the supplier's brand or brands with a written agreement which contains, in total, the supplier's agreement with each wholesaler and which designates a specific sales territory. Any agreement which is in existence on June 26, 1984 shall be renewed consistent with this section, except that this section may be incorporated by reference in the agreement.

(j) Fix, maintain, or establish the price at which a wholesaler shall sell any beer.

(k) Take any retaliatory action against a wholesaler that files a complaint regarding an alleged violation by the supplier of state or federal law or an administrative rule.

(l) Require or prohibit any change in the manager or successor manager of any wholesaler who has been approved by the supplier as of June 26, 1984. Should a wholesaler change an approved manager or successor manager, a supplier shall not require or prohibit the change unless the person fails to meet the reasonable written standards for Michigan wholesalers of the supplier which standards have been provided to the wholesaler.

(m) Require by a provision of any agreement or other instrument in connection with the agreement that any dispute arising out of or in connection with that agreement be determined through the application of any other state's laws, be determined in federal court sitting in a state other than Michigan, or be determined in a state court of a state other than the state of Michigan. A provision contained in any agreement or other instrument in connection with the agreement which contravenes this subdivision shall be null and void.

(4) A wholesaler shall not sell or deliver beer to a retail licensee located outside the sales territory designated by the supplier of a particular brand or brands of beer. However, during periods of temporary service interruptions impacting a particular sales territory, a wholesaler who normally services the impacted sales territory shall file with the commission a written notice designating the specific wholesaler or wholesalers who will service the sales territory during the period of temporary service interruption and the approximate length of time of the service interruption. When the temporary service interruption is over, the wholesaler who normally services the sales territory shall notify in writing the commission and the wholesaler, or wholesalers, which is servicing the sales territory on a temporary basis

of this fact and any wholesaler servicing the sales territory on a temporary basis shall cease servicing the sales territory upon receipt of the notice.

A wholesaler who is designated to service the impacted sales territory during the period of temporary service shall not be in violation of this subsection.

A wholesaler who has been designated to service the impacted sales territory during the period of temporary service interruption shall not have any of the rights provided under subsections (6) to (12).

(5) A supplier or wholesaler shall not restrict or inhibit, directly or indirectly, the right of free association among suppliers or wholesalers for any lawful purpose.

(6) Notwithstanding the terms, provisions, or conditions of any agreement, a supplier shall not amend any agreement unless the supplier is acting in good faith in making the amendment.

(7) Notwithstanding any agreement and except as otherwise provided for in this section, a supplier shall not cause a wholesaler to resign from an agreement; or cancel, terminate, fail to renew, or refuse to continue under an agreement unless the supplier has complied with all of the following:

(a) Has satisfied the applicable notice requirements of subsection (10).

(b) Has acted in good faith.

(c) Has good cause for the cancellation, termination, nonrenewal, discontinuance, or forced resignation.

(8) Notwithstanding any agreement, good cause shall exist for the purposes of a termination, cancellation, nonrenewal, or discontinuance under subsection (7)(c) when all of the following occur:

(a) There is a failure by the wholesaler to comply with a provision of the agreement which is both reasonable and of material significance to the business relationship between the wholesaler and the supplier.

(b) The supplier first acquired knowledge of the failure described in subdivision (a) not more than 2 years before the date notification was given pursuant to subsection (7).

(c) The wholesaler was given written notice by the supplier of failure to comply with the agreement.

(d) The wholesaler was afforded a reasonable opportunity to assert good faith efforts to comply with the agreement within the time limits as provided for in subdivision (e).

(e) The wholesaler has been afforded 30 days in which to submit a plan of corrective action to comply with the agreement and an additional 90 days to cure such noncompliance in accordance with the plan.

(9) For each termination, cancellation, nonrenewal, or discontinuance, the supplier shall have the burden of showing that it has acted in good faith, that the notice requirements under this section have been complied with, and that there was good cause for the termination, cancellation, nonrenewal, or discontinuance.

(10) Notwithstanding any agreement and except as otherwise provided in this section, the supplier shall furnish written notice of the termination, cancellation, nonrenewal, or discontinuance of an agreement to the wholesaler not less than 15 days before the effective date of the termination, cancellation, nonrenewal, or discontinuance. The notice shall be by certified mail and shall contain all of the following:

(a) A statement of intention to terminate, cancel, not renew, or discontinue the agreement.

(b) A statement of the reason for the termination, cancellation, nonrenewal, or discontinuance.

(c) The date on which the termination, cancellation, nonrenewal, or discontinuance takes effect.

(11) Notwithstanding subsections (7) and (10), a supplier may terminate, cancel, fail to renew, or discontinue an agreement upon written notice given in the manner and containing the information required by subsection (10) if any of the following occur:

(a) Insolvency of the wholesaler, the filing of any petition by or against the wholesaler under any bankruptcy or receivership law, or the dissolution or liquidation of the wholesaler which materially affects the wholesaler's ability to remain in business.

(b) Revocation of the wholesaler's license by the commission whereby the wholesaler cannot service the wholesaler's sales territory for more than 60 days.

(c) The wholesaler, or an individual who owns more than 10% of the stock of a corporate wholesaler, has been convicted of a felony. As used in this subdivision, "felony" means a felony under the United States Code or the Michigan Compiled Laws. However, an existing approved stockholder or stockholders shall have the right to purchase the stock of the offending stockholder prior to the conviction of the offending stockholder and, if the sale is completed prior to conviction, the provisions of this subdivision shall not apply.

(12) Notwithstanding subsections (7), (10), and (11), upon not less than 15 days' prior written notice given in the manner and containing the information required by subsection (10), a supplier may terminate, cancel, fail to renew, or discontinue an agreement if any of the following events occur:

(a) There was fraudulent conduct on the part of the wholesaler in dealings with the supplier.

(b) The wholesaler failed to confine its sales of a brand or brands to the assigned sales territory. This subdivision does not apply if there is a dispute between 2 or more wholesalers as to the boundaries of the assigned territory, and the boundaries cannot be determined by a reading of the description contained in the agreements between the supplier and the wholesalers.

(c) The sale by the wholesaler of any brand or brands sold by the supplier to the wholesaler and known by the wholesaler to be ineligible for sale prior to the actual sale to the retailer. The supplier shall repurchase the ineligible product from the wholesaler when the ineligibility is caused by the supplier. The supplier must give the wholesaler written notice specifying the ineligible product. This subdivision does not apply when a supplier ships a brand or brands to a wholesaler that must be removed within 60 days of the deadline for retail sale of the product. This 60-day period shall commence upon receipt of the product by the wholesaler.

(13) Notwithstanding subsections (7), (10), (11), and (12), a supplier may terminate, cancel, not renew, or discontinue an agreement upon not less than 30 days' prior written notice if the supplier discontinues production or discontinues distribution in this state of all the brands sold by the supplier to the wholesaler. Nothing in this section shall prohibit a supplier upon not less than 30 days' notice to discontinue the distribution of any particular brand or package of beer. This subsection does not prohibit a supplier from conducting test marketing of a new brand of beer or from conducting the test marketing of a brand of beer which is not currently being sold in this state provided that the supplier has notified the commission in writing of its plans to test market. The notice shall describe the market area in which the test shall be conducted; the name or names of the wholesaler or wholesalers who will be selling the beer; the name or names of the brand of beer being tested; and the period of time during which the testing will take place. A market testing period shall not exceed 18 months.

(14) The wholesaler shall devote reasonable efforts and resources to sales and distribution of all the supplier's products which the wholesaler has been granted the right to sell and distribute and shall maintain reasonable sales levels.

(15) A brewer, an outstate seller of beer, or a master distributor that has designated a sales territory for a wholesaler shall not enter into an additional agreement with any other wholesaler for the same brand or brands of beer in the same territory or any portion of that territory.

(16) A supplier shall not withhold consent to any transfer of a wholesaler's business if the proposed transferee meets the material and reasonable qualifications and standards required by the supplier. A wholesaler shall give the supplier written notice of intent to transfer the wholesaler's business. A supplier shall not unreasonably delay a response to a request for a proposed transfer of a wholesaler's business. However, a transfer of a wholesaler's business which is not approved by the supplier shall be null and void. A supplier shall not interfere with, or prevent, the transfer of the wholesaler's business if the proposed transferee is a designated member.

(17) A supplier that has amended, canceled, terminated, or refused to renew any agreement; has caused a wholesaler to resign from an agreement; or has withheld consent to any assignment or transfer of a wholesaler's business, except as provided for in this section, shall pay the wholesaler reasonable compensation for the diminished value of the wholesaler's business or of any ancillary business which has been negatively affected by the act of the supplier, or both. The value of the wholesaler's business or ancillary business shall include, but not be limited to, its good will.

(18) Either party may, at any time, determine that mutual agreement on the amount of reasonable compensation cannot be reached. Should such a determination be made, the supplier or the wholesaler shall send written notice to the other party declaring their intention to proceed with arbitration. Arbitration shall proceed only by mutual agreement of both parties.

(19) The matter of determining the amount of compensation under arbitration may, by agreement of the parties, be submitted to a 5-member arbitration panel consisting of 2 representatives selected by the supplier but unassociated with the affected supplier, 2 wholesaler representatives selected by the wholesaler but unassociated with the wholesaler, and an impartial arbitrator.

(20) Not more than 10 days after the notice to enter into arbitration has been sent, each party shall request, in writing, a list of 5 arbitrators from the American arbitration association. Not more than 10 days after the receipt of the list of 5 choices, the wholesaler arbitrators and the supplier arbitrators may strike and disqualify up to 2 names each from the list. Should either party fail to respond within the 10 days or should more than 1 name remain, the American arbitration association shall make the selection of the impartial arbitrator.

(21) Not more than 30 days after the list of arbitrators is received, the wholesaler and supplier shall exchange in writing the names of their respective arbitration panel representatives.

(22) Not more than 30 days after the final selection of the arbitration panel is made, the arbitration panel shall convene to decide the dispute. The panel shall render a decision by majority vote of the participants within 20 days from the conclusion of the arbitration.

(23) The cost of the impartial arbitrator, the stenographer, and the meeting site shall be equally divided between the wholesaler and the supplier. All other costs shall be paid by the party incurring them. The award of the arbitration panel shall be final and binding on the parties.

(24) After both parties have agreed to arbitrate should either party fail to abide by the time limitations as prescribed in subsections (20), (21), and (22), or fail or refuse to make the selection of any arbitrators, or fail to participate in the arbitration hearings, the other party shall make the selection of their arbitrators and proceed to arbitration. The party who has failed or refused to comply as prescribed in this subsection shall be considered to be in default. Any party considered to be in default pursuant to this subsection shall have waived any and all rights the party would have had in the arbitration and shall be considered to have consented to the determination of the arbitration panel.

(25) A wholesaler shall not waive any of the rights granted in any provision of this section. Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or prohibit good faith dispute settlements voluntarily entered into by the parties.

(26) A successor to a supplier that continues in business as a brewer, an outstate seller of beer, or a master distributor shall be bound by all terms and conditions of each agreement of the supplier with a wholesaler licensed in this state that were in effect on the date on which the successor received the distribution rights of the previous supplier.

(27) This section shall apply to agreements in existence on June 26, 1984, as well as agreements entered into or renewed after that date.

(28) If a supplier engages in conduct prohibited under this section, a wholesaler with which the supplier has an agreement may maintain a civil action against the supplier to recover actual damages reasonably incurred as the result of the prohibited conduct. If a wholesaler engages in conduct prohibited under this section, a supplier with which the wholesaler has an agreement may maintain a civil action against the wholesaler to recover actual damages reasonably incurred as the result of the prohibited conduct.

(29) A supplier that violates any provision of this section is liable for all actual damages and all court costs and reasonable attorney fees incurred by a wholesaler as a result of that violation. A wholesaler that violates any provision of this section is liable for all actual damages and all court costs and reasonable attorney fees incurred by the supplier as a result of that violation.

(30) A supplier or wholesaler may bring an action for declaratory judgment for determination of any controversy arising pursuant to this section.

(31) Except as otherwise provided in this section, if a court finds that a supplier has not acted in good faith in effecting an amendment, termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal of any agreement; or has unreasonably withheld its consent to any assignment, transfer, or sale of a wholesaler's business, it may award exemplary damages, as well as actual damages, court costs, and reasonable attorney fees to the wholesaler who has been damaged by the action of the supplier.

(32) Upon proper application to the court, a supplier or wholesaler may obtain injunctive relief against any violation of this section. If the court grants injunctive relief or issues a temporary restraining order, bond shall not be required to be posted.

(33) The procedure for resolving any violation of subsection (3)(a), (b), (c), (e), (f), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), or (4) shall be the procedure prescribed by this act and the administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.201 to 24.328. Any other violation of or dispute regarding this section, unless the dispute is resolved pursuant to subsections (18) to (24), shall only be resolved by a civil action in court as provided in this section and not by the commission.

Sec. 405. (1) Subject to section 407, the commission shall issue a brewpub license to a person who is licensed as a food service establishment under part 129 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.12901 to 333.12922, and who at the time of application for the brewpub license is licensed and continues to be licensed as 1 or more of the following:

- (a) Class C.
- (b) Tavern.
- (c) Class A hotel.
- (d) Class B hotel.

(2) A brewpub shall possess the necessary equipment for a satisfactory operation which shall be maintained in good working order and in a sanitary condition.

(3) Agricultural products processed by a manufacturer shall comply with state law and with rules of the department of agriculture.

(4) A brewpub shall not sell beer in this state unless it provides for each brand or type of beer sold a label that truthfully describes the content of each container and provides proof that a valid "application for and certification/exemption of label/bottle approval" has been obtained and is unrevoked under the federal malt beverage labeling requirements as published in title 27, part 7, subpart C, C.F.R. 1935, which are hereby adopted by reference.

(5) Each location of a brewpub shall have a manufacturing operation on the licensed premises that complies with subsection (6). A brewpub shall apply for and obtain a license for each location of that brewpub. In determining the 5,000-barrel threshold, all brands and labels of the brewpub produced in this state shall be combined.

(6) Beer shall be manufactured pursuant to federal malt beverage regulations published in title 27, part 25, C.F.R. 1935, which are hereby adopted by reference.

(7) Each brewpub shall submit to the commission, on forms acceptable to the commission and postmarked not later than January 15, April 15, July 15, and October 15 of each year, a beer tax report of all beer sold under their brewpub license during the preceding quarter. Each brewpub shall also submit, with the beer tax report, the payment of the required beer excise tax due pursuant to section 409.

(8) A brewpub shall be the holder of a "brewers notice" as issued by the United States department of treasury, bureau of alcohol, tobacco and firearms in accordance with title 27, part 25, subpart G, C.F.R. 1935.

Sec. 407. (1) The commission shall grant a brewpub license to a person who, in addition to complying with section 405, does all of the following:

(a) Pays the fee as prescribed in section 525.

(b) Provides evidence to the commission that not less than 25% of the gross sales of the restaurant during the 1-year licensure period are derived from the sale of food and nonalcoholic beverages prepared for consumption on the premises.

(c) Complies with section 405(3) through (8).

(2) The commission shall renew a brewpub license of a person who does all of the following:

(a) Pays the fee as prescribed in section 525.

(b) Provides evidence to the commission that not less than 25% of the gross sales of the restaurant during the 1-year licensure period are derived from the sale of food and nonalcoholic beverages prepared for consumption on the premises.

(c) Complies with section 405(3) through (8).

(3) The commission shall revoke a brewpub license if, during the 1-year licensure period, less than 25% of the gross sales of the restaurant are derived from the sale of food and nonalcoholic beverages prepared for consumption on the premises.

Sec. 409. (1) Except as provided in this section, the commission shall levy and collect a tax on all beer manufactured or sold in this state at the rate of \$6.30 per barrel if the beer is sold in bulk or in different quantities. The tax shall be paid by the brewer or brewpub if manufactured in this state or by the wholesaler or the person from whom purchased if manufactured outside this state, whichever is designated by the commission. The commission shall establish by rule a method for the collection of the tax levied in this subsection. The rules shall be promulgated pursuant to the administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.201 to 24.328.

(2) The tax levied in subsection (1) shall not be collected with respect to beer that is consumed on the premises of the manufacturer or is damaged in the process of brewing, packaging, and storage and is not offered for sale, except that beer sold by a brewpub for consumption on the premises or beer produced and consumed on the premises of a micro brewer is subject to the tax levied under subsection (1).

(3) The tax levied under subsection (1) shall be rebated to the person who paid the tax if that person provides satisfactory proof to the commission that the beer was shipped outside of this state for sale and consumption outside this state.

(4) For the purposes of the tax levied under subsection (1), a barrel of beer contains 31 gallons.

(5) The commission may promulgate a rule that designates the states or the laws or the rules of other states that require a licensed wholesaler of beer to pay an additional fee for the right to purchase, import, or sell beer manufactured in this state; that denies the issuance of a license authorizing the importation of beer to any licensed wholesaler of beer in that state who may make application for the license; that prohibits licensed wholesalers of beer in that state from possessing or selling beer purchased in this state, unless the person from whom purchased has secured a license and paid a fee in that state, if the seller does not transport the beer into the state and does not sell the beer in the state; or that imposes any higher taxes or inspection fees upon beer manufactured in this state when transporting the beer into or selling the beer in that state than taxes or fees imposed upon beer manufactured and sold within that state. A rule promulgated under this subsection shall prohibit all licensees from purchasing, receiving, possessing, or selling any beer manufactured in any state designated in the rule. A rule promulgated under this subsection becomes effective as provided in section 47 of the administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.247. Any licensee or person adversely affected by a rule promulgated under this subsection is entitled to review by leave to a court of competent jurisdiction regarding the question as to whether the commission acted illegally or in excess of its authority in making its finding under this subsection with respect to any state.

(6) An eligible brewer may claim a credit against the tax levied under subsection (1) in the amount of \$2.00 per barrel. As used in this subsection, "eligible brewer" means a brewer, whether or not located in this state, or brewpub that manufactures not more than 30,000 barrels of beer during the tax year for which the credit is claimed. In determining the number of barrels for purposes of the credit, all brands and labels of a brewer shall be combined and

all facilities for the production of beer that are owned or controlled by the same person shall be treated as a single facility.

## CHAPTER 5

Sec. 501. (1) The commission may issue licenses as provided in this act upon the payment of the fees provided in section 525 and the filing of the bonds required in section 801 or liability insurance as provided in section 803.

(2) A full-year license issued by the commission shall expire on April 30 following the date of issuance or the date fixed by the commission. A license issued under this act shall be construed as a contract between the commission and the licensee and shall be signed by both parties. If a licensee dies, the commission may approve the operation of the establishment by a personal representative or independent personal representative duly appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction, pending the settlement of the estate of the deceased licensee. The commission may approve a receiver or trustee appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction to operate the licensed establishment of a licensee. The commission may grant a part-year license for a proportionate part of the license fee specified in section 525. In a resort area the commission shall grant a license for a period of time as short as 3 months. A license may be transferred with the consent of the commission. A class C or specially designated distributor license obtained in a manner other than by transfer shall not be transferred within 3 years after its issuance except under circumstances where the licensee clearly and convincingly demonstrates that unusual hardship will result if the transfer does not receive the consent of the commission. An application for a license to sell alcoholic liquor for consumption on the premises, except in a city having a population of 1,000,000 or more, shall be approved by the local legislative body in which the applicant's place of business is located before the license is granted by the commission, except that in the case of an application for renewal of an existing license, if an objection to a renewal has not been filed with the commission by the local legislative body not less than 30 days before the date of expiration of the license, the approval of the local legislative body shall not be required. The commission shall provide the local legislative body and the local chief of police with the name, home and business addresses, and home and business phone numbers to accomplish the local legislative reviews of new and transferred license applications required by this subsection. Upon request of the local legislative body after due notice and proper hearing by the local legislative body and the commission, the commission shall revoke the license of a licensee granted a license to sell alcoholic liquor for consumption on the premises or any permit held in conjunction with that license.

(3) A local legislative body, by resolution, may request that the commission revoke the license of a licensee granted a license to sell alcoholic liquor for consumption off the premises whose place of business is located within the local legislative body's jurisdiction and who has been determined pursuant to commission violation hearings to have sold or furnished alcoholic liquor, on at least 3 separate occasions in a single calendar year, to a person who is less than 21 years of age if those violations did not involve the use of falsified or fraudulent identification by the person who is less than 21 years of age. If the commission verifies that the licensee who is the subject of the resolution has been found to have committed the violations as prescribed in this subsection, the commission may suspend or revoke the licensee's license and any permit held in conjunction with that license.

(4) This act does not prohibit a hotel which is or was the holder of a license authorizing the retail sale of alcoholic liquor for consumption on the premises from applying for and receiving under this act any other and different type of license authorizing the retail sale of alcoholic liquor for consumption on the premises, and the application for the license shall not be considered a new application for a license so long as the total number of public licenses for consumption on the premises does not exceed the authorized total established in this act and the sale of alcoholic liquor is approved by the electors. The commission may divide the state into 3 zones and establish for each zone an anniversary date for renewal of full-year retail licenses in the licensing year. The commission shall promulgate rules pursuant to the administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.201 to 24.328, for the effective administration of the renewal of licenses.

(5) The commission, with the written approval of the department of agriculture in the case of the Michigan state fairgrounds and the Upper Peninsula state fairgrounds, may issue without regard to the quota provision of section 531 a tavern license to a person as concessionaire leasing or renting a portion of either the Upper Peninsula state fairgrounds or the state fairgrounds, or both, to service the licensed area in use for recreational or exhibition purposes other than at the time of the annual Upper Peninsula state fair under section 2 of 1927 PA 89, MCL 285.142. A license issued under this subsection is not transferable.

Sec. 503. (1) A new application for a license to sell alcoholic beverages at retail, or a request to transfer location of an existing license, shall be denied if the contemplated location is within 500 feet of a church or a school building. The distance between the church or school building and the contemplated location shall be measured along the center line of the street or streets of address between 2 fixed points on the center line determined by projecting straight lines, at right angles to the center line, from the part of the church or school building nearest to the contemplated location and from the part of the contemplated location nearest to the church or school building.

(2) This section does not apply to specially designated merchants not in conjunction with on the premise licenses.

(3) This section does not apply to an outstanding license issued before March 1, 1949, for a location within the aforesaid distance or to the renewal or transfer of the outstanding license at that location, or to a resort license in effect during the 1948-1949 licensing year, or to the renewal or transfer of the resort at that location or to an application for a license at that location which has been approved by the commission before March 1, 1949, and licenses so issued, renewed, transferred, or approved shall be conclusively presumed to be valid for purposes of this section only.

(4) The commission may waive this section in the case of other classes of licenses. If an objection is not filed by the church or school, the commission may issue the license pursuant to this act. If an objection is filed, the commission shall hold a hearing pursuant to rules established by the commission before making a decision on the issuance of the license.

(5) This section shall not be construed to prevent the transfer of a license to a location farther from a church or school, if the license to be transferred is within the 500-foot radius.

Sec. 505. Notwithstanding section 501, the commission, with the approval of the bureau of aeronautics, may issue without regard to the quota provision of section 531, not more than 1 class C or class B hotel license for each state-owned airport serviced by scheduled commercial passenger airlines. Such license shall not be transferable.

Sec. 507. The commission may issue, without regard to the quota provisions of section 531, licenses to the owner or lessee, or both, to sell alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises of buildings in the passenger terminal complex of each publicly owned airport that is served by scheduled commercial passenger airlines certificated to enplane and deplane passengers on a scheduled basis by the federal aviation agency or the civil aeronautics board. A license issued under this section is not transferable.

Sec. 509. The commission may issue, without regard to the quota provisions of section 531, licenses to a commission, board, or authority, governing or operating any municipal civic center or civic auditorium or to 1 or more of its concessionaires, or to both, if the center or auditorium is within a city or township having a population of not less than 9,500, if the center or auditorium is owned and operated as a municipal enterprise and if the legislative body of the municipality first authorizes the operating authority of the civic center or civic auditorium or its concessionaire to apply to the commission for a license. Licenses issued under this section shall not be transferable, shall not be issued to an educational institution or for a facility operated in connection with an educational institution, and shall authorize the sale of alcoholic liquor only in connection with a scheduled event at the licensed premises.

Sec. 511. (1) Notwithstanding section 501, the commission may issue the following licenses without regard to the quota provisions of section 531:

(a) With the approval of the Mackinac Island state park commission, not more than 1 class C or class B hotel license for each hotel which is located within the Mackinac Island state park and is owned by the Mackinac Island state park commission and not more than 1 class C license to a concessionaire of the Mackinac Island state park commission who operates a restaurant located within Fort Mackinac.

(b) A license for the sale of alcoholic liquor for consumption on or off the premises at the Presque Isle harbor marina.

(2) A license issued under this section is not transferable as to ownership or location.

Sec. 513. (1) The commission may issue to the governing board of a college or university, without regard to the quota provisions of section 531, a license to sell alcoholic liquor for consumption on the premises of a conference center operated by the governing board. Licenses granted under this subsection may be used only for the sale of alcoholic liquor at regularly scheduled conference center activities. The sale of alcoholic liquor to unscheduled patrons or at unscheduled events is prohibited under this subsection.

(2) Subject to the provisions of section 531, the commission may issue a license to a private entity for the sale of alcoholic liquor for consumption on the premises of a hotel located on land owned by central Michigan university if both of the following circumstances exist:

(a) The land is leased or subleased at fair market value to a private entity that owns, leases, or subleases the hotel building and its fixtures.

(b) The hotel and land are located within an industrial, research, or commercial development park established by the governing board of central Michigan university.

(3) Licenses issued pursuant to this section are nontransferable, and the licensee shall pay the fee required under section 525.

(4) As used in this section:

(a) "College" or "university" means a 2-year or 4-year state supported institution of higher education.

(b) "Conference center" means a building or portion of a building, other than a student residence hall or student center, which has meeting rooms, banquet areas, social halls, overnight accommodations, and related facilities for special activities scheduled by the college or university, which in the judgment of the commission, has been regularly used for



conferences and lodging of guests. The Hoyt conference center and the corporate education center at eastern Michigan university, the Kirkhof and Eberhard centers at Grand Valley state university, the Bernhard center at western Michigan university, the Wadsworth center at Michigan technological university, the West complex at Saginaw valley state university, the conference center at Big Rapids and the applied technology center at Grand Rapids of Ferris state university, Grand Rapids junior college, the Waterman campus center at Schoolcraft college, the Mendel center at Lake Michigan community college, the McGregor memorial conference center at Wayne state university, the Michigan state university management educational center, the Superior dome at northern Michigan university, Walker Cisler center at Lake Superior state university, and the Marie Prahll college center at Mott community college are considered conference centers for the purposes of this act.

Sec. 515. (1) The commission may issue in a county with a population of 1,000,000 or more, without regard to the quota provisions of section 531, a class C license for a golf course that is owned by a county, city, village, or township and is open to the public.

(2) The commission shall not transfer a license issued under this section to another location. If a licensee who receives a license under this section goes out of business, the license issued under this section shall be surrendered to the commission.

Sec. 517. (1) The commission may issue national or international sporting event licenses for the sale of alcoholic liquor for consumption on the premises if all of the following circumstances are found by the commission to exist:

(a) The premises to be licensed are located in the central business district of a city having a population of 70,000 or more and the city is an official host of a national or international sporting event.

(b) The premises to be licensed are located in a theme area or theme areas designated by the governing body of the city in connection with the national or international sporting event.

(c) It is reasonably expected that the national or international sporting event will attract a substantial number of tourists from outside this state to the city.

(d) The applicant holds a valid Michigan license for the sale of alcoholic liquor for consumption on the premises or is the promoter of the event.

(2) Licenses issued under this section shall be for a period of not more than 30 consecutive days and are not transferable as to ownership or location. The license shall be for specific designated time periods that include the sporting event and activities associated with the sporting event.

(3) Not more than 40 licenses shall be issued under this section for use at the same time in a theme area or theme areas.

(4) The governing body of a city described in subsection (1) shall supply to the commission for the commission's review a list containing the names of applicants and the locations of the premises to be licensed under this section. The governing body of the city shall recommend the number of licenses to be issued pursuant to this section in the theme area or theme areas. The commission shall not issue any licenses pursuant to this section that are not recommended by the governing body of the city.

(5) The governing body of the city shall provide, in conjunction with the list described in subsection (4), written certification to the commission that all premises to be licensed under this section comply with applicable state and local building, safety, and health laws, rules, and regulations.

(6) An applicant for a license under this section shall pay to the commission a license fee of \$100.00 at the time of application.

Sec. 519. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this act, the commission shall not issue a license to sell alcoholic liquor, either on or off the premises, if the property or establishment to be covered by the license is situated in or on state owned land.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a special license which has been approved by the governing authority of that state owned land.

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply to the following land:

(a) The Michigan state fairgrounds.

(b) The Upper Peninsula state fairgrounds.

(c) Armories, air bases, and naval installations owned or leased by the state or provided by the federal government by either lease, license, or use permit and used by outside parties of a nonmilitary or nonstate governmental nature.

(d) Land which was under lease to a person licensed in the calendar year 1954 and on which a licensed establishment is presently located.

(e) Land located in the Upper Peninsula which was owned or leased by the federal government, used as a military installation, and transferred to this state before December 31, 2000 pursuant to 1978 PA 151, MCL 3.551 to 3.561, or

1993 PA 159, MCL 3.571 to 3.580. The commission may issue 2 additional licenses pursuant to this subdivision for establishments located on this state land without regard to or without the effect upon the quota provisions of section 531 in the local governmental unit in which the license will be issued subject to the recommendation of the authority established pursuant to those acts. A person issued a license pursuant to this subdivision may renew the license and transfer ownership of the license, without regard to or without the effect upon the quota provisions of section 531, if title to the property covered by the license is transferred from the state to another person or to another governmental unit. The commission shall not transfer a license issued under this subdivision to another location. Before the issuance of a license, and annually thereafter before the issuance of a license for a new licensing period, the applicant for a license shall submit to the commission a certificate from the department or agency charged with control of the land setting forth that the issuance of a license is not incompatible with the objects and purposes entrusted to that department or agency under the law establishing control of the land in the department or agency. This subsection does not prohibit the issuance of a license pursuant to section 513.

(f) Property owned by the Michigan state waterways commission and leased to persons under part 791 (harbor development) of the natural resources and environmental protection act, 1994 PA 451, MCL 324.79101 to 324.79118. A license may be issued under this subdivision to a lessee without regard to the quota provisions of section 531, but the license shall not be issued without the written approval of the Michigan state waterways commission or its designee. A license issued under this subdivision shall not be transferable as to ownership or location, and, if the licensee goes out of business, the license shall be surrendered to the commission.

(g) Property owned by the state treasurer of this state when acting in the capacity of custodian of the assets of the state retirement systems created by the public school employees retirement act of 1979, 1979 PA 300, MCL 38.1301 to 38.1437; the state employees' retirement act, 1943 PA 240, MCL 38.1 to 38.69; the state police retirement act of 1986, 1986 PA 182, MCL 38.1601 to 38.1648; and the judges retirement act of 1992, 1992 PA 234, MCL 38.2101 to 38.2670.

Sec. 521. (1) In addition to any licenses for the sale of alcoholic liquor for consumption on the premises that may be available in the local governmental unit under section 531(1), and the resort licenses authorized in section 531(2), (3), and (4), the commission may issue not more than 50 tavern or class C licenses to persons who operate businesses that meet all of the following conditions:

(a) The business is a full service restaurant, is open to the public, and prepares food on the premises.

(b) The business is open for food service not less than 10 hours per day, 5 days a week.

(c) At least 50% of the gross receipts of the business are derived from the sale of food for consumption on the premises. For purposes of this subdivision, food does not include beer and wine.

(d) The business has dining facilities to seat not less than 25 persons.

(e) The business is located in a development district with a population of not more than 50,000, in which the authority, after a public hearing, has found that the issuance of the license would prevent further deterioration within the development district and promote economic growth within the development district. The commission shall not issue the license unless the local unit of government within which the authority is located, after holding a public hearing, passes a resolution concurring in the findings of the authority.

(f) The business demonstrates to the commission that an escrowed license is not readily available in any local unit of government in which the development district is located.

(2) If in any licensing year the sale of food for consumption on the premises of the business represents less than 50% of the gross receipts for the business, the commission, after due notice and proper hearing, shall revoke the license issued under subsection (1).

(3) Not more than 1 license shall be issued under subsection (1) to any individual, partnership, limited partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or any combination of any of the above, including stockholders, general partners, or limited partners.

(4) The commission shall not issue a specially designated merchant license, specially designated distributor license, or any other license that allows the sale of alcoholic liquor for consumption off the premises in conjunction with a license issued under subsection (1) or at the premises for which a license has been issued under subsection (1).

(5) The commission may issue the licenses under this section without regard to the order in which the applications for the licenses are received.

(6) As used in this section:

(a) "Development district" means any of the following:

(i) An authority district established under the tax increment finance authority act, 1980 PA 450, MCL 125.1801 to 125.1830.

(ii) An authority district established under the local development financing act, 1986 PA 281, MCL 125.2151 to 125.2174.

(iii) A downtown district established under 1975 PA 197, MCL 125.1651 to 125.1681.

(iv) A principal shopping district established under 1961 PA 120, MCL 125.981 to 125.987, before January 1, 1996.

(b) "Escrowed license" means a license in which the rights of the licensee in the license or to the renewal of the license are still in existence and are subject to renewal and activation in the manner provided for in R 436.1107 of the Michigan administrative code.

(c) "Readily available" means available under a standard of economic feasibility, as applied to the specific circumstances of the applicant, that includes but is not limited to the following:

(i) The fair market value of the license, if determinable.

(ii) The size and scope of the proposed operation.

(iii) The existence of mandatory contractual restrictions or inclusions attached to the sale of the license.

Sec. 523. (1) A person who holds or whose spouse holds, either by appointment or election, a public office which involves the duty to enforce any of the penal laws of the United States, or the penal laws of this state, or a penal ordinance or resolution of any municipal subdivision of the state, except civil defense volunteer police, mayors or council members of cities, or village presidents, or mayors of home rule cities whose law enforcement authority under the city charter is restricted to emergency situations, or the state treasurer of this state when acting in the capacity of custodian of the assets of the state retirement systems created by the public school employees retirement act of 1979, 1980 PA 300, MCL 38.1301 to 38.1408; the state employees' retirement act, 1943 PA 240, MCL 38.1 to 38.69; the state police retirement act of 1986, 1986 PA 182, MCL 38.1601 to 38.1648; and the judges retirement act of 1992, 1992 PA 234, MCL 38.2101 to 38.2670, and members of these state retirement systems only if the state treasurer makes an investment in the name of the respective retirement system to which such members belong, shall not be issued a license, or have an interest, directly or indirectly, in a license if the activity regulated by the license occurs in the same local unit of government within which the person enforces those state or local penal laws unless the official is contractually prohibited from enforcing this act. This subsection does not apply to a spouse of an appointed or elected official holding an office which involves the duty to enforce a penal law described in this subsection if the spouse held a license or an interest in a license for not less than 3 years before marrying the appointed or elected official or if the spouse has voting rights in a public or private club holding the license, which voting rights are derived from ownership of shares to the club, and the spouse participates as a member in good standing of the public or private club or of an advisory board but does not participate in the day-to-day operation of the club. In the case of any licensee excepted from the general prohibition contained in this section, the commission may periodically review all circumstances of the licensee and his or her spouse regarding the exception. The commission has the authority to review and monitor any complaints it receives regarding inappropriate enforcement of this act by or against a person excepted from this section. However, a nonprofit fraternal organization incorporated under the laws of this state, whose membership is not totally composed of law enforcement personnel or public officeholders charged with the duty of enforcing any penal laws or ordinances of a governmental body, may be issued a club liquor license if the organization is otherwise qualified.

(2) As used in this section, "law enforcement personnel" does not include the mayor of a city or the state treasurer of this state when acting in the capacity of custodian of the assets of the state retirement systems created by the public school employees retirement act of 1979, 1980 PA 300, MCL 38.1301 to 38.1408, the state employees' retirement act, 1943 PA 240, MCL 38.1 to 38.69, the state police retirement act of 1986, 1986 PA 182, MCL 38.1601 to 38.1648, and the judges retirement act of 1992, 1992 PA 234, MCL 38.2101 to 38.2670, and members of these state retirement systems only if the state treasurer makes an investment in the name of the respective retirement system to which such members belong.

Sec. 525. (1) The following license fees shall be paid at the time of filing applications or as otherwise provided in this act:

(a) Manufacturers of spirits, but not including makers, blenders, and rectifiers of wines containing 21% or less alcohol by volume, \$10,000.00.

(b) Manufacturers of beer, \$50.00 per 1,000 barrels, or fraction of a barrel, production annually with a maximum fee of \$1,000.00, and in addition \$50.00 for each motor vehicle used in delivery to retail licensees. A fee increase shall not apply to a manufacturer of less than 15,000 barrels production per year.

(c) Outstate seller of beer, delivering or selling beer in this state, \$1,000.00.

(d) Wine makers, blenders, and rectifiers of wine, including makers, blenders, and rectifiers of wines containing 21% or less alcohol by volume, \$100.00. The small wine maker license fee shall be \$25.00.

(e) Outstate seller of wine, delivering or selling wine in this state, \$300.00.

(f) Outstate seller of mixed spirit drink, delivering or selling mixed spirit drink in this state, \$300.00.

(g) Dining cars or other railroad or Pullman cars selling alcoholic liquor, \$100.00 per train.

(h) Wholesale vendors other than manufacturers of beer, \$300.00 for the first motor vehicle used in delivery to retail licensees and \$50.00 for each additional motor vehicle used in delivery to retail licensees.

(i) Watercraft, licensed to carry passengers, selling alcoholic liquor, a minimum fee of \$100.00 and a maximum fee of \$500.00 per year computed on the basis of \$1.00 per person per passenger capacity.

(j) Specially designated merchants, for selling beer or wine for consumption off the premises only but not at wholesale, \$100.00 for each location regardless of the fact that the location may be a part of a system or chain of merchandising.

(k) Specially designated distributors licensed by the commission to distribute spirits and mixed spirit drink in the original package for the commission for consumption off the premises, \$150.00 per year, and an additional fee of \$3.00 for each \$1,000.00 or major fraction of that amount in excess of \$25,000.00 of the total retail value of merchandise purchased under each license from the commission during the previous calendar year.

(l) Hotels of class A selling beer and wine, a minimum fee of \$250.00 and, for all bedrooms in excess of 20, \$1.00 for each additional bedroom, but not more than \$500.00.

(m) Hotels of class B selling beer, wine, mixed spirit drink, and spirits, a minimum fee of \$600.00 and, for all bedrooms in excess of 20, \$3.00 for each additional bedroom. If a hotel of class B sells beer, wine, mixed spirit drink, and spirits in more than 1 public bar, the fee shall entitle the hotel to sell in only 1 public bar, other than a bedroom, and a license shall be secured for each additional public bar, other than a bedroom, the fee for which shall be \$350.00.

(n) Taverns, selling beer and wine, \$250.00.

(o) Class C license selling beer, wine, mixed spirit drink, and spirits, \$600.00. If a class C licensee sells beer, wine, mixed spirit drink, and spirits in more than 1 bar, a fee of \$350.00 shall be paid for each additional bar. In municipally owned or supported facilities in which nonprofit organizations operate concession stands, a fee of \$100.00 shall be paid for each additional bar.

(p) Clubs selling beer, wine, mixed spirit drink, and spirits, \$300.00 for clubs having 150 or fewer duly accredited members and \$1.00 for each additional member. The membership list for the purpose only of determining the license fees to be paid under this section shall be the accredited list of members as determined by a sworn affidavit 30 days before the closing of the license year. This section shall not prevent the commission from checking a membership list and making its own determination from the list or otherwise. The list of members and additional members shall not be required of a club paying the maximum fee. The maximum fee shall not exceed \$750.00 for any 1 club.

(q) Warehousemen, to be fixed by the commission with a minimum fee for each warehouse of \$50.00.

(r) Special licenses, a fee of \$50.00 per day, except that the fee for that license or permit issued to any bona fide nonprofit association, duly organized and in continuous existence for 1 year before the filing of its application, shall be \$25.00. Not more than 5 special licenses may be granted to any organization, including an auxiliary of the organization, in a calendar year.

(s) Airlines licensed to carry passengers in this state which sell, offer for sale, provide, or transport alcoholic liquor, \$600.00.

(t) Brandy manufacturer, \$100.00.

(u) Mixed spirit drink manufacturer, \$100.00.

(v) Brewpub, \$100.00.

(2) The fees provided in this act for the various types of licenses shall not be prorated for a portion of the effective period of the license.

Sec. 527. (1) The commission may issue a special license to a nonprofit charitable organization that is exempt from the payment of taxes under the internal revenue code for the purpose of allowing the organization to sell, at auction, wine donated to the organization.

(2) A special license issued pursuant to subsection (1) is not transferable. The organization applying for the special license shall pay the fee required under section 525(1)(r).

(3) An auction permitted under subsection (1) may occur upon premises which are otherwise licensed under this act to allow the sale of alcoholic liquor for consumption on the licensed premises.

Sec. 529. (1) A license or an interest in a license shall not be transferred from 1 person to another without the prior approval of the commission. For purposes of this section, the transfer in the aggregate to another person during any single licensing year of more than 10% of the outstanding stock of a licensed corporation or more than 10% of the total interest in a licensed limited partnership shall be considered to be a transfer requiring the prior approval of the commission.

(2) Not later than July 1 of each year, each privately held licensed corporation and each licensed limited partnership shall notify the commission as to whether any of the shares of stock in the corporation, or interest in the limited partnership, have been transferred during the preceding licensing year. The commission may investigate the transfer of any number of shares of stock in a licensed corporation, or any amount of interest in a licensed limited partnership, for the purpose of ensuring compliance with this act and the rules promulgated under this act.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in subdivisions (a) through (f), upon approval by the commission of a transfer subject to subsection (1), there shall be paid to the commission a transfer fee equal to the fee provided in this act for the class of license being transferred. A transfer fee shall not be prorated for a portion of the effective period of the license. If a person holding more than 1 license or more than 1 interest in a license at more than 1 location, but in the name of a single legal entity, transfers all of the licenses or interests in licenses simultaneously to another single legal entity, the transfers shall be considered 1 transfer for purposes of determining a transfer fee, payable in an amount equal to the highest license fee provided in this act for any of the licenses, or interests in licenses, being transferred. A transfer fee shall not be required in regard to any of the following:

(a) The transfer, in the aggregate, of less than 50% of the outstanding shares of stock in a licensed corporation or less than 50% of the total interest in a licensed limited partnership during any licensing year.

(b) The exchange of the assets of a licensed sole proprietorship, licensed general partnership, or licensed limited partnership for all outstanding shares of stock in a corporation in which either the sole proprietor, all members of the general partnership, or all members of the limited partnership are the only stockholders of that corporation. An exchange under this subdivision shall not be considered an application for a license for the purposes of section 501.

(c) The transfer of the interest in a licensed business of a deceased licensee, a deceased stockholder, or a deceased member of a general or limited partnership to the deceased person's spouse or children.

(d) The removal of a member of a firm, a stockholder, a member of a general partnership or limited partnership, or association of licensees from a license.

(e) The addition to a license of the spouse, son, daughter, or parent of any of the following:

(i) A licensed sole proprietor.

(ii) A stockholder in a licensed corporation.

(iii) A member of a licensed general partnership, licensed limited partnership, or other licensed association.

(f) The occurrence of any of the following events:

(i) A corporate stock split of a licensed corporation.

(ii) The issuance to a stockholder of a licensed corporation of previously unissued stock as compensation for services performed.

(iii) The redemption by a licensed corporation of its own stock.

(4) A nonrefundable inspection fee of \$70.00 shall be paid to the commission by an applicant or licensee at the time of filing any of the following:

(a) An application for a new license or permit.

(b) A request for approval of a transfer of ownership or location of a license.

(c) A request for approval to increase or decrease the size of the licensed premises, or to add a bar.

(d) A request for approval of the transfer in any licensing year of any of the shares of stock in a licensed corporation from 1 person to another, or any part of the total interest in a licensed limited partnership from 1 person to another.

(5) An inspection fee shall be returned to the person by whom it was paid if the purpose of the inspection was to inspect the physical premises of the licensee, and the inspection was not actually conducted. An inspection fee shall not be required for any of the following:

(a) The issuance or transfer of a special license, salesperson license, limited alcohol buyer license, corporate salesperson license, hospital permit, military permit, or Sunday sale of spirits permit.

(b) The issuance of a new permit, or the transfer of an existing permit, if the permit is issued or transferred simultaneously with the issuance or transfer of a license or an interest in a license.

(c) The issuance of authorized but previously unissued corporate stock to an existing stockholder of a licensed corporation.

(d) The transfer from a corporation to an existing stockholder of any of the corporation's stock that is owned by the corporation itself.

(6) All inspection fees collected under this section shall be deposited in the special fund in section 543 for carrying out of the licensing and enforcement provisions of this act.

Sec. 531. (1) A public license shall not be granted for the sale of alcoholic liquor for consumption on the premises in excess of 1 license for each 1,500 of population or major fraction thereof. On-premise escrowed licenses issued under this subsection are available subject to section 501(2) to an applicant whose proposed operation is located within any local governmental unit in a county with a population of under 500,000 in which the escrowed license was located. If the local governmental unit within which the former licensee's premises were located spans more than 1 county, an escrowed license is available subject to section 501(2) to an applicant whose proposed operation is located within any local governmental unit in either county. If an escrowed license is activated within a local governmental unit other than that

local governmental unit within which the escrowed license was originally issued, the commission shall count that activated license against the local governmental unit originally issuing the license. This quota does not bar the right of an existing licensee to renew a license or transfer the license and does not bar the right of a tavern or class A hotel from requesting reclassification of a license to class C, unless local option laws prevent the sale of spirits and mixed spirit drinks by those licensed premises, subject to the consent of the commission. The upgrading of a license resulting from a request under this subsection shall be approved by the local governmental unit having jurisdiction.

(2) In a resort area, the commission may issue 1 or more licenses for a period not to exceed 12 months without regard to a limitation because of population, but not in excess of 550, and with respect to the resort license the commission, by rule, shall define and classify resort seasons by months and may issue 1 or more licenses for resort seasons without regard to the calendar year or licensing year.

(3) In addition to the resort licenses authorized in subsection (2), the commission may issue not more than 10 additional licenses per year for the years 1996 and 1997 to establishments whose business and operation, as determined by the commission, is designed to attract and accommodate tourists and visitors to the resort area, and whose primary purpose is not for the sale of alcoholic liquor. In counties having a population of less than 50,000, as determined by the last federal decennial census or as determined pursuant to subsection (11) and subject to subsection (17) in the case of a class A hotel or a class B hotel, the commission shall not require the establishments to have dining facilities to seat more than 50 persons. The commission may cancel the license if the resort is no longer active or no longer qualifies for the license. Before January 16 of each year the commission shall transmit to the legislature a report giving details as to the number of applications received under this subsection; the number of licenses granted and to whom; the number of applications rejected and the reasons; and the number of the licenses revoked, suspended, or other disciplinary action taken and against whom and the grounds for revocation, suspension, or disciplinary action.

(4) In addition to any licenses for the sale of alcoholic liquor for consumption on the premises that may be available in the local governmental unit under subsection (1) and the resort licenses authorized in subsections (2) and (3), the commission may issue not more than 25 additional resort licenses per year for the years 1996 and 1997. The commission may issue any of the 25 licenses not issued but available for calendar year 1997 during the calendar year 1998. A person is eligible to apply for a license under this subsection upon submitting an application to the commission and demonstrating all of the following:

(a) The establishment's business and operation, as determined by the commission, is designed to attract and accommodate tourists and visitors to the resort area.

(b) The establishment's primary business is not the sale of alcoholic liquor.

(c) The capital investment in real property, leasehold improvement, fixtures, and inventory for the premises to be licensed is in excess of \$1,000,000.00.

(5) In governmental units having a population of 50,000 persons or less, as determined by the last federal decennial census or as determined pursuant to subsection (11), in which the quota of specially designated distributor licenses, as provided by commission rule, has been exhausted, the commission may issue not more than 10 additional specially designated distributor licenses per year for the years 1996 and 1997 to established merchants whose business and operation, as determined by the commission, is designed to attract and accommodate tourists and visitors to the resort area. A specially designated distributor license issued pursuant to this subsection may be issued at a location within 2,640 feet of existing specially designated distributor license locations. A specially designated distributor license issued pursuant to this subsection shall not bar another specially designated distributor licensee from transferring location to within 2,640 feet of said licensed location.

(6) In addition to any licenses for the sale of alcoholic liquor for consumption on the premises that may be available in the local governmental unit under subsection (1), and the resort licenses authorized in subsections (2), (3), and (4), and notwithstanding section 501(3), the commission may issue not more than 5 additional special purpose licenses in any calendar year for the sale of beer and wine for consumption on the premises. A special purpose license issued pursuant to this subsection shall be issued only for events which are to be held from May 1 to September 30, are artistic in nature, and which are to be held on the campus of a public university with an enrollment of 30,000 or more students. A special purpose license shall be valid for 30 days or for the duration of the event for which it is issued, whichever is less. The fee for a special purpose license shall be \$50.00. A special purpose license may be issued only to a corporation which is all of the following:

(a) Is a nonprofit corporation organized pursuant to the nonprofit corporation act, 1982 PA 162, MCL 450.2101 to 450.3192.

(b) Has a board of directors constituted of members of whom half are elected by the public university at which the event is scheduled and half are elected by the local governmental unit.

(c) Has been in continuous existence for not less than 6 years.

(7) Notwithstanding the local legislative body approval provision of section 501(2) and notwithstanding the provisions of section 519, the commission may issue, without regard to the quota provisions of subsection (1) and with the approval of the governing board of the university, either a tavern or class C license which may be used only for

regularly scheduled events at a public university's established outdoor program or festival at a facility on the campus of a public university having a head count enrollment of 10,000 students or more. A license issued under this subsection may only be issued to the governing board of a public university, a person that is the lessee or concessionaire of the governing board of the university, or both. A license issued under this subsection is not transferable as to ownership or location. A license issued under this subsection may not be issued at an outdoor stadium customarily used for intercollegiate athletic events.

(8) In issuing a resort license under subsection (3), (4), or (5) the commission shall consider economic development factors of the area in the issuance of licenses to establishments designed to stimulate and promote the resort and tourist industry. The commission shall not transfer a resort license issued under subsection (3), (4), or (5) to another location, and if the licensee goes out of business the license shall be surrendered to the commission.

(9) The limitations and quotas of this section shall not be applicable to the issuance of a new license to a veteran of the armed forces of the United States who was honorably discharged or released under honorable conditions from the armed forces of the United States and who had by forced sale disposed of a similar license within 90 days before or after entering or while serving in the armed forces of the United States, as a part of the person's preparation for that service if the application for a new license is made for the same governmental unit in which the previous license was issued and within 60 days after the discharge of the applicant from the armed forces of the United States.

(10) The limitations and quotas of this section shall not be applicable to the issuance of a new license or the renewal of an existing license where the property or establishment to be licensed is situated in or on land on which an airport owned by a county or in which a county has an interest is situated.

(11) For purposes of implementing this section a special state census of a local governmental unit may be taken at the expense of the local governmental unit by the federal bureau of census or the secretary of state under section 6 of 1909 PA 279, MCL 117.6. The special census shall be initiated by resolution of the governing body of the local governmental unit involved. The secretary of state may promulgate additional rules necessary for implementing this section pursuant to the administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.201 to 24.328.

(12) Before granting an approval as required in section 501(2) for a license to be issued under subsection (2), (3), or (4), a local legislative body shall disclose the availability of transferable licenses held in escrow for more than 1 licensing year within that respective local governmental unit. Public notice of the meeting to consider the granting of the license by the local governmental unit shall be made 2 weeks before the meeting.

(13) The person signing the application for an on-premise resort license shall state and verify that he or she attempted to secure an on-premise escrowed or quota license and that, to the best of his or her knowledge, an on-premise escrowed or quota license is not readily available within the local governmental unit in which the applicant for the on-premise resort license proposes to operate.

(14) The commission shall not issue an on-premise resort license if the local governmental unit within which the resort license applicant proposes to operate has not issued all on-premise licenses available under subsection (1) or if an on-premise escrowed license exists and is readily available within the local governmental unit in which the applicant for the on-premise resort license proposes to operate. The commission may waive the provisions of this subsection upon a showing of good cause.

(15) The commission shall not require a class A hotel or a class B hotel licensed pursuant to subsection (2), (3), or (4) to provide food service to registered guests or to the public.

(16) As used in this section:

(a) "Escrowed license" means a license in which the rights of the licensee in the license or to the renewal of the license are still in existence and are subject to renewal and activation in the manner provided for in R 436.1107 of the Michigan administrative code.

(b) "Readily available" means available under a standard of economic feasibility, as applied to the specific circumstances of the applicant, that includes but is not limited to the following:

(i) The fair market value of the license, if determinable.

(ii) The size and scope of the proposed operation.

(iii) The existence of mandatory contractual restrictions or inclusions attached to the sale of the license.

Sec. 533. A retail vendor licensed under this act to sell for consumption on the premises may apply for a license as a specially designated merchant. A specially designated distributor may apply for a license as a specially designated merchant. In cities, incorporated villages, or townships, the commission shall issue only 1 specially designated distributor license for each 3,000 of population, or fraction of 3,000.

Sec. 535. A vendor shall be a person authorized to do business under the laws of this state.

Sec. 537. (1) The following classes of vendors may sell alcoholic liquors at retail as provided in this section:

- (a) Taverns where beer and wine may be sold for consumption on the premises only.
- (b) Class C license where beer, wine, mixed spirit drink, and spirits may be sold for consumption on the premises.
- (c) Clubs where beer, wine, mixed spirit drink, and spirits may be sold for consumption on the premises only to bona fide members, who have attained the age of 21 years.
- (d) Hotels of class A where beer and wine may be sold for consumption on the premises and in the rooms of bona fide registered guests. Hotels of class B where beer, wine, mixed spirit drink, and spirits may be sold for consumption on the premises and in the rooms of bona fide registered guests.
- (e) Specially designated merchants, where beer and wine may be sold for consumption off the premises only.
- (f) Specially designated distributors where spirits and mixed spirit drink may be sold for consumption off the premises only.
- (g) Special licenses where beer and wine or beer, wine, mixed spirit drink, and spirits may be sold for consumption on the premises only.
- (h) Dining cars or other railroad or Pullman cars, watercraft, or aircraft, where alcoholic liquor may be sold for consumption on the premises only, subject to rules promulgated by the commission.
- (i) Brewpubs where beer manufactured on the premises by the licensee may be sold for consumption on or off the premises by any of the following licensees:
  - (i) Class C.
  - (ii) Tavern.
  - (iii) Class A hotel.
  - (iv) Class B hotel.
- (j) Micro brewers where beer produced by the micro brewer may be sold to a consumer for consumption on or off the brewery premises.

(2) A wine maker may sell wine made by that wine maker in a restaurant for consumption on or off the premises if the restaurant is owned by the wine maker or operated by another person under an agreement approved by the commission and located on the premises where the wine maker is licensed.

(3) A wine maker, with the prior written approval of the commission, may conduct wine tastings of wines made by that wine maker and may sell the wine made by that wine maker for consumption off the premises at a location other than the premises where the wine maker is licensed to manufacture wine, under the following conditions:

- (a) The premises upon which the wine tasting occurs conforms to local and state sanitation requirements.
- (b) Not more than 1 wine tasting location as described in this subsection, per wine maker, may be approved by the commission in a licensing year.
- (c) Payment of a \$100.00 fee per location is made to the commission.
- (d) The wine tasting locations shall be considered licensed premises.
- (e) Wine tasting does not take place between the hours of 2 a.m. and 7 a.m. Monday through Saturday, or between 2 a.m. and 12 noon on Sunday.
- (f) The premises and the licensee comply with and are subject to all applicable rules promulgated by the commission.

Sec. 539. A marina that is situated on 1 of the Great Lakes, on that part of an inland waterway or tributary connected to and navigable to 1 of the Great Lakes, or on a Great Lakes connecting waterway may be issued a license as a specially designated merchant or specially designated distributor, notwithstanding the fact that the marina maintains motor vehicle fuel pumps on or adjacent to the licensed premises, or maintains a financial interest in any motor vehicle fuel pumps if both of the following conditions are met:

- (a) The marina's primary business is the sale of boats or the provision of services and supplies to recreational power cruisers and sailboats of the type that typically travel on the Great Lakes.
- (b) The fuel pumps are used for dispensing fuel only to boats described in subdivision (a).

Sec. 541. (1) The commission shall not prohibit an applicant for or the holder of a specially designated distributor license or specially designated merchant license from owning or operating motor vehicle fuel pumps on or adjacent to the licensed premises, if both of the following conditions are met:

- (a) One or both of the following conditions exist:
  - (i) The applicant or licensee is located in a neighborhood shopping center composed of 1 or more commercial establishments organized or operated as a unit which is related in location, size, and type of shop to the trade area that the unit serves, which provides not less than 50,000 square feet of gross leasable retail space, and which provides 5 private off-street parking spaces for each 1,000 square feet of gross leasable retail space.



(ii) The applicant or licensee maintains a minimum inventory on the premises, excluding alcoholic liquor and motor vehicle fuel, of not less than \$250,000.00, at cost, of those goods and services customarily marketed by approved types of businesses.

(b) The site of payment and selection of alcoholic liquor is not less than 50 feet from that point where motor vehicle fuel is dispensed.

(2) The commission shall not prohibit an applicant for or the holder of a specially designated merchant license from owning or operating motor vehicle fuel pumps on or adjacent to the licensed premises if both of the following conditions are met:

(a) The applicant or licensee is located in either of the following:

(i) A city, incorporated village, or township with a population of 3,000 or less and a county with a population of 31,000 or more.

(ii) A city, incorporated village, or township with a population of 3,500 or less and a county with a population of less than 31,000.

(b) The applicant or licensee maintains a minimum inventory on the premises, excluding alcoholic liquor and motor vehicle fuel, of not less than \$10,000.00, at cost, of those goods and services customarily marketed by approved types of businesses.

(3) The commission shall not prohibit an applicant for or the holder of a specially designated distributor license from owning or operating motor vehicle fuel pumps on or adjacent to the licensed premises if both of the following conditions are met:

(a) The applicant or licensee is located in either of the following:

(i) A city, incorporated village, or township with a population of 3,000 or less and a county with a population of 31,000 or more.

(ii) A city, incorporated village, or township with a population of 3,500 or less and a county with a population of less than 31,000.

(b) The applicant or licensee maintains a minimum inventory on the premises, excluding alcoholic liquor and motor vehicle fuel, of not less than \$12,500.00, at cost, of those goods and services customarily marketed by approved types of businesses.

(4) A person who was issued a specially designated merchant license or specially designated distributor license at a location at which another person owned, operated or maintained motor vehicle fuel pumps at the same location may have or acquire an interest in the ownership, operation or maintenance of those motor vehicle fuel pumps.

(5) The commission may transfer ownership of a specially designated merchant license or specially designated distributor license to a person who owns or is acquiring an interest in motor vehicle fuel pumps already in operation at the same location at which the license is issued.

Sec. 543. (1) Quarterly, upon recommendation of the commission, the state shall pay in the manner prescribed by law to the city, village, or township in which a full-time police department or full-time ordinance enforcement department is maintained or, if a police department or full-time ordinance enforcement department is not maintained, to the county, to be credited to the sheriff's department of the county in which the licensed premises are located, 55% of the amount of the proceeds of the retailers' license fees and license renewal fees collected in that jurisdiction, for the specific purpose of enforcing this act and the rules promulgated under this act. Forty-one and one-half percent of the amount of the proceeds of retailers' license and license renewal fees collected shall be deposited in a special fund to be annually appropriated to the commission for carrying out the licensing and enforcement provisions of this act. Any unencumbered or uncommitted money in the special fund shall revert to the general fund of the state 12 months after the end of each fiscal year in which the funds were collected. The legislature shall appropriate 3-1/2% of the amount of the proceeds of retailers' license and license renewal fees collected to be credited to a special fund in the state treasury for the purposes of promoting and sustaining programs for the prevention, rehabilitation, care, and treatment of alcoholics. This subsection does not apply to retail license fees collected for railroad or Pullman cars, watercraft, or aircraft, or to the transfer fees provided in section 529.

(2) All license and license renewal fees, other than retail license and license renewal fees, shall be credited to the grape and wine industry council created in section 303, to be used as provided in section 303. Money credited to the grape and wine industry council shall not revert to the state general fund at the close of the fiscal year, but shall remain in the account to which it was credited to be used as provided in section 303.

(3) All retail license fees collected for railroad or Pullman cars, watercraft, or aircraft, and the transfer fees provided in section 529 shall be deposited in the special fund created in subsection (1) for carrying out the licensing and enforcement provisions of this act.

## CHAPTER 6

Sec. 601. (1) A wholesale licensee or an applicant for a wholesale license, if an individual, shall be licensed only if that individual has resided in this state for not less than 1 year immediately prior to the date of issuance of the license.

(2) A wholesale licensee or an applicant for a wholesale license, if a partnership other than a limited partnership, shall be licensed only if all of its members have resided in this state for not less than 1 year immediately prior to the date of issuance of the license.

(3) A wholesale licensee or an applicant for a wholesale license, if a limited partnership, shall be licensed only if the limited partnership is authorized to do business under the laws of this state, and if the general partner and all limited partners have resided in this state for not less than 1 year immediately preceding the date of issuance of the license. If the general partner is a corporation, the limited partnership shall be licensed only if the corporation has been authorized to do business under the laws of this state for not less than 1 year immediately preceding the date on which the corporation obtained an interest in the limited partnership. A limited partnership that holds a wholesale license shall not admit as a new limited partner an individual who has not resided in this state for at least 1 year immediately preceding the date on which the limited partnership interest was acquired by the individual.

(4) A wholesale licensee or an applicant for a wholesale license, if a corporation, shall be licensed only if the corporation is authorized to do business under the laws of this state and if all stockholders of the corporation have resided in this state for not less than 1 year immediately preceding the date of issuance of the license. A corporation that holds a wholesale license shall not issue shares of the corporation's stock to a person who has not resided in this state for at least 1 year immediately preceding the date on which the corporate stock was acquired by the person.

Sec. 603. (1) Except as provided in subsection (6) and section 605, a manufacturer, mixed spirit drink manufacturer, warehouse, wholesaler, outstate seller of beer, outstate seller of wine, outstate seller of mixed spirit drink, or vendor of spirits shall not have any financial interest, directly or indirectly, in the establishment, maintenance, operation, or promotion of the business of any other vendor.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (6) and section 605, a manufacturer, mixed spirit drink manufacturer, warehouse, wholesaler, outstate seller of beer, outstate seller of wine, outstate seller of mixed spirit drink, or vendor of spirits or a stockholder of a manufacturer, mixed spirit drink manufacturer, warehouse, wholesaler, outstate seller of beer, outstate seller of wine, outstate seller of mixed spirit drink, or vendor of spirits shall not have an interest by ownership in fee, leasehold, mortgage, or otherwise, directly or indirectly, in the establishment, maintenance, operation, or promotion of the business of any other vendor.

(3) Except as provided in subsection (6) and section 605, a manufacturer, mixed spirit drink manufacturer, warehouse, wholesaler, outstate seller of beer, outstate seller of wine, outstate seller of mixed spirit drink, or vendor of spirits shall not have an interest directly or indirectly by interlocking directors in a corporation or by interlocking stock ownership in a corporation in the establishment, maintenance, operation, or promotion of the business of any other vendor.

(4) Except as provided in subsection (6) and section 605, a person shall not buy the stocks of a manufacturer, mixed spirit drink manufacturer, warehouse, wholesaler, outstate seller of beer, outstate seller of wine, outstate seller of mixed spirit drink, or vendor of spirits and place the stock in any portfolio under an arrangement, written trust agreement, or form of investment trust agreement and issue participating shares based upon the portfolio, trust agreement, or investment trust agreement, and sell the participating shares within this state.

(5) The commission may approve a brandy manufacturer to sell brandy made by that brandy manufacturer in a restaurant for consumption on or off the premises if the restaurant is owned by the brandy manufacturer or operated by another person under an agreement approved by the commission and is located on the premises where the brandy manufacturer is licensed. Brandy sold for consumption off the premises under this subsection shall be sold at the uniform price established by the commission.

(6) A brewpub may have an interest in up to 2 other brewpubs so long as the combined production of all the locations in which the brewpub has an interest does not exceed 5,000 barrels of beer per calendar year.

Sec. 605. (1) A brewer, or the parent company, a subsidiary or an affiliate of a brewer which parent company, subsidiary, or affiliate is located in this state may acquire, develop, sell, lease, finance, maintain, operate, or promote real property occupied or to be occupied by another vendor, except a wholesaler, if all of the following exist:

(a) The brewer has received written approval of the commission before entering into any arrangement or contract between the parties regarding the real property.

(b) The legislative body of the city, village, or township where the property is located certifies to the commission that the real property is in an urban, commercial, or community redevelopment area and is designated as such by a state or federal agency.

(c) Any arrangement or contract entered into between the brewer, its parent company, subsidiary, or affiliate and another vendor shall not directly or indirectly influence or control the brand of alcoholic liquor sold or to be sold by the vendor and shall only be concerned with real property.

(2) The commission may deny or approve an arrangement or contract to be entered into under this section. In denying or approving an arrangement or contract, the commission shall consider all of the following:

- (a) That the arrangement or contract to be entered into is concerned only with real property.
- (b) That the certification required under subsection (1)(b) has been received by the commission.
- (c) That the arrangement or contract does not violate this act or the rules promulgated under this act.

(3) The commission may review any arrangement or contract under this section at the time that 1 of the parties to the arrangement or contract applies for or renews a license. The commission may deny, revoke, or suspend the license of a party to the arrangement or contract if the commission finds that the party to the arrangement or contract has violated this act or the rules promulgated under this act.

(4) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (5), a wholesaler shall not be a party to, directly or indirectly, an arrangement or contract under this section.

(5) A manufacturer, mixed spirit drink manufacturer, warehouse, wholesaler, authorized distribution agent, outstate seller of beer, outstate seller of wine, outstate seller of mixed spirit drink, or vendor of spirits may acquire, develop, sell, lease, finance, maintain, operate, or promote a condominium project or own a condominium unit as its sole property, under the condominium act, 1978 PA 59, MCL 559.101 to 559.275, if that condominium unit is not the licensed premises owned separately by a retailer and if all of the following apply:

(a) Condominium assessments in the condominium project are based on the proportional area each condominium unit has to the total area.

(b) A condominium unit operating as a licensed premises operates under a separate name from the condominium project except that cooperative advertising shall be permitted among owners of condominium units for the purpose of promoting the condominium project if the name of a brand or brands of an alcoholic liquor is not mentioned in the advertising.

(c) Ownership of a condominium unit and participation in a condominium association under this section is not considered a financial interest, interest by ownership, or interest by interlocking directors on stock ownership prohibited by section 603.

(d) A retailer separately owning a separate condominium unit as sole property does not directly purchase alcoholic liquor from the manufacturer, warehouse, wholesaler, outstate seller of mixed spirit drink, or vendor of spirits who owns, leases, maintains, finances, or operates the condominium project.

(e) A wholesaler who has a direct or indirect interest in a condominium unit in which a retailer is located does not sell alcoholic liquor to any licensed retail business in which that retailer, or any person having an ownership interest in that retailer, has an ownership interest; and, a retail licensed business in which that retailer, or any person having an ownership interest in that retailer, has an ownership interest does not purchase alcoholic liquor from a wholesaler who has a direct or indirect interest in a condominium or condominium unit in which that retailer is located.

(f) A retailer acquiring a separate condominium unit as sole property pays the fair market value for the unit.

(6) Subsection (5) does not apply to a manufacturer, mixed spirit drink manufacturer, warehouse, wholesaler, authorized distribution agent, outstate seller of beer, outstate seller of wine, outstate seller of mixed spirit drink, or vendor of spirits with a direct or indirect interest in a license under the Michigan gaming control and revenue act, the Initiated Law of 1996, MCL 432.201 to 432.216. Subsection (5) does not prohibit a direct physical connection between a condominium unit which is the licensed premises and a condominium unit which is not the licensed premises.

Sec. 607. (1) Except as provided in section 537(2), a warehouse, mixed spirit drink manufacturer, wholesaler, outstate seller of beer, outstate seller of wine, outstate seller of mixed spirit drink, or vendor of spirits shall not be licensed as a specially designated merchant or a specially designated distributor or permitted to sell or deliver to the consumer any quantity of alcoholic liquor at retail.

(2) A specially designated distributor or specially designated merchant or any other retailer shall not hold a mixed spirit drink manufacturer, wholesale, warehouse, outstate seller of beer, outstate seller of mixed spirit drink, or outstate seller of wine license.

(3) A brewer, warehouse, or wholesaler shall not be licensed as a specially designated merchant, except for brewers who manufacture less than 200,000 barrels of beer per year. This subsection shall not affect the operation of a brewery hospitality room.

(4) A wholesaler may sell or deliver beer and alcoholic liquor to hospitals, military establishments, governments of federal Indian reservations, and churches requiring sacramental wines and may sell to the wholesaler's own employees to a limit of 2 cases of 24 12-ounce units or its equivalent of malt beverage per week, or 1 case of 12 1-liter units or its equivalent of wine or mixed spirit drink per week.

Sec. 609. Except as provided in section 605, a manufacturer, mixed spirit drink manufacturer, warehouse, wholesaler, outstate seller of beer, outstate seller of wine, outstate seller of mixed spirit drink, or vendor of spirits shall not aid or assist any other vendor by gift, loan of money or property of any description, or other valuable thing, or by the giving of premiums or rebates, and a vendor shall not accept the same. However, if manufacturers of spirits reduce the price of their products, the manufacturer of spirits may refund the amount of the price reductions to specially designated distributor licensees in a manner prescribed by the commission.

Sec. 611. (1) A refund or credit of the tax on wine or mixed spirit drink paid under section 301 and of the tax on beer paid under section 409 shall be made by the commission to a brewer, wine maker, outstate seller of beer, outstate seller of wine, outstate seller of mixed spirit drink, manufacturer of mixed spirit drink, wholesaler, or retail licensee who paid the tax if the wine, beer, or mixed spirit drink was sold to a military installation or Indian reservation in this state or, subject to subsection (2), if the wine, beer, or mixed spirit drink is lost, made unmarketable, or condemned by order of the commission as the result of a fire, flood, casualty, or other occurrence. A refund or credit shall not be made as the result of theft.

(2) A refund or credit of taxes as provided in subsection (1) shall be made for damaged wine, beer, or mixed spirit drink only if all of the following circumstances exist:

(a) At the time of the fire, flood, casualty, or other occurrence, the wine, beer, or mixed spirit drink was being held for sale by the vendor claiming the refund or credit.

(b) The refund or credit of the amount claimed or any part of the amount claimed has not been and will not be claimed for the same wine, beer, or mixed spirit drink under any other law or rule.

(c) The vendor claiming the refund or credit is not indemnifiable by any valid claim of insurance or otherwise for the tax on the wine, beer, or mixed spirit drink covered by the claim.

(d) The amount claimed for a refund or credit is more than \$250.00 or the refund or credit is claimed for defective wine, beer, or mixed spirit drink for which the commission has authorized a manufacturer, outstate seller of beer, outstate seller of wine, outstate seller of mixed spirit drink, manufacturer of mixed spirit drink, or wholesaler to make an exchange, have replaced, or be reimbursed.

(e) The occurrence was not caused by an intentional act of the vendor claiming the refund or credit or an agent of that vendor.

(3) A claim for a refund or credit of the tax as provided in subsection (1) shall be made not later than 3 months after either of the following:

(a) The date upon which the damage occurred or was first discovered.

(b) The date of the sale to a military installation or Indian reservation in this state.

(4) A claim for a refund or credit of the tax as provided in subsection (1) shall be submitted to the commission on a form approved by the commission. The claim shall contain the following information, as applicable:

(a) The name and business address of the vendor claiming the refund or credit.

(b) The address where the wine, beer, or mixed spirit drink was lost, made unmarketable, or condemned, if different from the business address.

(c) The address of the military installation or Indian reservation to which the wine, beer, or mixed spirit drink was sold.

(d) The kind of wine, beer, or mixed spirit drink.

(e) The size of bottles or containers.

(f) The number of bottles or containers.

(g) The total amount of wine, beer, or mixed spirit drink that was sold or damaged. The amount shall be stated in liters or portions of liters for wine and mixed spirit drink and barrels or portions of barrels for beer.

(h) A statement that other claims for a refund or credit of the amount claimed or for any part of the amount claimed have not been and will not be made.

(i) A statement that the vendor has not been indemnified by a valid claim of insurance or otherwise for the tax on the wine, beer, or mixed spirit drink covered by the claim.

(j) Evidence that the tax on the wine, beer, or mixed spirit drink has been paid.

(k) Evidence that the wine, beer, or mixed spirit drink was lost, made unmarketable, or condemned by reason of damage sustained as the result of a fire, flood, casualty, or other occurrence.

(l) A statement as to the type and date of the occurrence.

(m) A statement that the occurrence was not caused by an intentional act of the vendor claiming the refund or credit or an agent of that vendor.

(5) The vendor claiming the refund or credit for damaged wine, beer, or mixed spirit drink shall support a claim with any evidence, such as an inventory, statement, invoice, bill, record, or label, relating to the quantity of wine, beer, or mixed spirit drink on hand at the time of the fire, flood, casualty, or other disaster and alleged to have been lost, made unmarketable, or condemned as a result of the damage.

(6) Before or after a tax refund or credit has been made for damaged wine, beer, or mixed spirit drink, the wine, beer, or mixed spirit drink upon which the refund or credit is based shall be removed from this state or destroyed under the supervision of the commission.

(7) In addition to the provisions of this section, the tax paid on wine or mixed spirit drink pursuant to section 301 shall be rebated to the person who paid the tax upon the presentation of satisfactory proof to the commission that the wine or mixed spirit drink was shipped outside of this state for sale and consumption outside of this state.

## CHAPTER 7

Sec. 701. (1) Alcoholic liquor shall not be sold or furnished to a minor. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2) and subject to subsection (4), a person who knowingly sells or furnishes alcoholic liquor to a minor, or who fails to make diligent inquiry as to whether the person is a minor, is guilty of a misdemeanor. A retail licensee or a retail licensee's clerk, agent, or employee who violates this subsection shall be punished in the manner provided for licensees in section 909. Notwithstanding section 909 and except as otherwise provided in subsection (2), a person who is not a retail licensee or a retail licensee's clerk, agent, or employee and who violates this subsection shall be fined \$1,000.00 and may be sentenced to imprisonment for up to 60 days for a first offense, shall be fined \$2,500.00 and shall be sentenced to imprisonment for up to 90 days for a second or subsequent offense, and may be ordered to perform community service. A suitable sign describing the content of this section and the penalties for its violation shall be posted in a conspicuous place in each room where alcoholic liquor is sold. The signs shall be approved and furnished by the commission.

(2) A person who is not a retail licensee or the retail licensee's clerk, agent, or employee and who violates subsection (1) is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 10 years, or a fine of not more than \$5,000.00, or both, if the subsequent consumption of the alcoholic liquor by the minor is a direct and substantial cause of that person's death or an accidental injury that causes that person's death.

(3) If a violation occurs in an establishment that is licensed by the commission for consumption of alcoholic liquor on the licensed premises, a person who is a licensee or the clerk, agent, or employee of a licensee shall not be charged with a violation of subsection (1) or section 801(2) unless the licensee or the clerk, agent, or employee of the licensee knew or should have reasonably known with the exercise of due diligence that a person less than 21 years of age possessed or consumed alcoholic liquor on the licensed premises and the licensee or clerk, agent, or employee of the licensee failed to take immediate corrective action.

(4) If the enforcing agency involved in the violation is the state police or a local police agency, a licensee shall not be charged with a violation of subsection (1) or section 801(2) unless enforcement action under section 703 is taken against the minor who purchased or attempted to purchase, consumed or attempted to consume, or possessed or attempted to possess alcoholic liquor and, if applicable, enforcement action is taken under this section against the person 21 years of age or older who sold or furnished the alcoholic liquor to the minor. If the enforcing agency is the commission, then the commission shall recommend to a local law enforcement agency that enforcement action be taken against a violator of this section or section 703 who is not a licensee. However, this subsection does not apply under any of the following circumstances:

(a) The person against whom enforcement action is taken under section 703 or the person 21 years of age or older who sold or furnished alcoholic liquor to the minor is not alive or is not present in this state at the time the licensee is charged.

(b) The violation of subsection (1) is the result of an undercover operation in which the minor purchased or received alcoholic liquor under the direction of the person's employer and with the prior approval of the local prosecutor's office as part of an employer-sponsored internal enforcement action.

(c) The violation of subsection (1) is the result of an undercover operation in which the minor purchased or received alcoholic liquor under the direction of the state police, the commission, or a local police agency as part of an enforcement action. However, any initial or contemporaneous purchase or receipt of alcoholic liquor by the minor shall have been under the direction of the state police, the commission, or the local police agency and shall have been part of the undercover operation.

(5) If a minor participates in an undercover operation in which the minor is to purchase or receive alcoholic liquor under the supervision of a law enforcement agency, his or her parents or legal guardian shall consent to the participation if that person is less than 18 years of age.

(6) In an action for the violation of this section, proof that the defendant or the defendant's agent or employee demanded and was shown, before furnishing alcoholic liquor to a minor, a motor vehicle operator's or chauffeur's license

or a registration certificate issued by the federal selective service, or other bona fide documentary evidence of the age and identity of that person, shall be a defense to an action brought under this section.

(7) The commission shall provide, on an annual basis, a written report to the department of state police as to the number of actions heard by the commission involving violations of this section and section 801(2). The report shall include the disposition of each action and contain figures representing the following categories:

- (a) Decoy operations.
- (b) Off-premises violations.
- (c) On-premises violations.
- (d) Repeat offenses within the 3 years preceding the date of that report.
- (8) As used in this section:

(a) "Corrective action" means action taken by a licensee or a clerk, agent, or employee of a licensee designed to prevent a minor from further possessing or consuming alcoholic liquor on the licensed premises. Corrective action includes, but is not limited to, contacting a law enforcement agency and ejecting the minor and any other person suspected of aiding and abetting the minor.

(b) "Diligent inquiry" means a diligent good faith effort to determine the age of a person, which includes at least an examination of an official Michigan operator's or chauffeur's license, an official Michigan personal identification card, or any other bona fide picture identification which establishes the identity and age of the person.

Sec. 703. (1) A minor shall not purchase or attempt to purchase alcoholic liquor, consume or attempt to consume alcoholic liquor, or possess or attempt to possess alcoholic liquor, except as provided in this section. Notwithstanding section 909, a minor who violates this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by the following fines and sanctions, and is not subject to the penalties prescribed in section 909:

(a) For the first violation a fine of not more than \$100.00, and may be ordered to participate in substance abuse prevention or substance abuse treatment and rehabilitation services as defined in section 6107 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.6107, and designated by the administrator of substance abuse services, and may be ordered to perform community service and to undergo substance abuse screening and assessment at his or her own expense as described in subsection (3).

(b) For a second violation a fine of not more than \$200.00, and may be ordered to participate in substance abuse prevention or substance abuse treatment and rehabilitation services as defined in section 6107 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.6107, and designated by the administrator of substance abuse services, to perform community service, and to undergo substance abuse screening and assessment at his or her own expense as described in subsection (3). The person is also subject to sanctions against his or her operator's or chauffeur's license imposed in subsection (4).

(c) For a third or subsequent violation a fine of not more than \$500.00, and may be ordered to participate in substance abuse prevention or substance abuse treatment and rehabilitation services as defined in section 6107 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.6107, and designated by the administrator of substance abuse services, to perform community service, and to undergo substance abuse screening and assessment at his or her own expense as described in subsection (3). The person is also subject to sanctions against his or her operator's or chauffeur's license imposed in subsection (4).

(2) A person who furnishes fraudulent identification to a minor, or notwithstanding subsection (1) a minor who uses fraudulent identification to purchase alcoholic liquor, is guilty of a misdemeanor. The court shall order the secretary of state to suspend, pursuant to section 319(5) of the Michigan vehicle code, 1949 PA 300, MCL 257.319, for a period of 90 days, the operator's or chauffeur's license of a person who is convicted of furnishing or using fraudulent identification in violation of this subsection and the operator's or chauffeur's license of that person shall be surrendered to the court. The court shall immediately forward the surrendered license and an abstract of conviction to the secretary of state. A suspension ordered under this subsection shall be in addition to any other suspension of the person's operator's or chauffeur's license.

(3) The court may order the person found violating subsection (1) to undergo screening and assessment by a person or agency as designated by the substance abuse coordinating agency as defined in section 6103 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.6103, in order to determine whether the person is likely to benefit from rehabilitative services, including alcohol or drug education and alcohol or drug treatment programs.

(4) Immediately upon the entry of a conviction or a probate court disposition for a violation of subsection (1), the court shall consider all prior convictions or probate court dispositions of subsection (1), or a local ordinance or law of another state substantially corresponding to subsection (1), and shall impose the following sanctions:

(a) If the court finds that the person has 1 such prior conviction or probate court disposition, the court shall order the secretary of state to suspend the operator's or chauffeur's license of the person for a period of not less than 90 days or more than 180 days. The court may order the secretary of state to issue to the person a restricted license after the first 30 days of the period of suspension in the manner described in subsection (5) and provided for in section 319 of the

Michigan vehicle code, 1949 PA 300, MCL 257.319. In the case of a person who does not possess an operator's or chauffeur's license, the secretary of state shall deny the application for an operator's or chauffeur's license for the applicable suspension period.

(b) If the court finds that the person has 2 or more such prior convictions or probate court dispositions, the court shall order the secretary of state to suspend the operator's or chauffeur's license of the person for a period of not less than 180 days or more than 1 year. The court may order the secretary of state to issue to the person a restricted license after the first 60 days of the period of suspension in the manner described in subsection (5) and provided for in section 319 of the Michigan vehicle code, 1949 PA 300, MCL 257.319. In the case of a person who does not possess an operator's or chauffeur's license, the secretary of state shall deny the application for an operator's or chauffeur's license for the applicable suspension period.

(5) In those cases in which a restricted license is allowed under this section, the court shall not order the secretary of state to issue a restricted license unless the person states under oath, and the court finds based upon the record in open court, that the person is unable to take public transportation to and from his or her work location, place of alcohol or drug education treatment, probation department, court-ordered community service program, or educational institution, and does not have any family members or others able to provide transportation. The court order under subsection (4) and the restricted license shall indicate the work location of the person to whom it is issued, the approved route or routes and permitted times of travel, and shall permit the person to whom it is issued only to do 1 or more of the following:

(a) Drive to and from the person's residence and work location.

(b) Drive in the course of the person's employment or occupation.

(c) Drive to and from the person's residence and an alcohol or drug education or treatment program as ordered by the court.

(d) Drive to and from the person's residence and the court probation department, or a court-ordered community service program, or both.

(e) Drive to and from the person's residence and an educational institution at which the person is enrolled as a student.

(6) If license sanctions are imposed, immediately upon the entry of a court-ordered sanction pursuant to subsection (4), the court shall order the person convicted for the violation to surrender to the court his or her operator's or chauffeur's license. The court shall immediately forward a notice of court-ordered license sanctions to the secretary of state. If the license is not forwarded to the secretary of state, an explanation of the reason why the license is absent shall be attached. If the finding is appealed to the circuit court, the court may, ex parte, order the secretary of state to stay the suspension issued pursuant to this section pending the outcome of the appeal. Immediately following imposition of the sanction, the court shall forward a notice to the secretary of state indicating the sanction imposed.

(7) A peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe a minor has consumed alcoholic liquor may require the person to submit to a preliminary chemical breath analysis. A peace officer may arrest a person based in whole or in part upon the results of a preliminary chemical breath analysis. The results of a preliminary chemical breath analysis or other acceptable blood alcohol test are admissible in a criminal prosecution to determine whether the minor has consumed or possessed alcoholic liquor. A minor who refuses to submit to a preliminary chemical breath test analysis as required in this subsection is responsible for a state civil infraction and may be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$100.00.

(8) A law enforcement agency, upon determining that a person less than 18 years of age who is not emancipated pursuant to 1968 PA 293, MCL 722.1 to 722.6, allegedly consumed, possessed, purchased, or attempted to consume, possess, or purchase alcoholic liquor in violation of subsection (1) shall notify the parent or parents, custodian, or guardian of the person as to the nature of the violation if the name of a parent, guardian, or custodian is reasonably ascertainable by the law enforcement agency. The notice required by this subsection shall be made not later than 48 hours after the law enforcement agency determines that the person who allegedly violated subsection (1) is less than 18 years of age and not emancipated pursuant to 1968 PA 293, MCL 722.1 to 722.6. The notice may be made by any means reasonably calculated to give prompt actual notice including, but not limited to, notice in person, by telephone, or by first-class mail. If a person less than 17 years of age is incarcerated for violating subsection (1), his or her parents or legal guardian shall be notified immediately as provided in this subsection.

(9) This section does not prohibit a minor from possessing alcoholic liquor during regular working hours and in the course of his or her employment if employed by a person licensed by this act, by the commission, or by an agent of the commission, if the alcoholic liquor is not possessed for his or her personal consumption.

(10) This section shall not be construed to limit the civil or criminal liability of the vendor or the vendor's clerk, servant, agent, or employee for a violation of this act.

(11) The consumption of alcoholic liquor by a minor who is enrolled in a course offered by an accredited postsecondary educational institution in an academic building of the institution under the supervision of a faculty member is not prohibited by this act if the purpose of the consumption is solely educational and is a necessary ingredient of the course.

(12) The consumption by a minor of sacramental wine in connection with religious services at a church, synagogue, or temple is not prohibited by this act.

(13) Subsection (1) does not apply to a minor who participates in either or both of the following:

(a) An undercover operation in which the minor purchases or receives alcoholic liquor under the direction of the person's employer and with the prior approval of the local prosecutor's office as part of an employer-sponsored internal enforcement action.

(b) An undercover operation in which the minor purchases or receives alcoholic liquor under the direction of the state police, the commission, or a local police agency as part of an enforcement action except that any initial or contemporaneous purchase or receipt of alcoholic liquor by the minor is under the direction of the state police, the commission, or the local police agency and is part of the undercover operation. The state police, the commission, or a local police agency shall not recruit or attempt to recruit a minor for participation in an undercover operation at the scene of a violation of subsection (1), section 801(2), or section 701(1).

(14) As used in this section:

(a) "Probate court disposition" means an order of disposition of the probate court or the family division of the circuit court for a child found to be within the provisions of chapter XIIA of 1939 PA 288, MCL 712A.1 to 712A.32.

(b) "Work location" means, as applicable, either the specific place or places of employment, or the territory or territories regularly visited by the person in pursuance of the person's occupation, or both.

Sec. 705. A peace officer or law enforcement officer described under section 201 or an inspector of the commission who witnesses a violation of section 703 or a local ordinance corresponding to section 703 may stop and detain a person and obtain satisfactory identification, seize illegally possessed alcoholic liquor, and issue an appearance ticket as prescribed in section 9b of chapter IV of the code of criminal procedure, 1927 PA 175, MCL 764.9b.

Sec. 707. A vendor shall not sell any alcoholic liquor to any person in an intoxicated condition.

## CHAPTER 8

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.

(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.

Sec. 803. (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2), before the renewal or approval and granting of a retail license, a retail licensee or applicant for a retail license shall file with the commission proof of financial responsibility providing security for liability under section 801(3) of not less than \$50,000.00. The proof of financial responsibility may be in the form of cash, unencumbered securities, a policy or policies of liquor liability insurance, a constant value bond executed by a surety company authorized to do business in this state, or membership in a group self-insurance pool authorized by law that provides security for liability under section 801.

(2) If the commissioner of insurance certifies, pursuant to section 2409b of the insurance code of 1956, 1956 PA 218, MCL 500.2409b, that liquor liability insurance is not reasonably available in this state or is not available at a reasonable premium, the commission may waive the requirements of subsection (1) with regard to any affected retail licensees and applicants for a retail license until the commissioner of insurance certifies that liquor liability insurance is reasonably available or is available at a reasonable premium, as applicable, to the affected licensees and applicants.

(3) A licensee may furnish proof of financial responsibility that exceeds the requirements of this section.

(4) An insurer under a policy or policies of liquor liability insurance or a surety under such a bond shall not be named as a defendant in an action brought against the insured or bonded licensee for liability under section 801. Bankruptcy of the insured shall not discharge an insurer or surety under this section from liability. Insurance policies and bonds issued for purposes under this section shall continue from year to year unless sooner canceled by the insurer.

(5) An insured retail licensee shall not cancel any such liquor liability insurance except upon 30 days' prior written notice to the commission and unless new proof of financial responsibility complying with this section is procured by the retail licensee and delivered to the commission prior to the expiration of the 30-day period, the license of that licensee shall be revoked.

(6) This section does not apply to a special licensee or applicant for a special license.

(7) The commission shall promulgate rules pursuant to the administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.201 to 24.328, to implement and enforce this section.

Sec. 805. If an action is instituted against a retailer as defendant in any court of competent jurisdiction to enforce the liability provided in section 801 and service of process has not been effected in the manner provided for by law, and either the sheriff or constable to whom process has been delivered for service shall make return that he or she has not been able to serve the defendant for a period of 30 days, in which period he or she has made 3 or more attempts to serve the defendant at his or her residence or place of business, or the plaintiff or another person with knowledge of the facts files an affidavit in the cause stating that the defendant has ceased to be a resident of the state of Michigan or has been absent from the state for a continuous period of 6 months, then it shall be competent for the plaintiff to cause service of process to be made upon the defendant by service of the process upon the commission, the liability for which suit is

brought arose during the period in which the defendant was a licensed retailer and was insured under the provisions of section 803. Such service of process shall be made in duplicate on the commission, and return showing such service shall be made to the court. The commission shall mail a copy of the process served upon it to the defendant at the address shown in the consent to service of process, and shall immediately transmit to the clerk of the court in which the action is pending an acknowledgment of the mailing of the copy of that process by the commission to the defendant. Whenever the foregoing provisions of this section have been complied with, the court may proceed to hear and determine the matter as fully and effectually as though the defendant retailer had been personally served with process within the jurisdiction of the court. The commission shall also notify the insurer under the liability policy of the defendant, on file with the commission, that the commission has received service of that process, stating the names of the parties to the action and the court in which the action is pending. If the defendant retailer is deceased, service of process may be made upon the executor or administrator of the deceased defendant by service on the commission, in an action in which that service would be authorized by this section upon the defendant if he or she were living, in the manner provided in this section.

Sec. 807. The insurer shall file with the commission, at Lansing, Michigan, at least 30 days before the effectiveness of any termination or cancellation of the contract or policy, a notice giving the date at which it is proposed to terminate or cancel the contract or policy. Any termination of the contract or policy shall not be effective as far as the insured covered by the policy is concerned until 30 days after such notice of the proposed termination or cancellation is received by the commission.

Sec. 809. Except as otherwise provided for by law or the Michigan court rules, when an action for damages brought under this act has been reduced to a judgment, the insurer shall, within 90 days from the date of the judgment, pay the judgment together with the costs in full, unless the judgment has been paid or settled by the insured. If the insurer fails or neglects to pay the judgment and costs within 90 days, it shall be subject to punitive damages in the amount of \$1,000.00, in addition to the amount of the judgment and interest on the judgment. The amount of the judgment, with interest on the judgment, and the punitive damages provided for in this section may be recovered by the person or persons entitled to damages under the judgment in an action against the insurer in any court of competent jurisdiction in this state.

Sec. 811. The insurance policy described in this chapter shall cover the liability imposed by section 801 and shall contain the following conditions:

That no condition, provision, stipulation or limitation contained in the policy, or any other endorsement thereon, shall relieve the insurer from liability (within the statutory limits provided by section 803 of the Michigan liquor control code of 1997), for the payment of any claim for which the insured may be held legally liable under section 801 of said act.

Sec. 813. No false statement or breach of authority or act or omission on the part of the insured shall vitiate this insurance, unless the intention of the insured to conceal a hazard of perpetrating fraud is proven; and this policy cannot be cancelled by the insured or the company without first giving thirty days' written notice to the commission in Lansing, Michigan.

Sec. 815. (1) In defense of a civil action under section 801, a retail licensee may present evidence that, at the time of the selling, giving, or furnishing of the alcoholic liquor, the retail licensee was adhering to responsible business practices. Responsible business practices are those business policies, procedures, and actions which an ordinarily prudent person would follow in like circumstances. The compensating of an employee of an on-premises retail licensee on a commission basis constitutes an unreasonable business practice for purposes of this section.

(2) The compensation of an employee of an on-premises retail licensee shall not be on a commission basis.

## CHAPTER 9

Sec. 901. 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.

Sec. 903. (1) The commission or any commissioner or duly authorized agent of the commission designated by the chairperson of the commission, upon due notice and proper hearing, may suspend or revoke any license upon a violation of this act or any of the rules promulgated by the commission under this act. The commission or any commissioner or duly authorized agent of the commission designated by the chairperson of the commission, may assess a penalty of not more than \$300.00 for each violation of this act or rules promulgated under this act, or not more than \$1,000.00 for each violation of section 801(2), in addition to or in lieu of revocation or suspension of the license, which penalty shall be paid to the commission and deposited with the state treasurer and shall be credited to the general fund of the state. The

commission shall hold a hearing and order the suspension or revocation of a license if the licensee has been found liable, within a 24-month period, for 3 or more separate violations of section 801(2) which violations occurred on different occasions.

(2) The commission shall provide a procedure by which a licensee who is aggrieved by any penalty imposed under subsection (1) and any suspension or revocation of a license ordered by the commission, a commissioner, or a duly authorized agent of the commission may request a hearing for the purpose of presenting any facts or reasons to the commission as to why the penalty, suspension, or revocation should be modified or rescinded. Any such request shall be in writing and accompanied by a fee of \$25.00. The commission, after reviewing the record made before a commissioner or a duly authorized agent of the commission, may allow or refuse to allow the hearing in accordance with the commission's rules. The right to a hearing provided in this subsection, however, shall not be interpreted by any court as curtailing, removing, or annulling the right of the commission to suspend or revoke licenses as provided for in this act. A licensee does not have a right of appeal from the final determination of the commission, except by leave of the circuit court. Notice of the order of suspension or revocation of a license or of the assessment of a penalty, or both, shall be given in the manner prescribed by the commission. The suspension or revocation of a license or the assessment of a penalty, or both, by the commission or a duly authorized agent of the commission does not prohibit the institution of a criminal prosecution for a violation of this act. The institution of a criminal prosecution for a violation of this act or the acquittal or conviction of a person for a violation of this act does not prevent the suspension or revocation of a license or the assessment of a penalty, or both, by the commission. In a hearing for the suspension or revocation of a license issued under this act, proof that the defendant licensee or an agent or employee of the licensee demanded and was shown, before furnishing any alcoholic liquor to a minor, a motor vehicle operator or chauffeur license or a registration certificate issued by the federal selective service, or other bona fide documentary evidence of majority and identity of the person, may be offered as evidence in a defense to a proceeding for the suspension or revocation of a license issued under this act. A licensee who has reason to believe that a minor has used fraudulent identification to purchase alcoholic liquor in violation of section 703 shall file a police report concerning the violation with a local law enforcement agency and shall also present the alleged fraudulent identification to the local law enforcement agency at the time of filing the report if the identification is in the possession of the licensee. The commission may promulgate rules pursuant to the administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.201 to 24.328, regarding the utilization by licensees of equipment designed to detect altered or forged driver licenses, state identification cards, and other forms of identification.

(3) In addition to the hearing commissioners provided for in section 209, the chairperson of the commission may designate not more than 2 duly authorized agents to hear violation cases. A person appointed under this subsection shall be a member in good standing of the state bar of Michigan.

(4) A duly authorized agent who has been designated by the chairperson pursuant to subsection (3) shall have, in the hearing of violation cases, the same authority and responsibility as does a hearing commissioner under this act and the rules promulgated under this act.

(5) A duly authorized agent who has been designated by the chairperson pursuant to subsection (3) shall be ineligible for appointment to the commission for a period of 1 year after the person ceases to serve as a duly authorized agent.

Sec. 905. (1) Notwithstanding section 903, if a retail licensee or a retail licensee's clerk, agent, or employee violates this act by selling or furnishing alcoholic liquor to a minor, or by allowing a minor to consume alcoholic liquor or possess alcoholic liquor for personal consumption on the licensed premises, and if the enforcing agency involved in the prosecution of the violation is the state police or a local police agency, the commission shall not take any action under section 903 to suspend or revoke the licensee's license or assess a penalty against the licensee unless enforcement action is taken against the minor who purchased, consumed, or received the alcoholic liquor from the retail licensee or the retail licensee's clerk, agent, or employee and, if applicable, enforcement action is taken under this section against the person 21 years of age or older who sold or furnished the alcoholic liquor to the minor.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply under either of the following circumstances:

(a) The enforcing agent involved in the prosecution is a commission inspector rather than a police agency.

(b) The prosecution of the violation is the result of an undercover operation in which the minor who purchased, consumed, or received the alcoholic liquor acted under the direction of the state police or a local police agency as part of the enforcement action and such enforcement action is otherwise in compliance with section 701(4).

Sec. 907. (1) Upon revocation of a license issued under this act, any and all privileges conferred by that license shall be forfeited and the commission shall seize any and all alcoholic liquor found in the possession of the licensee.

(2) The commission shall remit to that licensee the purchase price less 10%, paid by the licensee to the commission for all alcoholic liquor seized. All other alcoholic liquor seized shall be disposed of by order of the commission and no payment shall be made for that alcoholic liquor.

(3) A person whose license has been revoked for cause or whose license has been ordered transferred to another person for cause is not eligible for issuance or reissuance of a license under this act for a period of at least 2 years.

Sec. 909. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this act, a person, other than a person required to be licensed under this act, who violates this act is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this act, a licensee who violates this act, or a rule or regulation promulgated under this act, is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 6 months or a fine of not more than \$500.00, or both.

(3) A person who performs any act for which a license is required under this act without first obtaining that license or who sells alcoholic liquor in a county that has prohibited the sale of alcoholic liquor under section 1107 is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or by a fine of not more than \$1,000.00, or both.

(4) It is the intent of the legislature that the court, in imposing punishment under this section, should discriminate between casual or slight violations and habitual sales of alcoholic liquor or attempts to commercialize violations of this act or the rules or regulations promulgated under this act.

Sec. 911. (1) If a person fails or refuses to pay the tax required by this act, the commission shall assess the tax against that person and the tax shall become due and payable together with a penalty or penalties that the commission considers appropriate, but not to exceed \$5,000.00, upon demand by the commission or a person designated by the commission. If the tax remains unpaid for 15 days after that demand is made, the commission may issue its warrant under its official seal, directed to the sheriff of any county or other officer, to levy upon and sell the taxpayer's property, either personal or real, used in connection with the business for the privilege of doing which the tax is levied, found within his or her jurisdiction, for the payment of the amount of the tax with the added penalties, interest, and cost of executing the warrant. A warrant issued under this section shall be returned to the commission, together with the money collected by virtue of the warrant, within the time specified in the warrant, which time shall be not less than 20 or more than 90 days from the date of the warrant. The sheriff or other officer to whom the warrant is directed shall proceed upon the warrant in all respects, with like effect, and in the same manner as prescribed by law in respect to executions issued against property upon judgments by a court of record, and shall be entitled to the same fees for his service in executing the warrant, to be collected in the same manner. The state of Michigan, through the commission or an officer or agent designated by it, is authorized to bid for and purchase any property sold under this section.

(2) In addition to the mode of collection provided in subsection (1), the commission may bring an action at law in the county in which the business or any part of the business is carried on, to collect and recover the amount of taxes, interest, or penalties, or any combination of taxes, interest, or penalties, due from a taxpayer.

Sec. 913. (1) A person shall not maintain, operate, lease, or otherwise furnish to any person, any premises, or place which is not licensed under this act within which the other person may engage in the drinking of alcoholic liquor for consideration.

(2) A person shall not consume alcoholic liquor in a commercial establishment selling food if the commercial establishment is not licensed under this act. A person owning, operating, or leasing a commercial establishment selling food which is not licensed under this act shall not allow the consumption of alcoholic liquor on its premises.

(3) This section shall not apply to any hotel or any licensee under this act.

(4) This section shall not be construed to repeal or amend section 1019.

(5) As used in this section, "consideration" includes any fee, cover charge, the storage of alcoholic liquor, the sale of food, ice, mixers, or other liquids used with alcoholic liquor drinks, or the furnishing of glassware or other containers for use in the consumption of alcoholic liquor in conjunction with the sale of food.

Sec. 915. (1) Alcoholic liquor shall not be consumed on the public highways.

(2) Except as provided in subsections (3) and (4), alcoholic liquor may be possessed or consumed in public parks, public places of amusement, or a publicly owned area not licensed to sell for consumption on the premises.

(3) The governing body of a local governmental unit may prohibit by ordinance, order, or resolution the possession or consumption of alcoholic liquor in any public park, public place of amusement, or publicly owned area that is owned or administered, or both, by that local governmental unit. When land is leased from a department or agency of this state, an ordinance, order, or resolution adopted pursuant to this subsection shall be subject to the approval of the department or agency.

(4) A department or agency of this state that administers public lands may prohibit by rule, order, or resolution the possession or consumption of alcoholic liquor on the public land under its jurisdiction.

(5) As used in this section:

(a) "Local governmental unit" means a county, city, township, village, or charter authority.

(b) "Publicly owned area" means an area under the jurisdiction of a local governmental unit.

Sec. 916. (1) An on-premises licensee shall not allow monologues, dialogues, motion pictures, still slides, closed circuit television, contests, or other performances for public viewing on the licensed premises unless the licensee has applied for and been granted an entertainment permit by the commission. Issuance of an entertainment permit under this subsection does not allow topless activity on the licensed premises.

(2) An on-premises licensee shall not allow dancing by customers on the licensed premises unless the licensee has applied for and been granted a dance permit by the commission. Issuance of a dance permit under this subsection does not allow topless activity on the licensed premises.

(3) An on-premises licensee shall not allow topless activity on the licensed premises unless the licensee has applied for and been granted a topless activity permit by the commission. This section is not intended to prevent a local unit of government from enacting an ordinance prohibiting topless activity or nudity on a licensed premises located within that local unit of government. This subsection applies only to topless activity permits issued by the commission to on-premises licensees located in counties with a population of 95,000 or less.

(4) The commission may issue to an on-premises licensee a combination dance-entertainment permit or topless activity-entertainment permit after application requesting a permit for both types of activities.

(5) An on-premises licensee shall not allow the activities allowed by a permit issued under this section at any time other than the legal hours for sale and consumption of alcoholic liquor.

(6) Before the issuance of any permit under this section, the on-premises licensee shall obtain the approval of all of the following:

(a) The commission.

(b) Except in cities with a population of 1,000,000 or more, the local legislative body of the jurisdiction within which the premises are located.

(c) The chief law enforcement officer of the jurisdiction within which the premises are located or the entity contractually designated to enforce the law in that jurisdiction.

(7) The following activities are allowed without the granting of a permit under this section:

(a) The performance or playing of an orchestra, piano, or other types of musical instruments, or singing.

(b) Any publicly broadcast television transmission from a federally licensed station.

(8) In the case of a licensee granted an entertainment or dance permit under R 436.1407 of the Michigan administrative code who, after January 1, 1998, extended the activities conducted under that permit to regular or full-time topless activity, that licensee shall apply to the commission for a topless activity permit under this section within 60 days after the effective date of this section in order to continue topless activity. Except as otherwise provided for in this subsection, this section applies only to entertainment or dance permits issued after the effective date of this section.

(9) The fees imposed by the commission for a permit under this section remain the same as the fees imposed under a permit issued under R 436.1407 of the Michigan administrative code.

(10) Except as otherwise provided, this section does not change the renewal or application process for a license under section 17 or the renewal process for permits issued under R 436.1407 of the Michigan administrative code.

(11) As used in this section:

(a) "Nudity" means exposure to public view of the whole or part of the pubic region; the whole or part of the anus; the whole or part of the buttocks; the whole or part of the genitals; or the breast area including the nipple or more than 1/2 of the area of the breast.

(b) "Topless activity" means activity that includes, but is not limited to, entertainment or work-related activity performed by any of the following persons on the licensed premises in which the female breast area, including the nipple, or more than 1/2 of the area of the breast, is directly exposed or exposed by means of see-through clothing or a body stocking:

(i) A licensee.

(ii) An employee, agent, or contractor of the licensee.

(iii) A person acting under the control of or with the permission of the licensee.

Sec. 917. (1) A person who engages in the business of selling or keeping for sale alcoholic liquor in violation of this act, whether as owner, clerk, agent, servant, or employee, is equally liable, as principal, both civilly and criminally, for the violation of this act.

(2) A person or principal is liable, both civilly and criminally, for the acts of his or her clerk, servant, agent, or employee, in violating this act.

Sec. 919. A person who falsely or fraudulently makes, simulates, forges, alters, or counterfeits a document, label, or stamp prescribed by the commission under this act or rules promulgated under this act, or who causes or procures to

be falsely or fraudulently made, simulated, forged, altered, or counterfeited any such document, label, or stamp, who knowingly and willfully utters, publishes, passes, or tenders as true, any such false, altered, forged, or counterfeited document, label, or stamp, or who uses more than once any label or stamp prescribed by the commission pursuant to this act or the rules promulgated under this act is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or by a fine of not more than \$1,000.00, or both.

Sec. 921. Notwithstanding section 203, a collector, who is 21 years of age or older, of ceramic commemorative bottles containing alcoholic liquor and bearing an unbroken federal tax stamp or seal may sell or trade the bottles to other such collectors of those bottles without obtaining a license under this act. All sales conducted under this subsection shall be for the purpose of exchanging ceramic commemorative bottles between private collectors of those bottles and shall not be for the purpose of selling alcoholic liquor for personal consumption. A sale or exchange conducted under this subsection shall not occur in any of the following ways:

- (a) In connection with the business of a holder of an alcoholic liquor license.
- (b) In connection with any other business.

Sec. 923. The commission has complete power to regulate, limit, and control the sale, transfer, barter, or exchange in this state of warehouse receipts for alcoholic liquor wherever alcoholic liquor is situated.

Sec. 925. This act shall be liberally construed to effect the intent and purposes set forth in this act.

## CHAPTER 10

Sec. 1001. The commanding general of the Michigan national guard may publish by general order such regulations and restrictions as to the transportation, possession, sale, and use of alcoholic liquor in armories, air bases, and naval installations owned or leased by the state or provided by the federal government by lease, license, or use permit and used by outside parties of a nonmilitary or state governmental nature and on the state military reservation during the field training periods of the Michigan national guard, either in state or federal service, as he or she determines are for the best interests of the military service.

Sec. 1003. A person who makes a false or fraudulent statement to the commission, orally or in writing, for the purpose of inducing the commission to act or refrain from taking action or for the purpose of enabling or assisting a person to evade the provisions of this act is guilty of a violation of this act and is punishable in the manner provided for in section 909.

Sec. 1005. (1) A licensee who, by himself or herself or by his or her agent or employee, sells, offers for sale, exposes for sale, or possesses alcoholic liquor that is adulterated, misbranded, or in bottles that have been refilled is guilty of a violation of this act.

(2) For purposes of this section, alcoholic liquor is adulterated if it contains any liquid or other ingredient that was not placed there by the original manufacturer or bottler.

(3) For purposes of this section, alcoholic liquor is misbranded if it is not plainly labeled, marked, or otherwise designated.

(4) For purposes of this section, alcoholic liquor bottles have been refilled when the bottles contain any liquid or other ingredient not placed in the bottles by the original manufacturer or bottler.

(5) This section does not apply to beer containers.

Sec. 1007. All alcoholic liquor that is manufactured, transported, sold, or possessed without the consent of the commission is hereby declared contraband and shall be disposed of by order of the commission.

Sec. 1009. (1) If alcoholic liquor is seized under a judgment rendered against a licensee or if a licensee becomes insolvent, the officer seizing that alcoholic liquor or the trustee in bankruptcy of the insolvent licensee shall deliver to the commission all alcoholic liquor found in the licensee's possession.

(2) Within 1 month after the date of delivery of alcoholic liquor to the commission by an officer or trustee in bankruptcy under this section, the commission shall pay over to the officer or trustee in bankruptcy the purchase price, less 10%, paid by the licensee to the commission for all legal alcoholic liquor seized and the value, less 10%, as established by the commission, of other legally acquired alcoholic liquor delivered to the commission under this section. Alcoholic liquor delivered to the commission under this section that was illegally acquired by the licensee shall be disposed of by order of the commission and payment shall not be made for that alcoholic liquor.

Sec. 1011. Alcoholic liquor for consumption on the premises shall be sold only in accordance with a printed price list that is readily available to customers.

Sec. 1013. A sale or purchase of alcoholic liquor made in a state liquor store and by all types of licensees shall be for cash only, except for the following:

(a) A customer's charge account with a specially designated merchant who is not a holder of a license authorizing sale of alcoholic liquor for consumption on the premises.

(b) A sale to a bona fide registered guest of a class B hotel or class A hotel, if the extension of credit does not exceed 30 days.

(c) A sale to an industrial account if the extension of credit does not exceed 30 days.

(d) A sale to a person holding an authorized credit card from a credit card agency.

(e) A sale to a professional account, or an industrial account of class C licensee or a tavern, whose major business is food, if the extension of credit does not exceed 30 days.

(f) A sale by a private club to a bona fide member.

Sec. 1015. (1) A nonlicensee, or a person who holds either a special license or a club license under this act, may offer and award unopened alcoholic liquor having a value of less than \$200.00 to a person 21 years of age or older in a drawing or raffle or as a door prize, pursuant to a lawful fund raising activity. The alcoholic liquor awarded shall not be consumed on the premises at which it is awarded.

(2) A person who holds either a special license or a club license under this act and who has purchased alcoholic liquors to be awarded as provided for in subsection (1) shall be exempt from sections 1021(2) and 1025 for those purchases.

(3) A person who holds either a special license or a club license under this act shall not sell or award alcoholic liquor to a person who is in an intoxicated condition.

Sec. 1017. Alcoholic liquor shall not be served to a person for consumption on the premises unless the glass in which the alcoholic liquor is to be served has been sterilized by a method and in a manner as prescribed by the commission.

Sec. 1019. (1) Alcoholic liquor may be served by any hotel licensed individually under this act in the room of a bona fide guest.

(2) A person shall not consume or offer for consumption spirits or mixed spirit drink in any place licensed under this act to sell beer or wine and not licensed to sell spirits or mixed spirit drink.

Sec. 1021. (1) A regulation shall not be made requiring the purchase or serving of food with the purchase of alcoholic liquor. The commission shall not require a class A hotel or class B hotel to provide food services to registered guests or to the public.

(2) Alcoholic liquor sold by vendors for consumption on the premises shall not be removed from those premises.

Sec. 1023. The commission shall not prohibit licensees from allowing pinball machines on the premises for the purpose of amusement.

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 either 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.

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

Sec. 1027. (1) Unless otherwise provided by rule of the commission, a person shall not conduct samplings or tastings of any alcoholic liquor for a commercial purpose except at premises that are licensed by the commission for the sale and consumption of alcoholic liquor on the premises.

(2) This section does not prevent a vendor of spirits, brewer, wine maker, mixed spirit drink manufacturer, 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.

(3) A sampling or tasting of any alcoholic liquor in a home or domicile for other than a commercial purpose is not subject to this section.

(4) For purposes of this section, "commercial purpose" means a purpose for which monetary gain or other remuneration could reasonably be expected.

## CHAPTER 11

Sec. 1101. (1) Spirits and mixed spirit drink for consumption on the premises, in addition to beer and wine, may be sold by restaurants, hotels, and establishments approved by the commission under this act in the following cities, villages, or townships if the legislative body of the city, village, or township by resolution of a majority vote of the members elect, votes in favor of allowing that sale. A petition may be filed with the city, village, or township clerk requesting the submission of the question of sale of spirits and mixed spirit drink for consumption on the premises, in addition to beer and wine. In the case of a city or township, the petition shall be signed by a number of the registered and qualified electors which shall be not less than 35% of the total number of votes cast for all candidates for the office of secretary of state in that city or township at the last general election held for that purpose. In the case of a village, the petition shall be signed by a number of the registered and qualified electors that is not less than 35% of the total number of votes cast for all candidates for the office of president of the village at the last village election held for that purpose. The question shall not be submitted to the electors of a city, village, or township more often than once in every 2 years. The city, village, or township clerk shall, within 10 days after the petition is filed with the clerk, give notice of the filing by publication of notice setting forth the essential facts of the petition in a newspaper published or in general circulation in the city, village, or township. The city, village, or township clerk shall submit the question at the next regular state election held in the city, village, or township if the petitions are filed at least 60 days before the election. Class C licensees in a newly incorporated city or village shall continue to be licensed by the commission until the question of the sale of spirits and mixed spirit drink for consumption on the premises, in addition to beer and wine, is submitted to the electors of the city or village as provided in this section. The question of the sale of spirits and mixed spirit drink for consumption on the premises, in addition to beer and wine, shall be submitted by ballot in substantially the following form:

"Shall the sale of spirits and mixed spirit drink in addition to beer and wine be permitted for consumption on the premises within the city, village, or township of ..... under the provisions of the law governing same?

Yes .....

No .....".

(2) All votes on the question submitted by ballot under subsection (1) shall be taken, counted, and canvassed in the same manner as votes cast in city, village, or township elections, as applicable, are taken, counted, and canvassed. Ballots shall be furnished by the election commission or similar body of the respective city, village, or township. If a majority of the electors voting at an election conducted under this section shall vote in favor of the question submitted by ballot under subsection (1), spirits and mixed spirit drink may be sold under this act in that city, village, or township for consumption on the premises, in addition to beer and wine.

(3) At any time within 18 months after an election conducted under this section has resulted in a tie vote, the question shall be resubmitted to the electors upon the filing of a petition with the legislative body of the city, village, or township. The petition shall be signed by a number of electors not less than that required under subsection (1) for the calling of an election on an original petition. The question shall be resubmitted to the electors by the city, village, or township clerk at the next regular election if that election occurs not less than 30 days and not more than 60 days after the filing of the petition or at a special election called for that purpose and to be held within not less than 30 days and not more than 60 days after the filing of the petition.

(4) This section shall not be used by the legislative body of a city, village, or township to nullify the results of a referendum vote of the electors of the city, village, or township.

Sec. 1103. (1) If spirits and mixed spirit drink for consumption on the premises, in addition to beer and wine, may be sold by restaurants, hotels, and establishments approved by the commission in a city, village, or township and all or a part of that city, village, or township becomes annexed to and a part of a city or village that does not, at the time of annexation, permit those sales, class C licensees in that annexed area shall continue to be licensed by the commission until the next regular, city, or village election, at which election, without the need to file a petition, the question of the sale of spirits and mixed spirit drink for consumption on the premises, in addition to beer and wine, shall be submitted to the electors of the city or village to which the territory has been annexed.

(2) The form of the ballot, the voting and canvassing of votes, and the effect of the votes shall be as provided in section 1101.



(3) The fact that a vote has been taken upon that question either in the annexing municipality or in the annexed area, or in both, within 4 years before the annexation is not a bar to the submission of the question as provided in this section.

Sec. 1105. (1) When the question of the sale of spirits and mixed spirit drink for consumption on the premises is submitted to and approved by the electors of a city, village, or township, and immediately after certification of the results of the election, all currently approved licensed establishments for consumption of beer and wine on the premises in the city, village, or township shall be licensed to serve spirits and mixed spirit drink in addition to beer and wine for consumption on the premises upon application to and approval by the commission and payment of the applicable license fee as specified in section 525.

(2) A township having incorporated villages within its boundaries may submit to the voters in the unincorporated portion of the township the question of sale of spirits and mixed spirit drink for consumption on the premises and the will of the electors outside of the incorporated villages shall decide the question for the unincorporated portion of the township.

Sec. 1107. (1) Upon the filing with the county clerk of a petition signed by not less than 20% of the registered and qualified electors of any county of the entire vote cast for the office of secretary of state in that county at the last general election requesting the submission to the electors of that county of the question of the manufacture or sale of alcoholic liquor, or both, within that county, the county clerk shall submit the question at the next regular state election held in that county. A petition filed under this subsection shall be filed at least 60 days before the election. A ballot question under this subsection shall not be submitted to the electors more often than once in any 4-year period.

(2) All votes on the question shall be taken, counted, and canvassed in the same manner as votes cast for county offices are taken, counted, and canvassed. The vote on that question shall be by ballot, which ballots shall be furnished by the board of election commissioners of the county and shall be substantially in 1 of the following forms:

“1. Shall the manufacture of alcoholic liquor be prohibited in the county of .....

Yes .....

No .....

2. Shall the sale of alcoholic liquor be prohibited in the county of .....

Yes .....

No .....

3. Shall the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor be prohibited in the county of .....

Yes .....

No .....

(3) The effective date of the prohibition of the manufacture or sale, or both, as applicable, shall be 30 days after the board of county canvassers has determined that a majority of those voting on that question have voted in favor of the prohibition. The county clerk shall give notice of the effective date of the prohibition by publishing the date at least once in a newspaper published in that county or, if no newspaper is published within the county, in a newspaper published in an adjoining county.

Sec. 1109. (1) Notwithstanding section 1101, a city, village, or township in which there are no retail licenses for the sale of alcoholic liquor may, by ordinance, prohibit the retail sale of alcoholic liquor within its borders.

(2) An ordinance adopted under subsection (1) remains in effect until the next general or special election held not less than 45 days after the adoption of the ordinance. At that election, the ordinance shall be submitted to the electors of the city, village, or township for affirmance or revocation. A revocation of the ordinance is effective on the date the election results are certified.

(3) The commission shall not issue a license that violates an ordinance adopted under subsection (1).

Sec. 1111. (1) The sale of beer and wine between the hours of 2 a.m. and 12 midnight on Sunday may be prohibited in any county, city, village, or township by a majority vote of the electors voting at a regular state election. Not more often than once in every 4 years, upon the filing of a petition with the county, city, village, or township clerk, as applicable, requesting the submission of the question of the Sunday sale of beer and wine, the clerk shall submit that question to the electors of the county, city, village, or township at the next regular state election held in that county, city, village, or township. A petition filed under this subsection shall be filed not less than 60 days before the regular state election. A ballot question under this subsection shall not be submitted more often than once in any 4-year period.

(2) In the case of a county, city, or township, the petition shall be signed by a number of the registered and qualified electors of the county, city, or township that is not less than 35% of the total number of votes cast for all candidates for the office of secretary of state in that county, city, or township at the last general election held for that purpose and, in the case of a village the petition shall be signed by a number of the registered and qualified electors of the village that

is less than 35% of the total number of votes cast for all candidates for the office of president of the village at the last village election held for that purpose.

(3) The question of the Sunday sale of beer and wine shall be submitted by ballot in substantially the following form:

“Shall the sale of beer and wine within (the county, city, village, or township as the case may be) between the hours of 2 a.m. and 12 midnight on Sunday be prohibited?

Yes .....

No .....

(4) All votes on the question submitted to the electors under this section shall be taken, counted, and canvassed in the same manner as votes cast in county, city, village, or township election, as applicable, are taken, counted, and canvassed. Ballots shall be furnished by the election commission or similar body of the respective county, city, village, or township. If a majority of the electors voting at an election conducted under this section vote in favor of the question submitted, the sale of beer and wine within that county, city, village, or township between the hours of 2 a.m. and 12 midnight on Sunday is prohibited.

Sec. 1113. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), (3), or (5), a licensee enumerated under section 525 or any other person shall not sell at retail, give away, or furnish, and a person shall not knowingly and willfully buy, spirits or mixed spirit drink between the hours of 2 a.m. and 12 midnight on Sunday. If January 1 falls on Sunday, the hours may be extended to 4 a.m.

(2) If the legislative body of a county has authorized the sale of spirits and mixed spirit drink for consumption on the premises on Sunday, by resolution approved by a majority of the legislative body voting on that resolution, the spirits and mixed spirit drink may be sold after 12 noon in an establishment licensed under this act in which the gross receipts derived from the sale of food and other goods and services exceed 50% of the total gross receipts. With respect to an action taken by the legislative body or if the legislative body fails to act, a petition may be filed with the county clerk requesting the submission of the question of the sale of spirits and mixed spirit drink for consumption on the premises in addition to beer and wine on Sunday. The petition shall be signed by a number of the registered and qualified electors of the county that is not less than 8% of the total number of votes cast for all candidates for the office of secretary of state in the county at the last general election held for that purpose. The question shall not be submitted to the electors of a county more than once every 4 years. The county clerk shall submit the question at the next regular state election held in the county if the petitions are filed not less than 60 days before the election. The question of the sale of spirits and mixed spirit drink for consumption on the premises, in addition to beer and wine, on Sunday shall be submitted by ballot in substantially the following form:

“Shall the sale of spirits and mixed spirit drink for consumption on the premises be permitted on Sunday in an establishment licensed under the Michigan liquor control code of 1997 in which the gross receipts derived from the sale of food or other goods and services exceed 50% of the total gross receipts within the county of ..... under the provisions of the law governing the sale of spirits and mixed spirit drink for consumption?

Yes .....

No .....

(3) If the legislative body of a county has authorized the sale of spirits and mixed spirit drink for consumption off the premises on Sunday by resolution approved by a majority of the legislative body voting on the resolution, spirits and mixed spirit drink may be sold after 12 noon in a retail establishment licensed under this act. With respect to an action taken by the legislative body or if the legislative body fails to act, a petition may be filed with the county clerk requesting the submission of the question of the sale of spirits and mixed spirit drink for consumption off the premises, in addition to beer and wine, in a retail establishment licensed under this act on Sunday. The petition shall be signed by a number of the registered and qualified electors of the county that is not less than 8% of the total number of votes cast for all candidates for the office of secretary of state in the county at the last general election held for that purpose. The question shall not be submitted to the electors of a county more than once every 4 years. The county clerk shall submit the question at the next regular state election held in the county if the petitions are filed not less than 60 days before the election. The question of the sale of spirits and mixed spirit drink for consumption off the premises, in addition to beer and wine, in a retail establishment licensed under this act on Sunday shall be submitted by ballot in substantially the following form:

“Shall the sale of spirits and mixed spirit drink for consumption off the premises be permitted on Sunday in a retail establishment licensed under the Michigan liquor control code of 1997 within the county of ..... under the provisions of the law governing the sale of spirits and mixed spirit drink for consumption?

Yes .....

No .....

(4) Votes on a question submitted under this section shall be taken, counted, and canvassed in the same manner as votes cast in county elections are taken, counted, and canvassed. A ballot shall be furnished by the election commission or similar body of the county. If a majority of the electors voting at an election vote in favor of the proposal, spirits and mixed spirit drink may be sold in the county under this act for consumption on the premises or by a retail establishment

for consumption off the premises, in addition to beer and wine, on Sunday. The sale shall not be permitted in a city, village, or township in which the sale of spirits and mixed spirit drink is prohibited under this act. A violation of this section is a misdemeanor. This section does not apply to spirits and mixed spirit drink served to a bona fide guest in the residence of a person or sold or furnished for medicinal purposes as provided for in this act.

(5) A licensee enumerated under section 525 or any other person shall not sell at retail, and a person shall not knowingly and willfully buy, alcoholic liquor between the hours of 9 p.m. on December 24 and 7 a.m. on December 26. If December 26 falls on Sunday, the hours of closing shall be determined pursuant to this act. The legislative body of a city, village, or township, by resolution or ordinance, may prohibit the sale of alcoholic liquor on Sunday or a legal holiday, primary election day, general election day, or municipal election day.

Sec. 1115. (1) A licensee who elects to sell spirits or mixed spirit drink on Sunday under section 1113 shall not do so until he or she first pays to the commission an additional fee in the amount of 15% of the fee charged for the issuance of his or her license.

(2) The revenue received from subsection (1) shall be deposited with the state treasurer in a special fund to be used only by the department of public health in programs for the treatment of alcoholics.

## CHAPTER 12

Sec. 1201. (1) In addition to any and all taxes imposed by law, there is imposed and levied upon and collected a specific tax equal to 4% of the retail selling price of spirits. The tax shall be collected by the commission at the time of sale by the commission. In the case of sales to licensees, the tax shall be computed on the retail selling price established by the commission without allowance of discount.

(2) Upon collection, the commission shall deposit the entire proceeds in the state treasury, to the credit of the general fund.

(3) If section 1201 is repealed, every licensee, who has on hand any spirits on the effective date of the repeal, shall file a complete inventory of those spirits with the commission within 20 days after the repeal. The commission shall credit to such a licensee an amount equal to 4% of the retail selling price of those spirits on future purchases of spirits from the commission.

Sec. 1203. (1) In addition to any and all taxes imposed by law, there is imposed, levied upon, and collected a specific tax equal to 4% retail selling price of spirits. The tax shall be collected by the commission at the time of sale by the commission. In the case of sales to licensees, the tax shall be computed on the retail selling price established by the commission without allowance of discount.

(2) Upon collection, the commission shall deposit the entire proceeds in the state treasury, to the credit of the state school aid fund established by sections 8, 10, and 11 of article IX of the state constitution.

Sec. 1205. (1) In addition to any and all taxes imposed by law, there is imposed and levied upon and collected a specific tax equal to 1.85% of the retail selling price of spirits for consumption off the premises. The tax shall be collected by the commission at the time of the sale by the commission.

(2) Upon collection, the commission shall deposit the entire proceeds in the state treasury, to the credit of the liquor purchase revolving fund.

Sec. 1207. (1) The legislature finds and declares that there exists in this state a continuing need for programs to promote tourism and convention business in order to assist in the prevention of unemployment and the alleviation of the conditions of unemployment, to preserve existing jobs, and to create new jobs to meet the employment demands of population growth. In order to achieve these purposes, it is necessary to assist and encourage local units of government to acquire, construct, improve, enlarge, renew, replace, repair, furnish, and equip convention facilities and the real property on which they are located.

(2) In addition to any other taxes imposed by law, there is imposed, levied upon, and collected a specific tax equal to 4% of the retail selling price of spirits for consumption on the premises. The tax shall be collected by the commission at the time of sale by the commission. In the case of sales to licensees, the tax shall be computed on the retail selling price established by the commission without allowance of discount.

(3) In addition to any other taxes imposed by law, there is imposed, levied upon, and collected a specific tax equal to 4% of the retail selling price of spirits for consumption off the premises. The tax shall be collected by the commission at the time of the sale by the commission.

(4) Upon collection, the commission shall deposit the proceeds of the taxes imposed pursuant to subsections (2) and (3) in the state treasury to the credit of the convention facility development fund created by the state convention facility development act, 1985 PA 106, MCL 207.621 to 207.640, for distribution and use only in the manner and for the purposes stated in that act.

(5) The tax imposed by this act shall not be levied during any period in which the tax imposed pursuant to the state convention facility development act, 1985 PA 106, MCL 207.621 to 207.640, is not levied.

(6) This section shall not be construed as making appropriations.

CHAPTER 13

Sec. 1301. The following acts and parts of acts are repealed:

- (a) The Michigan liquor control act, 1933 (Ex Sess) PA 8, MCL 436.1 to 436.58.
- (b) 1959 PA 94, MCL 436.101 to 436.103.
- (c) 1962 PA 218, MCL 436.121 to 436.125.
- (d) 1972 PA 213, MCL 436.131 to 436.133.
- (e) The tourism and convention facility promotion tax act, 1985 PA 107, MCL 436.141 to 436.148.

Sec. 1303. (1) This act does not impair or affect any act done, offense committed or right accruing, accrued or acquired, or penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred prior to the time this act takes effect, but the same may be enjoyed, asserted, enforced, prosecuted or inflicted, as fully and to the same extent as if this act had not been passed.

(2) When the commission is directed or authorized to promulgate rules by this act and rules exist on the date the requirement to promulgate rules takes effect, which rules the commission believes adequately cover the matter, the commission may determine that new rules are not required or may delay the promulgation of new rules until the commission considers it advisable. Those rules promulgated under former act 1933 (Ex Sess) PA 8 and in effect on the effective date of this act shall remain in effect until rescinded or otherwise changed according to law, as provided for in section 31 of the administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.231.

(3) In the case of the commission created pursuant to this act which was preceded by a commission with the same or similar name and functions, members of the predecessor commission shall continue in office for the duration of the terms of office for which they were appointed and with the new members appointed shall constitute the new commission. Members shall be appointed under this act only as terms of the former members expire or vacancies occur. Members of the predecessor commission may be appointed to the new commission to succeed themselves subject to the limits for any total period of service that may be set forth in this act.

(4) It is the intention of the legislature that editorial changes in the language of the statutes recodified in this act not be construed as changes to the meanings of those statutes.

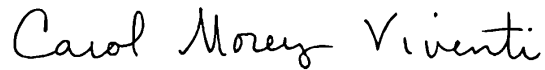
(5) A reference in any other law to the Michigan liquor control act, 1933 (Ex Sess) PA 8, being MCL 436.1 to 436.58, is considered to be a reference to this act.

(6) A reference to a provision in former 1933 (Ex Sess) PA 8 is considered to be a reference to the successor provision in this act. A reference in any application, document, authorization, order, license, or other document issued or provided by the commission or its authorized agent to former 1933 (Ex Sess) PA 8 is considered to be a reference to this act.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.



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Clerk of the House of Representatives.



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Secretary of the Senate.

Approved \_\_\_\_\_

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Governor.