HOUSING LAW OF MICHIGAN
Act 167 of 1917

AN ACT to promote the health, safety and welfare of the people by regulating the maintenance, alteration, health, safety, and improvement of dwellings; to define the classes of dwellings affected by the act, and to establish administrative requirements; to prescribe procedures for the maintenance, improvement, or demolition of certain commercial buildings; to establish remedies; to provide for enforcement; to provide for the demolition of certain dwellings; and to fix penalties for the violation of this act.

History: 1917, Act 167, Eff. Aug. 10, 1917;—Am. 1976, Act 116, Imd. Eff. May 14, 1976;—Am. 1992, Act 144, Eff. Mar. 31, 1993.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

ARTICLE I
GENERAL PROVISIONS.

125.401 Short title; scope of act.

Sec. 1. (1) This act shall be known and may be cited as the "housing law of Michigan".

(2) This act applies to each city, village, and township that, according to the last regular or special federal census, has a population of 10,000 or more. However, this act does not apply to private dwellings and 2-family dwellings in any city, village, or township having a population of less than 100,000 unless the legislative body of the local governmental unit adopts the provisions by resolution passed by a majority vote of its members.

(3) This act applies to all dwellings within the classes defined in section 2, except that a reference to 1 or more specific classes of dwellings applies only to those classes to which specific reference is made.

History: 1917, Act 167, Eff. Aug. 10, 1917;—Am. 1919, Act 326, Imd. Eff. May 13, 1919;—CL 1929, 2487;—Am. 1939, Act 303, Eff. Sept. 29, 1939;—Am. 1941, Act 91, Imd. Eff. May 16, 1941;—CL 1948, 125.401;—Am. 1976, Act 137, Imd. Eff. June 2, 1976;—Am. 2008, Act 408, Imd. Eff. Jan. 6, 2009;—Am. 2016, Act 14, Eff. May 16, 2016.

Compiler's note: The catchlines following the act section numbers of this act were incorporated as a part of the act when enacted.

125.402 Housing law of Michigan; definitions.

Sec. 2. Definitions. Certain words in this act are defined for the purposes thereof as follows: Words used in the present tense include the future; words in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter; the singular number includes the plural and the plural the singular; the word “person” includes a corporation as well as a natural person.

(1) Dwelling. A “dwelling” is any house, building, structure, tent, shelter, trailer or vehicle, or portion thereof, (except railroad cars, on tracks or rights-of-way) which is occupied in whole or in part as the home, residence, living or sleeping place of 1 or more human beings, either permanently or transiently. A house trailer or other vehicle, when occupied or used as a dwelling, shall be subject to all the provisions of this act, except that house trailers or other vehicles, duly licensed as vehicles, may be occupied or used as a dwelling for reasonable periods or lengths of time, without being otherwise subject to the provisions of this act for dwellings, when located in a park or place designated or licensed for the purpose by the corporate community within which they are located: Provided, That such parking sites are equipped with adequate safety and sanitary facilities.

(1a). “Sub-standard dwelling” is a dwelling of any class which is not so equipped as to have each of the following items: running water, inside toilets; or a dwelling which has either inadequate cellar drainage, defective plumbing, and inside room having no windows therein, improper exits or defective stairways so as to make such dwelling a fire hazard.

(2) Classes of dwellings. For the purposes of this act dwellings are divided into the following classes: (a) “private dwellings,” (b) “2 family dwellings,” and (c) “multiple dwellings.”

(a) A “private dwelling” is a dwelling occupied by but 1 family, and so designed and arranged as to provide cooking and kitchen accommodations for 1 family only.

(b) A “2 family dwelling” is a dwelling occupied by but 2 families, and so designed and arranged as to provide cooking and kitchen accommodations for 2 families only.

(c) A “multiple dwelling” is a dwelling occupied otherwise than as a private dwelling or 2 family dwelling.

(3) Classes of multiple dwellings. All multiple dwellings are dwellings and for the purpose of this act are divided into 2 classes, viz.: class a and class b.

Class a. Multiple dwellings of class a are dwellings which are occupied more or less permanently for residence purposes by several families and in which the rooms are occupied in apartments, suites or groups, in

which each combination of rooms is so arranged and designed as to provide for cooking accommodations and toilet and kitchen sink accommodations within the separate units. This class includes tenement houses, flats, apartment houses, apartment hotels, bachelor apartments, studio apartments, duplex apartments, kitchenette apartments, and all other dwellings similarly occupied whether specifically enumerated herein or not.

Class b. Multiple dwellings of class b are dwellings which are occupied, as a rule transiently, as the more or less temporary abiding place of individuals who are lodged, with or without meals, and in which as a rule the rooms are occupied singly and without any attempt to provide therein or therewith cooking or kitchen accommodations for the individual occupants. This class includes hotels, lodging houses, boarding houses, furnished room houses, club houses, convents, asylums, hospitals, jails and all other dwellings similarly occupied, whether specifically enumerated herein or not.

(3a) Rooming house. A "rooming house" under this act shall be construed to mean any dwelling occupied in such a manner that certain rooms, in excess of those used by the members of the immediate family and occupied as a home or family unit, are leased or rented to persons outside of the family, without any attempt to provide therein or therewith, cooking or kitchen accommodations for individuals leasing or renting rooms. In the case of single and 2 family dwellings the number of such bedrooms leased or rented to roomers shall not exceed 3, unless such dwellings be made to comply in all respects with the provisions of this act relating to multiple dwellings.

(4) Hotel. A "hotel" is a multiple-dwelling of class b in which persons are lodged for hire and in which there are more than 50 sleeping rooms, a public dining room for the accommodation of at least 50 guests, and a general kitchen.

(5) Mixed occupancy. In cases of mixed occupancy where a building is occupied in part as a dwelling, the part so occupied shall be deemed a dwelling for the purposes of this act and shall comply with the provisions thereof relative to dwellings.

(6) Yards. A "rear yard" is an unoccupied space on the same lot with a dwelling, between the extreme rear line of the dwelling and the rear lot line and extending from 1 side lot line to the other side lot line. A "side yard" is an unoccupied space on the same lot with a dwelling between the side lot line and the nearest side line of the dwelling and extending from the extreme rear line of the dwelling to the front lot line. A "front yard" is an unoccupied space on the same lot with a dwelling between the extreme front line of the house and the front lot line and extending from 1 side yard to the other side yard.

(7) Courts. A "court" is an open unoccupied space on the same lot with a dwelling and bounded on 2 or more sides with the walls of the dwelling. A court not extending to the street or front or rear yard is an "inner court". A court extending to the street or front or rear yard is an "outer court".

(8) Corner and interior lots. A "corner lot" is a lot of which at least 2 adjacent sides abut for their full length upon a street. A lot other than a corner lot is an "interior lot."

(9) Front, rear and depth of lot. The front of a lot is that boundary line which borders on the street. In case of a corner lot the owner may elect by statement on his plans either street boundary line as the front. The rear of a lot is the side opposite to the front. In the case of a triangular or gore lot the rear is the boundary line not bordering on a street. The depth of a lot is the dimension measured from the front of the lot to the extreme rear line of the lot. In the case of irregular shaped lots the mean depth shall be taken.

(10) Public hall. A "public hall" is a hall, corridor or passageway not within the exclusive control of 1 family.

(11) Stair hall. A "stair hall" is a public hall and includes the stairs, stair landings and those portions of the building through which it is necessary to pass in going between the entrance floor and the roof.

(12) Basement, cellar, attic, penthouses.

(a) A "basement" is that portion of a building partly below grade but so located that the vertical distance from grade to the floor is not greater than the vertical distance from the grade to the ceiling: Provided, however, That if the vertical distance from the grade to the ceiling is 5 feet or more such basement shall be counted as a story.

(b) A "cellar" is that portion of a building partly below grade but so located that the vertical distance from the grade to the floor is greater than the vertical distance from the grade to the ceiling: Provided, however, That if the vertical distance from the grade to the ceiling is 5 feet or more such cellar shall be counted as a story. A cellar, except as provided above, shall not be counted as a story. If any portion of a building is in that part the equivalent of a basement or cellar, the provisions of this act relative to basements and cellars shall apply to such portion of the building.

(c) An attic is a portion of a building situated partly or wholly in the roof space. An attic which is used only as a portion of a single or 2 family dwelling shall be not counted as a story, unless there are more than 2 rooms suitable for living purposes on this floor. For the purpose of this paragraph, rooms of 160 square feet or more will be regarded as 2 or more rooms based on each 80 square feet being considered 1 room. Any attic

which is occupied by a separate family shall be counted as a story. Any attic used for living purposes in a multiple dwelling shall be counted as a story.

(d) Penthouses. Penthouses are those portions of a building situated above the roof and housing mechanical equipment, service or recreational facilities or used for living purposes. A penthouse shall not be counted as a story if it houses only mechanical equipment or stairways and does not have an area in excess of 200 square feet; nor shall it be counted as a story, when occupied otherwise or when it has an area in excess of 200 square feet, if it complies with the following requirements:

(1) The building and penthouse shall be of fireproof construction if the penthouse houses other than mechanical equipment or stairways.

(2) The penthouse shall be not over 1 story in height.

(3) The exterior walls of the penthouse shall be set back from the exterior walls of the story immediately below by a distance not less than 2/3 of the height of the penthouse above the roof. However, it shall not be necessary to set back the exterior walls of a penthouse if the dimensions of yards and courts are sufficient to meet the requirements of this act for a building if the penthouse is counted as a story.

(4) There shall be access to 2 stairways leading from the roof to grade where penthouses are used for the purposes other than to house mechanical equipment.

(5) The combined area of all penthouses on a building shall not exceed 25 per cent of the gross area of the floor immediately below.

(13) Height. The "height" of a dwelling is the perpendicular distance measured in a straight line from grade to the highest point of the roof beams in the case of flat roofs, and to the average of the height of the gable in the case of pitched roofs.

(14) Grade. "Grade", for buildings adjoining 1 street only, shall be the elevation of the sidewalk at the center of that wall which adjoins the street, except that in case the average elevation of the ground (finished surface) adjacent to the exterior walls of the building is lower than the elevation of the sidewalk, "grade" shall be the average elevation of the ground.

"Grade", for buildings adjoining more than 1 street, shall be the elevation of the sidewalk at the center of the wall adjoining the street having the lowest sidewalk elevation.

"Grade", for buildings having no wall adjoining the street, shall be the average level of the ground (finished surface) adjacent to the exterior walls of the building.

All walls approximately parallel to and not more than 5 feet from a street line shall be considered as adjoining the street. In alleys the surface of the paving shall be considered to be the sidewalk elevation. Where the elevation of the sidewalk or alley paving has not been established the city engineer shall determine such elevation for the purpose of this act.

(15) Occupied spaces. Outside stairways, fire escapes, fire towers, porches, platforms, balconies, boiler flues and other projections shall be considered as part of the building and not as a part of the yards or courts or unoccupied spaces. This provision shall not apply to 1 fireplace or 1 chimney projecting not more than 12 inches into side yard space and not more than 8 feet in length, nor to uninclosed outside porches not exceeding 1 story in height which do not extend into the front or rear yard a greater distance than 12 feet from the front or rear walls of the building, nor to 1 such porch which does not extend into the sideyard a greater distance than 6 feet from the side wall of the building nor exceed 12 feet in its other horizontal dimension, or to cornices not exceeding 16 inches in width including the gutter.

(16) Fireproof dwelling. A "fireproof dwelling" is one the exterior walls of which are constructed of brick, stone, concrete, iron or other hard incombustible material not less than 8 inches thick, and in which there are no wood beams or lintels and in which the floors, roofs, stair halls and public halls are built entirely of brick, stone, concrete, iron or other hard incombustible material, and in which no woodwork or other inflammable material is used in any of the partitions, furrings or ceilings. But this definition shall not be construed as prohibiting elsewhere than in the public halls the use of wooden flooring on top of the fireproof floors or the use of wooden sleepers, nor as prohibiting the use of wood, or any other material not more combustible or inflammable than wood, for handrails, doors, windows, and decorative treatment on incombustible surfaces.

All metallic structural members, except lintels unattached to structural frame work and less than 6 feet in span, shall be protected with not less than 2 inches of brick, concrete, gypsum, terra cotta, or any other material that has equivalent properties to resist the action of flame and heat. Steel in reinforced concrete construction shall be protected with a minimum of 3/4 of an inch of concrete unless additional protection is required by the enforcing official.

In dwellings not over 8 stories in height, steel joists may be used for roof and floor construction if protected on the underside with 3/4 of an inch of gypsum or portland cement plaster on metal lath, thickness of said plaster to be measured from the back of the metal lath, and protected on top with a slab of at least 2 inches of concrete in which wood sleepers may be embedded if there is at least 1 and 1/2 inches of concrete

under the sleepers.

(17) Wooden buildings. "Wooden building" is a building of which the exterior walls or a portion thereof are of wood. Court walls are exterior walls.

(18) Nuisance. The word "nuisance" shall be held to embrace public nuisance as known at common law or in equity jurisprudence; and whatever is dangerous to human life or detrimental to health; whatever dwelling is overcrowded with occupants or is not provided with adequate ingress and egress to or from the same, or is not sufficiently supported, ventilated, sewered, drained, cleaned or lighted, in reference to its intended or actual use; and whatever renders the air or human food or drink unwholesome, are also severally, in contemplation of this act, nuisances; and all such nuisances are hereby declared illegal.

(19) Construction of certain words. The word "shall" is always mandatory and not directory, and denotes that the dwelling shall be maintained in all respects according to the mandate as long as it continues to be a dwelling. Wherever the words "charter,""ordinances,""regulations,""superintendent of buildings,""health department,""the board of health,""health officer," or such other appropriate public official as the mayor may designate "commissioner of public safety,""commissioner of public health,""department charged with the enforcement of this act,""corporation counsel,""mayor,""city treasury," or "fire limits" occur in this act they shall be construed as if followed by the words "of the city or village in which the dwelling is situated." Wherever the words "health department,""health officer," or such other appropriate public official as the mayor may designate, or "duly authorized assistant" or "board of health,""commissioner of public safety," or "commissioner of public health" are employed in this act, such words shall be deemed and construed to mean the official or officials in any city or village to whom is committed the charge of safeguarding the public health. The terms "superintendent of buildings,""building department," and "inspector of buildings" shall embrace the department and the executive head thereof specially charged with the execution of laws and ordinances relating to the construction of buildings. Wherever the terms "superintendent of buildings,""health officer," or such other appropriate public official as the mayor may designate are used in this act they shall be construed to mean the enforcement officials designated in section 111. Wherever the words "occupied" or "used" are employed in this act such words shall be construed as if followed by the words "or is intended, arranged, designed, built, altered, converted to, rented, leased, let or hired out, to be occupied or used." Wherever the words "dwelling,""2 family dwelling,""multiple dwelling,""building,""house,""premises" or "lot" are used in this act, they shall be construed as if followed by the words "or any part thereof." Wherever the words "city water" are used in this act, they shall be construed as meaning any public supply of water through street mains; and wherever the words "public sewer" are used in this act they shall be construed as meaning any part of a system of sewers that is used by the public, whether or not such part was constructed at the public expense. Wherever the word "street" is used in this act it shall be construed as including any public alley 16 feet or more in width. "Approved fireproof material" means as set forth by ordinances, or if not so determined, as approved by the enforcing officer. Where a particular material, device, or type of construction is specified herein, there may be substituted therefor any other material, device or type of construction of a strength, durability, performance and fire resistive qualities, equivalent to the particular material, device or type of construction specified herein, or sufficient for the intended use, and approved as such by the enforcing officer. Perforated gypsum lath 3/8 of an inch thick, with 1/2 inch of gypsum plaster may be substituted wherever metal lath and gypsum or cement plaster is required in this act.

(20) Fire doors. A fire door is a movable fire resistive barrier placed on an opening in a masonry wall or shaft enclosure for the purpose of preventing the passage of fire through the opening. All fire doors, as installed and including frames and hardware shall be capable of passing a fire and water test as herein specified. The fire test shall consist of a flame applied over entire area of door which will gradually raise the temperature of the exposed side to 1400 degrees Fahrenheit during the first 20 minutes of test and which will gradually raise this temperature to 1700 degrees Fahrenheit during the next 40 minutes, concluding the fire test. Immediately thereafter and while the door is still hot, it shall be subjected to the impact of a stream of water under a nozzle pressure of 30 pounds per square inch through a 2 and 1/2 inch fire hose with a 1 and 1/8 inch smooth bore nozzle placed 20 feet from the door and played uniformly over surface of same for a period of at least 45 seconds. To pass this test, a fire door shall maintain its shape and integrity reasonably well so as to be capable of resisting the further application of flame and shall not develop serious structural weakness. The enforcing officer may require that the ability of all fire doors to pass these tests be demonstrated in a recognized testing laboratory, or that satisfactory evidence in the form of a label or certificate of test and inspection be submitted showing that the fire doors in question have successfully complied with these requirements.

All fire doors, except those on dumbwaiters and elevators, shall be of the swinging type and shall not be double acting and shall be equipped with an approved device capable of completely and effectually closing the door under all conditions.

Type “a” fire doors shall be solid without glass panels of any kind. Type “a” fire doors may be used wherever type “b” fire doors are required herein.

Type “b” fire doors may contain not over 720 square inches of wire-glass at least 1/4 inch in thickness.

Automatic fire doors, as specified herein, may be normally held in an open position by an apparatus which will automatically allow the door to close whenever the temperature of the air at the top of the door reaches 165 degrees Fahrenheit. Self-closing fire doors, as specified herein, shall be normally kept closed at all times.

All fire doors shall be equipped with an effective locking device which will hold the door in the closed position but which can be unlocked from either side of the door without the use of a key.

All fire doors shall be provided with an incombustible threshold and combustible floor construction or covering shall not extend through the door opening.

Frames for type “a” fire doors shall be made entirely of metal and no combustible material shall be used in their construction or installation.

Frames for type “b” fire doors may be made of metal or of wood covered with metal.

Self-closing equipment shall consist of standard door checks or other similar approved devices which will effectually close the door without slamming.

Self-closing fire door shall be labeled on both sides in a conspicuous manner with the following words: “fire door, keep closed”.

History: 1917, Act 167, Eff. Aug. 10, 1917;—Am. 1921, Act 401, Eff. Aug. 18, 1921;—Am. 1925, Act 371, Eff. Aug. 27, 1925;—CL 1929, 2488;—Am. 1939, Act 303, Eff. Sept. 29, 1939;—CL 1948, 125.402.

125.402a Enforcing agency; definition.

Sec. 2a. As used in this act:

“Enforcing agency” means the designated officer or agency charged with responsibility for administration and enforcement of this act.

History: Add. 1968, Act 286, Eff. Nov. 15, 1968.

125.403-125.406 Repealed. 1972, Act 230, Eff. Jan. 1, 1973.

Compiler's note: The repealed sections pertained to the conversion, alteration, repairing, and moving of dwellings.

125.407 Sewer connections and water supply.

Sec. 7. Sewer connections and water supply. The provisions of this act with reference to sewer connections and water supply shall be deemed to apply only where connection with a public sewer and with public water mains is or becomes reasonably accessible. All questions of the practicability of such sewer and water connections shall be decided by the health officer, or by such other appropriate public official as the mayor may designate.

History: 1917, Act 167, Eff. Aug. 10, 1917;—CL 1929, 2493;—CL 1948, 125.407.

125.408 Minimum requirements; law not to be modified.

Sec. 8. Minimum requirements; law not to be modified. The provisions of the act shall be held to be the minimum requirements adopted for the protection of health, welfare and safety of the community. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to invalidate existing ordinances or regulations of any city or organized village or the board of health of any such city or village imposing requirements higher than the minimum requirements laid down in this act relative to light, ventilation, sanitation, fire prevention, egress, occupancy, maintenance and uses for dwellings; nor be deemed to prevent any city or organized village or the board of health of any such city or village from enacting and putting in force from time to time ordinances and regulations imposing requirements higher than the minimum requirements laid down in this act; nor shall anything herein contained be deemed to prevent such cities and organized villages or the board of health of any such city or village from prescribing for the enforcement of such ordinances and regulations, remedies and penalties similar to those prescribed herein. And every such city and organized village or the board of health of any such city or village is empowered to enact such ordinances and regulations and to prescribe for their enforcement. No ordinance, regulation, ruling or decision of any municipal body, officer of authority of the board of health of any such city or village shall repeal, amend, modify or dispense with any of the said minimum requirements laid down in this act; except that, in order that the provisions of this act may be reasonably applied, public health and safety secured, and substantial justice done in instances where practical difficulties are encountered or unnecessary and unreasonable hardship result from the application of the strict letter of the law, the decision of a board of appeals, as hereinafter provided and regulated shall be considered as the reasonable application of the intent of this act.

History: 1917, Act 167, Eff. Aug. 10, 1917;—Am. 1925, Act 371, Eff. Aug. 27, 1925;—CL 1929, 2494;—CL 1948, 125.408.

125.409 State board of health; authority.

Sec. 9. State board of health. The state board of health shall have the power to examine into the enforcement of this act.

History: 1917, Act 167, Eff. Aug. 10, 1917;—CL 1929, 2495;—Am. 1939, Act 303, Eff. Sept. 29, 1939;—CL 1948, 125.409.

125.410 Time for compliance.

Sec. 10. Time for compliance. All improvements specifically required by this act upon dwellings erected prior to the date of its passage shall be made within 1 year from said date, or at such earlier period as may be fixed by the health officer or other authorized enforcement official.

History: 1917, Act 167, Eff. Aug. 10, 1917;—CL 1929, 2496;—Am. 1939, Act 303, Eff. Sept. 29, 1939;—CL 1948, 125.410.

125.410a Repealed. 1972, Act 230, Eff. Jan. 1, 1973.

Compiler's note: The repealed section pertained to the construction of asylums, jails, and similar institutions.

ARTICLE II
DWELLINGS HEREAFTER ERECTED.

TITLE I
LIGHT AND VENTILATION.

125.411-125.429 Repealed. 1972, Act 230, Eff. Jan. 1, 1973.

TITLE II
SANITATION.

125.430-125.437 Repealed. 1972, Act 230, Eff. Jan. 1, 1973.

TITLE III
FIRE PROTECTION.

125.438-125.450a Repealed. 1972, Act 230, Eff. Jan. 1, 1973.

ARTICLE III
ALTERATIONS.

125.451-125.464 Repealed. 1972, Act 230, Eff. Jan. 1, 1973.

ARTICLE IV
MAINTENANCE.

125.465 Public halls in multiple dwellings; lighting; exit lights.

Sec. 65. Public halls, lighting at night. In every multiple dwelling all public halls shall be kept adequately lighted at all times by the owner. In every multiple dwelling of class “b”, except those of fireproof construction having more than 15 rooms or sleeping accommodations for more than 30 persons, the location of stairways and means of egress shall be designated on each floor by electrically illuminated exit signs having letters at least 4 inches in height. All exit lights shall be on a separate circuit or circuits and wires shall be installed in approved metal raceway.

History: 1917, Act 167, Eff. Aug. 10, 1917;—CL 1929, 2553;—Am. 1939, Act 303, Eff. Sept. 29, 1939;—CL 1948, 125.465.

125.466 Water closets in cellars.

Sec. 66. Water-closets in cellars. No water-closet shall be maintained in the cellar of any dwelling without a permit in writing from the health officer, who shall have power to make rules and regulations governing the maintenance of such closets. Under no circumstances shall the general water-closet accommodations of any multiple dwelling be permitted in the cellar or basement thereof; this provision, however, shall not be construed so as to prohibit a general toilet room containing several water-closets, provided such water-closets are supplementary to those required by law.

History: 1917, Act 167, Eff. Aug. 10, 1917;—CL 1929, 2554;—CL 1948, 125.466.

125.467 Water closet accommodations.

Sec. 67. Water-closet accommodations. In every dwelling existing prior to the passage of this act there

shall be provided at least 1 water-closet for every 2 apartments, groups or suites of rooms, or fraction thereof, except that in multiple-dwellings of class B there shall be provided at least 1 water-closet for every 15 occupants or fraction thereof.

History: 1917, Act 167, Eff. Aug. 10, 1917;—CL 1929, 2555;—CL 1948, 125.467.

125.468 Basement and cellar rooms.

Sec. 68. Basement and cellar rooms. No room in the cellar of any dwelling erected prior to the passage of this act shall be occupied for living purposes. And no room in the basement of any such dwelling shall be so occupied without a written permit from the health officer, which permit shall be kept readily accessible in the main living room of the apartment containing such room. No such room shall hereafter be occupied unless all the following conditions are complied with:

(1) Such room shall be at least 7 feet high in every part from the floor to the ceiling.

(2) The ceiling of such room shall be in every part at least 3 feet 6 inches above the surface of the street or ground outside of or adjoining the same.

(3) There shall be appurtenant to such room the use of a water-closet.

(4) At least 1 of the rooms of the apartment of which such room is an integral part shall have a window opening directly to the street or yard, of at least 12 square feet in size clear of the sash frame, and which shall open readily for purposes of ventilation.

(5) The lowest floor shall be water-proof and damp-proof.

(6) Such room shall have sufficient light and ventilation, shall be well drained and dry, and shall be fit for human habitation.

History: 1917, Act 167, Eff. Aug. 10, 1917;—CL 1929, 2556;—CL 1948, 125.468.

125.469 Joint use of kitchen by more than one family prohibited.

Sec. 69. Use of kitchens. No kitchen or cooking accommodations shall be permitted or maintained in any room or space of any building for the common or joint use of the individual occupants of a 2 family or multiple family dwelling.

History: 1917, Act 167, Eff. Aug. 10, 1917;—CL 1929, 2557;—Am. 1939, Act 303, Eff. Sept. 29, 1939;—CL 1948, 125.469.

125.470 Water closets and sinks; floors under and around.

Sec. 70. Water-closets and sinks. In all 2 family dwellings and multiple dwellings the floor or other surface beneath and around water-closets and sinks shall be maintained in good order and repair and if of wood shall be kept well painted with light colored paint.

History: 1917, Act 167, Eff. Aug. 10, 1917;—CL 1929, 2558;—CL 1948, 125.470.

125.471 Repairs and drainage.

Sec. 71. Repairs and drainage. Every dwelling and all the parts thereof including plumbing, heating, ventilating and electrical wiring shall be kept in good repair by the owner. The roof shall be so maintained as not to leak and the rain water shall be drained and conveyed therefrom through proper conduits into the sewerage system in accordance with plumbing regulations so as to avoid dampness in the walls and ceilings and insanitary conditions.

History: 1917, Act 167, Eff. Aug. 10, 1917;—CL 1929, 2559;—Am. 1939, Act 303, Eff. Sept. 29, 1939;—CL 1948, 125.471.

125.472 Water supply.

Sec. 72. Water supply. Every dwelling not exempted in section 7 of this act shall have within each apartment or family unit at least 1 approved sink with running water furnished in sufficient quantity at all times. The owner shall provide proper and suitable tanks, pumps or other appliances to receive and to distribute an adequate and sufficient supply of such water at each floor in the said dwelling at all times of the year, during all hours of the day and night. But a failure in the general supply of city water shall not be construed to be a failure on the part of such owner, provided proper and suitable appliances to receive and distribute such water have been provided in said dwelling.

History: 1917, Act 167, Eff. Aug. 10, 1917;—CL 1929, 2560;—Am. 1939, Act 303, Eff. Sept. 29, 1939;—CL 1948, 125.472.

125.473 Catch-basins.

Sec. 73. Catch-basins. In the case of dwellings where, because of lack of city water supply or sewers, sinks with running water are not provided inside the dwellings, 1 or more catch-basins or some other approved convenience for the disposal of waste water, as may be necessary in the opinion of the health officer or such other appropriate public official as the mayor may designate, shall be provided in the yard or court, level with

the surface thereof and at a point easy of access to the occupants of such dwelling.

History: 1917, Act 167, Eff. Aug. 10, 1917;—CL 1929, 2561;—CL 1948, 125.473.

125.474 Cleanliness of dwellings.

Sec. 74. Cleanliness of dwellings. Every dwelling and every part thereof shall be kept clean and shall also be kept free from any accumulation of dirt, filth, rubbish, garbage or other matter in or on the same, or in the yards, courts, passages, areas or alleys connected therewith or belonging to the same. The owner of every dwelling shall be responsible for keeping the entire building free from vermin. The owner shall also be responsible for complying with the provisions of this section except that the tenants shall be responsible for the cleanliness of those parts of the premises that they occupy and control.

History: 1917, Act 167, Eff. Aug. 10, 1917;—CL 1929, 2562;—Am. 1939, Act 303, Sept. 29, 1939;—CL 1948, 125.474.

125.475 Multiple dwellings; walls of courts.

Sec. 75. Walls of courts. In multiple dwellings the walls of all courts, unless built of a light color brick or stone, shall be thoroughly whitewashed by the owner or shall be painted a light color by him, and shall be so maintained. Such whitewash or paint shall be renewed whenever necessary, as may be required by the health officer, or by such other appropriate public official as the mayor may designate.

History: 1917, Act 167, Eff. Aug. 10, 1917;—CL 1929, 2563;—CL 1948, 125.475.

125.476 Multiple dwellings; walls and ceilings of rooms.

Sec. 76. Walls and ceilings of rooms. In all multiple dwellings the health officer or such other appropriate official as the mayor may designate, may require the walls and ceiling of every room that does not open directly on the street to be kalsomined white or painted with white paint when necessary to improve the lighting of such room and may require this to be renewed as often as may be necessary.

History: 1917, Act 167, Eff. Aug. 10, 1917;—CL 1929, 2564;—CL 1948, 125.476.

125.477 Multiple dwellings; wallpaper.

Sec. 77. Wall paper. No wall paper shall be placed upon a wall or ceiling of any multiple-dwelling unless all wall paper shall be first removed therefrom and said wall and ceiling thoroughly cleaned.

History: 1917, Act 167, Eff. Aug. 10, 1917;—CL 1929, 2565;—CL 1948, 125.477.

125.478 Receptacles for ashes, garbage and rubbish; chutes prohibited.

Sec. 78. Receptacles for ashes, garbage and rubbish. The owner of every multiple dwelling, and in the case of private and 2 family dwellings, the occupant or occupants thereof, shall provide for said dwelling, keep clean and in place, proper covered receptacles of non-absorbent material for holding garbage, refuse, ashes, rubbish and other waste matter. Garbage chutes are prohibited.

History: 1917, Act 167, Eff. Aug. 10, 1917;—CL 1929, 2566;—Am. 1939, Act 303, Eff. Sept. 29, 1939;—CL 1948, 125.478.

125.479 Prohibited uses.

Sec. 79. Prohibited uses. No horse, cow, calf, swine, sheep, goat, chickens, geese or ducks shall be kept in any dwelling or part thereof. Nor shall any such animal be kept on the same lot or premises with a dwelling except under such conditions as may be prescribed by the health officer. No such animal, except a horse, shall under any circumstances be kept on the same lot or premises with a multiple dwelling. No dwelling or the lot or premises thereof shall be used for the storage or handling of rags or junk.

History: 1917, Act 167, Eff. Aug. 10, 1917;—CL 1929, 2567;—CL 1948, 125.479.

125.480 Storage of combustible materials.

Sec. 80. Combustible materials and storage spaces. No dwelling, nor any part thereof, nor of the lot upon which it is situated, shall be used as a place of storage, keeping or handling of any article dangerous or detrimental to life or health; nor of any combustible article, except under such conditions as may be prescribed by the fire commissioner, or the proper official, under authority of a written permit issued by him. No multiple dwelling nor any part thereof, nor of the lot upon which it is situated, shall be used as a place of storage, keeping or handling of feed, hay, straw, cotton, paper stock, feathers or rags.

All of the provisions of section 49, except the window requirement, prescribing the protection and construction of spaces used for storage purposes in buildings hereafter erected shall apply to all spaces used for such storage purposes in all existing buildings housing more than 8 apartments if of class “a” or 40 sleeping rooms if of class “b”. Where a required window cannot be provided, there shall be a siamese fire department connection.

History: 1917, Act 167, Eff. Aug. 10, 1917;—CL 1929, 2568;—Am. 1939, Act 303, Eff. Sept. 29, 1939;—CL 1948, 125.480.

125.481 Storage of combustible materials; openings between storage room and public hall.

Sec. 81. Certain dangerous businesses. There shall be no transom, window or door opening into a public hall from any part of a multiple dwelling where paint, oil, or inflammable liquids are stored or kept for the purpose of sale or otherwise.

History: 1917, Act 167, Eff. Aug. 10, 1917;—Am. 1921, Act 281, Eff. Aug. 18, 1921;—CL 1929, 2569;—Am. 1939, Act 303, Eff. Sept. 29, 1939;—CL 1948, 125.481.

125.482 Fire prevention and safety requirements.

Sec. 82. Supervision and safety provisions. In any multiple dwelling housing more than 8 families, in which the owner thereof does not reside, there shall be a responsible person, or persons, designated as such by the owner. Every multiple dwelling of class "b" containing over 75 sleeping rooms or sleeping accommodations for 150 persons or more above the first floor, which is not of fireproof construction, or not protected with an approved sprinkler system or an approved and self supervised and properly maintained automatic fire alarm system, shall have adequate watch service, reporting each 1 hour between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. on each floor at locations designated by the enforcing official on a suitable recording device.

In addition every multiple dwelling of class "b", not of fireproof construction, or not protected with an approved sprinkler system or an approved and self supervised and properly maintained automatic fire alarm system, having sleeping accommodations for over 50 persons above the first floor, shall have on duty at all times at least 1 employe and more if necessary, so that there shall be 1 employe on duty at all times for each 100 persons, or major fraction thereof, of the normal capacity of the building.

In all multiple dwellings of class "b", not of fireproof construction, having sleeping accommodations for over 25 persons there shall be provided a bell, gong, siren or other approved alarm, of sufficient size and adequacy to be heard in every room or apartment of the building by a person of normal auditory perception, on each floor of the building, such warning device to be manually controlled from locations designated by the enforcing official.

All employes of multiple dwellings shall be regularly instructed and drilled relative to the proper proceeding in case of fire or panic by a person whose qualifications are approved by the enforcing officer. All employes of multiple dwellings shall be instructed as to the location of the fire alarm boxes or other devices for notifying the fire department. In case of fire in the building it shall be the duty of such employes to forthwith and immediately notify the fire department of the existence of such fire through the surest and quickest means of notification available. Such employes shall then proceed to warn or notify the occupants of the building of the existence of such fire and to assist them in the immediate evacuation of the building in the quickest and safest manner possible.

The owners or manager of every multiple dwelling of class "b" shall maintain a register or list of guests and tenants which shall be kept and safeguarded so as to be available at all times.

History: 1917, Act 167, Eff. Aug. 10, 1917;—CL 1929, 2570;—Am. 1939, Act 303, Eff. Sept. 29, 1939;—CL 1948, 125.482.

125.482a Class "A" multiple dwelling; smoke alarm; requirements; violation as misdemeanor; penalty; definitions.

Sec. 82a. (1) Each dwelling unit contained within a class "A" multiple dwelling shall be equipped with a single-station or multiple-station smoke alarm that complies with the standards set forth in the state construction code promulgated under section 4c of the Stille-DeRossett-Hale single state construction code act, 1972 PA 230, MCL 125.1504c.

(2) A class "A" multiple dwelling constructed before November 6, 1974 has 1 year after the effective date of the rules promulgated under section 4c of the Stille-DeRossett-Hale single state construction code act, 1972 PA 230, MCL 125.1504c, to comply with subsection (1).

(3) An existing building that is converted to a class "A" multiple dwelling shall comply with the requirements that may be imposed by the Stille-DeRossett-Hale single state construction code act, 1972 PA 230, MCL 125.1501 to 125.1531.

(4) A person owning a class "A" multiple dwelling shall comply with this section.

(5) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than $500.00 or imprisonment of not more than 90 days, or both.

(6) As used in this section:

(a) "Dwelling unit" means a single unit providing complete independent living facilities for 1 or more persons, including permanent provisions for cooking, living, sanitation, and sleeping.

(b) “Smoke alarm” means a single-station or multiple-station alarm responsive to smoke and not connected to a system.

(c) “Single-station smoke alarm” means an assembly incorporating a detector, the control equipment, and the alarm sounding device into 1 unit, operated from a power supply either in the unit or obtained at the point of installation.

(d) “Multiple-station smoke alarm” means 2 or more single-station alarm devices that are capable of interconnection such that actuation of 1 causes all integral or separate audible alarms to operate.

History: Add. 2004, Act 64, Imd. Eff. Apr. 20, 2004.

125.483 Overcrowding; minimum space requirements.

Sec. 83. Overcrowding. No bedroom or room used as a bedroom in any class “b” multiple dwelling shall be so occupied as to provide less than 500 cubic feet of air space per occupant, exclusive of the cubic air space of bathrooms, toilet rooms and closets. No room, suite or group of rooms, comprising a family dwelling unit, in any single, 2 family or class “a” multiple dwelling shall be so occupied as to provide less than 800 cubic feet of air space per occupant exclusive of the cubic air space of bathrooms, toilet rooms and closets. No bedroom or room used as a bedroom in any single, 2 family or class “a” multiple dwelling shall be so occupied as to provide less than 300 cubic feet of air space per occupant, exclusive of the cubic air space of bathrooms, toilet rooms and closets.

History: 1917, Act 167, Eff. Aug. 10, 1917;—CL 1929, 2571;—Am. 1939, Act 303, Eff. Sept. 29, 1939;—CL 1948, 125.483.

125.484 Multiple dwellings; regulation; application; lodgers prohibited.

Sec. 84. Lodgers prohibited. The health officer or such other appropriate public official as the mayor may designate may prohibit in any multiple dwelling the letting of lodgings therein by any of the tenants occupying such multiple dwelling, and may prescribe conditions under which lodgers or boarders may be taken in multiple-dwellings. It shall be the duty of the owner in the case of multiple-dwellings to see that the requirements of the health officer or such other appropriate public official as the mayor may designate in this regard are at all times complied with, and a failure to so comply on the part of any tenant, after due and proper notice from said owner or from the health officer or such other appropriate public official as the mayor may designate shall be deemed sufficient cause for the summary eviction of such tenant and the cancellation of his lease. The provisions of this section may be extended to private dwellings and 2 family dwellings, as may be found necessary by the health officer, or by such other appropriate public official as the mayor may designate.

History: 1917, Act 167, Eff. Aug. 10, 1917;—CL 1929, 2572;—CL 1948, 125.484.

125.485 Health order; infected and uninhabitable dwellings to be vacated.

Sec. 85. Infected and uninhabitable dwellings to be vacated. Whenever it shall be certified by an inspector or officer of the health department that a dwelling is infected with contagious disease or that it is unfit for human habitation, or dangerous to life or health by reason of want of repair, or of defects in the drainage, plumbing, lighting, ventilation, or the construction of the same, or by reason of the existence on the premises of a nuisance likely to cause sickness among the occupants of said dwelling, or for any cause, the health officer or such other appropriate public official as the mayor may designate, may issue an order requiring all persons therein to vacate such house within not less than 24 hours nor more than 10 days for the reasons to be mentioned in said order. In case such order is not complied with within the time specified, the health officer or such other appropriate public official as the mayor may designate may cause said dwelling to be vacated. The health officer or such other appropriate public official as the mayor may designate whenever he is satisfied that the danger from said dwelling has ceased to exist, or that it is fit for human habitation may revoke said order or may extend the time within which to comply with the same.

History: 1917, Act 167, Eff. Aug. 10, 1917;—CL 1929, 2573;—CL 1948, 125.485.

125.485a Site of illegal drug manufacturing; notification of potential contamination; determination of contamination; rules; order by local health department.

Sec. 85a. (1) Within 48 hours of discovering an illegal drug manufacturing site, a state or local law enforcement agency shall notify the enforcing agency, the local health department if the enforcing agency is not the local health department, and the department of community health regarding the potential contamination of any property or dwelling that is or has been the site of illegal drug manufacturing. The state or local law enforcement agency shall post a written warning on the premises stating that potential contamination exists and may constitute a hazard to the health or safety of those who may occupy the premises.

(2) Within 14 days after receipt of the notification under subsection (1) or as soon thereafter as practically

possible, the department of community health, in cooperation with the enforcing agency, shall review the information received from the state or local law enforcement agency, emergency first responders, or hazardous materials team that was called to the site and make a determination regarding whether the premises are likely to be contaminated and whether that contamination may constitute a hazard to the health or safety of those who may occupy the premises. The fact that property or a dwelling has been used as a site for illegal drug manufacturing shall be treated by the department of community health as prima facie evidence of likely contamination that may constitute a hazard to the health or safety of those who may occupy those premises.

(3) If the property or dwelling, or both, is determined likely to be contaminated under subsection (2), the enforcing agency shall issue an order requiring the property or dwelling to be vacated until the property owner establishes that the property is decontaminated or the risk of likely contamination ceases to exist. The property owner may establish that the property is decontaminated by submitting a written assessment of the property before decontamination and a written assessment of the property after decontamination, enumerating the steps taken to render the property decontaminated, and a certification that the property has been decontaminated and that the risk of likely contamination no longer exists to the enforcing agency. The property or dwelling shall remain vacated until the enforcing agency has reviewed and concurred in the certification.

(4) The department of community health shall promulgate rules and procedures necessary to implement this section.

(5) Nothing in this section precludes a local health department from exercising its powers or duties under this act or the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.1101 to 333.25211. However, if there is a determination under subsection (2) that is contrary to an order made by a local health department, then the determination made under subsection (2) takes precedence.

History: Add. 2003, Act 307, Eff. Apr. 1, 2004;—Am. 2006, Act 258, Imd. Eff. July 6, 2006.

125.486 Health order; repairs to buildings, other structures.

Sec. 86. Repairs to buildings, etc. Whenever any dwelling or any building, structure, excavation, business pursuit, matter or thing, in or about a dwelling, or the lot on which it is situated, or the plumbing, sewerage, drainage, light or ventilation thereof, is in the opinion of the health officer or such other appropriate public official as the mayor may designate in a condition or in effect dangerous or detrimental to life or health, the health officer or such other appropriate public official as the mayor may designate may declare that the same to the extent he may specify is a public nuisance, and may order the same to be removed, abated, suspended, altered or otherwise improved or purified as the order shall specify.

History: 1917, Act 167, Eff. Aug. 10, 1917;—CL 1929, 2574;—CL 1948, 125.486.

125.487 Fire escape maintenance.

Sec. 87. Maintenance of fire escapes. All fire escapes shall be kept in a safe and sound condition and shall be properly painted and repaired to maintain this condition. No incumbrance or obstruction shall be placed or maintained on any part of any fire escape or in any means of access to a fire escape.

History: 1917, Act 167, Eff. Aug. 10, 1917;—CL 1929, 2575;—Am. 1939, Act 303, Eff. Sept. 29, 1939;—CL 1948, 125.487.

125.488 Scuttles, bulkheads, ladders and stairs in multiple dwellings.

Sec. 88. Scuttles, bulkheads, ladders and stairs. In all multiple dwellings where there are scuttles or bulkheads, they and all stairs or ladders leading thereto shall be easily accessible to all occupants of the building and shall be kept free from incumbrance and ready for use at all times. No scuttle and no bulkhead door shall at any time be locked with a key, but either may be fastened on the inside by movable bolts or hooks.

History: 1917, Act 167, Eff. Aug. 10, 1917;—CL 1929, 2576;—CL 1948, 125.488.

ARTICLE V
IMPROVEMENTS.

125.489 Rooms; lighting and ventilation.

Sec. 89. Rooms, lighting and ventilation of. No room except water-closet compartments in a dwelling erected prior to the passage of this act shall hereafter be occupied unless it shall have a window or windows of an area equal to not less than 1/10 of the floor area opening directly upon the street, or upon a rear yard not less than 10 feet deep, or above the roof of an adjoining building, or upon a court located on the same lot with the dwelling or on an adjoining lot and having an area not less than 50 square feet and a minimum dimension not less than 3 feet and being open and unobstructed from the window sill to the sky, or upon a side yard

located on the same lot with the dwelling or on an adjoining lot and having a minimum width not less than 2 feet, except that a room located on the top floor may be lighted by means of a skylight if the skylight has an area equal to not less than 1/10 of the floor area and is ventilated directly to the outer air by an opening or openings having an area equal to not less than 1 per cent of the floor area. A room which cannot be made to comply with the above provisions may be occupied if provided with a window having an area not less than 1/8 of the floor area of such room, 40 per cent of the area of which window shall be capable of being opened, opening into an adjoining room in the same apartment or group or suite of rooms which latter room has a window or windows of area equal to not less than 1/6 of the area of the larger of the 2 rooms involved, 40 per cent of the area of which windows shall be capable of being opened, opening directly on a street or on a rear yard of the above dimensions. In so far as possible the windows between the 2 rooms shall be in line with windows in the outer room so as to afford a maximum of light and ventilation.

History: 1917, Act 167, Eff. Aug. 10, 1917;—CL 1929, 2577;—Am. 1939, Act 303, Eff. Sept. 29, 1939;—CL 1948, 125.489.

125.490 Multiple dwellings; public halls and stairs, lighting and ventilation.

Sec. 90. Public halls and stairs, lighting and ventilation of. In all multiple-dwellings erected prior to the passage of this act the public halls and stairs shall be provided with as much light and ventilation to the outer air as may be deemed practicable by the health officer or by such other appropriate public official as the mayor may designate, who may order the cutting in of windows and skylights and such other improvements and alterations in said dwellings as in his judgment may be necessary and appropriate to accomplish this result. All new skylights hereafter placed in such dwellings shall be in accordance with section 27 of this act and shall be of such size as may be determined to be practicable by said health officer, or by such other appropriate public official as the mayor may designate.

History: 1917, Act 167, Eff. Aug. 10, 1917;—CL 1929, 2578;—CL 1948, 125.490.

125.491 Plumbing fixtures.

Sec. 91. Plumbing fixtures. In all dwellings, plumbing fixtures shall be so arranged and maintained as to prevent the wetting of the supporting or surrounding framework which may cause an insanitary condition. The space beneath such fixtures shall be accessible and shall not be so enclosed as to prevent ventilation sufficient to maintain dry and sanitary conditions. The floor and wall surfaces beneath and adjacent to all plumbing fixtures shall be maintained in a sound and sanitary condition. The health officer, or such other appropriate public official as the mayor may designate, may order plumbing fixtures to be supported by metal brackets, and the space beneath left entirely open, when it is indicated that the woodwork has become damp and insanitary and cannot be properly maintained. Defective and insanitary plumbing fixtures, which cannot be repaired, shall be replaced by approved fixtures.

History: 1917, Act 167, Eff. Aug. 10, 1917;—CL 1929, 2579;—Am. 1939, Act 303, Eff. Sept. 29, 1939;—CL 1948, 125.491.

125.492 Privy vaults, school-sinks and water closets.

Sec. 92. Privy vaults, school-sinks and water-closets. Whenever a connection with a sewer is possible, all privy vaults, school-sinks, cesspools or other receptacles used to receive fecal matter, urine or sewage, shall with their contents, be completely removed and the place where they were located properly disinfected under the direction of the health officer. Such appliances shall be replaced by individual water-closets of durable non-absorbent material, properly sewer-connected, and with individual traps and properly connected flush tanks providing an ample flush of water to thoroughly cleanse the bowl. Each such water-closet shall be located inside the dwelling or other building in connection with which it is to be used in a compartment completely separated from every other water-closet, and such compartment shall contain a window of not less than 4 square feet in area opening directly to the street, or rear yard or on a side yard or court of the minimum sizes prescribed in sections 13 and 14 of this act. The floors of the water-closet compartments shall be as provided in section 35 of this act. Such water-closets shall be provided in such numbers as required by section 67 of this act. Such water-closets and all plumbing in connection therewith shall be sanitary in every respect and, except as in this act otherwise provided, shall be in accordance with the local ordinances and regulations in relation to plumbing and drainage. Pan plunger, frostproof and long hopper closets will not be permitted except upon written permit of the health officer, or such other appropriate public official as the mayor may designate. No water-closet shall be placed out of doors.

History: 1917, Act 167, Eff. Aug. 10, 1917;—CL 1929, 2580;—Am. 1939, Act 303, Eff. Sept. 29, 1939;—CL 1948, 125.492.

125.493 Protection of basements and cellars.

Sec. 93. Protection of basement and cellars. Every multiple dwelling of class “b” having 20 or more sleeping rooms and exceeding 2 stories in height and having a basement or cellar, the floor above which is not

of fireproof construction, shall have its basement or cellar ceiling protected with metal lath and 3/4 of an inch of portland cement or gypsum plaster, or the basement or cellar shall be protected with an approved automatic sprinkler system or an approved and self supervised and properly maintained automatic fire alarm system. The floor of the cellar or lowest floor of every dwelling shall be free from dampness, and, when necessary in the judgment of the health officer or such other appropriate public official as the mayor may designate, shall be concreted with not less than 3 inches of concrete of good quality and with a finished surface.

History: 1917, Act 167, Eff. Aug. 10, 1917;—CL 1929, 2581;—Am. 1939, Act 303, Eff. Sept. 29, 1939;—CL 1948, 125.493.

125.494 Shafts and courts; openings.

Sec. 94. Shafts and courts. In every dwelling where there is a court or shaft of any kind, there shall be at the bottom of every such shaft and court a door giving sufficient access to such shaft or court to enable it to be properly cleaned out: Provided, That where there is already a window giving proper access, it shall be deemed sufficient.

In all multiple dwellings of class "b" not of fireproof construction, or not protected with an approved sprinkler system or an approved and self supervised and properly maintained automatic fire alarm system, exceeding 2 stories in height, and having sleeping accommodations for 50 or more persons in which stairways and shafts are not made to comply with sections 39 and 46, the interior stairs, dumb waiters, elevators, clothes chutes, rubbish and all other inside shafts or openings between the various floors or stories of the building shall be enclosed or cut off with a fire resistive enclosure so as to prevent or restrict the vertical spreading of fire or smoke. All stairway shafts or openings between the cellar or basement and the story above in class "b" multiple dwellings shall be enclosed or cut off in the basement or cellar as mentioned above. Such enclosure shall be made of metal lath and 3/4 of an inch of gypsum or portland cement plaster on wood or metal studs, hollow metal, kalomine or other partitions of equivalent fire resistance. Fixed wire glass panels or wire glass windows in steel or metal covered frames may be placed in such enclosures. All door openings in such enclosures shall be protected with self closing fire doors.

History: 1917, Act 167, Eff. Aug. 10, 1917;—CL 1929, 2582;—Am. 1939, Act 303, Eff. Sept. 29, 1939;—CL 1948, 125.494.

125.495 Egress; means above first floor.

Sec. 95. Egress. All parts of every multiple dwelling, above the first story, shall have access to 2 independent means of egress either of which is accessible without passing through the other. In the case of multiple dwellings erected after the passage of this act the construction and arrangement of these means of egress shall conform to provisions of section 39. In the case of multiple dwellings erected prior to the passage of this act, wherein all parts are not supplied with the means of egress specified herein, deficiencies in exit facilities may be corrected by the erection of fire escapes constructed and arranged in accordance with the provisions of section 40. Access to existing fire escapes shall be equivalent to the standards established in section 40 for fire escapes. Where there are not more than 2 apartments or 6 sleeping rooms on a floor, access to 1 means of egress may be had through a private room or apartment providing the door to such room or apartment, through which such access is to be had, is equipped with a glass panel and other appurtenances as specified in section 40 for similar access doors to fire escapes.

History: 1917, Act 167, Eff. Aug. 10, 1917;—CL 1929, 2583;—Am. 1939, Act 303, Eff. Sept. 29, 1939;—CL 1948, 125.495.

125.496 Egress; other means.

Sec. 96. Additional means of egress. Whenever any multiple dwelling is not provided with means of egress conforming to the provisions of section 95, the enforcing officer shall order the installation of such additional means of egress as may be necessary to comply with the requirements of that section.

History: 1917, Act 167, Eff. Aug. 10, 1917;—CL 1929, 2584;—Am. 1939, Act 303, Eff. Sept. 29, 1939;—CL 1948, 125.496.

125.497 Roof egress in multiple dwellings.

Sec. 97. Roof egress; scuttles and bulkheads. Every flat roof multiple-dwelling, exceeding 1 story in height, shall have at least 1 convenient and permanent means of access to the roof located in a public part of the building and not in a room or closet.

History: 1917, Act 167, Eff. Aug. 10, 1917;—CL 1929, 2585;—Am. 1939, Act 303, Eff. Sept. 29, 1939;—CL 1948, 125.497.

ARTICLE VI
REQUIREMENTS AND REMEDIES.

125.498-125.519 Repealed. 1968, Act 286, Eff. Nov. 15, 1968.

ARTICLE VII

125.521, 125.522 Repealed. 1972, Act 230, Eff. Jan. 1, 1973.

Compiler's note: The repealed sections pertained to plans and specifications for the construction or alteration of dwellings, buildings, or structures.

125.523 Administration of act; joint administration and enforcement agreement.

Sec. 123. The governing body of a municipality to which this act by its terms applies, or the governing body of a municipality which adopts the provisions of this act by reference, shall designate a local officer or agency which shall administer the provisions of the act, and if no such officer or agency is designated then the local governing body shall be responsible for administration of the act. Municipalities may provide, by agreement, for the joint administration and enforcement of this act where such joint enforcement is practicable.

History: Add. 1968, Act 286, Eff. Nov. 15, 1968.

125.525 Registry of owners and premises.

Sec. 125. (1) The enforcing agency may maintain a registry of owners and premises regulated by this act.

(2) If the enforcing agency maintains a registry of owners and premises, the owner of a multiple dwelling or rooming house containing units which will be offered to let, or to hire, for more than 6 months of a calendar year shall register with the enforcing agency the owner's name, the address of the owner's residence or usual place of business, and the location of the multiple dwelling or rooming house. The owner shall register within 60 days following the day on which any part of the premises is offered for occupancy.

(3) If the premises are managed or operated by an agent, the agent's name and place of business shall be entered with the name of the owner in the registry under subsection (2).

History: Add. 1968, Act 286, Eff. Nov. 15, 1968;—Am. 2016, Act 14, Eff. May 16, 2016.

***** *125.526 THIS SECTION IS AMENDED EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 19, 2018: See 125.526.amended* *****

125.526 Inspection; intervals; inspection by federal government as substitute; basis; inspectors; hours of inspection; permission to enter leasehold; duties of owner; ordinance; multiple lessees; discrimination prohibited; fees; report; dwelling or rooming house with child residing; definitions.

Sec. 126. (1) A local governmental unit is not required to inspect a multiple dwelling or rooming house unless the local governmental unit receives a complaint from a lessee of a violation of this act.

(2) Subject to subsection (1), the enforcing agency shall inspect multiple dwellings and rooming houses regulated by this act in accordance with this act.

(3) Subject to subsection (1) and except as provided in subsection (4), the period between inspections of a multiple dwelling or rooming house shall not be longer than 4 years. All other dwellings regulated by this act may be inspected at reasonable intervals. Inspections of multiple dwellings or rooming houses conducted by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development under the real estate assessment center inspection process or by other government agencies may be accepted by a local governmental unit and an enforcing agency as a substitute for inspections required by a local enforcing agency. To the extent permitted under applicable law, a local enforcing agency or its designee may exercise inspection authority delegated by law or agreement from other agencies or authorities that perform inspections required under other state law or federal law.

(4) Subject to subsection (1), a local governmental unit may provide by ordinance for a maximum period between inspections of a multiple dwelling or rooming house that is not longer than 6 years if the most recent inspection of the premises found no violations of this act and the multiple dwelling or rooming house has not changed ownership during the 6-year period.

(5) An inspection shall be conducted in the manner best calculated to secure compliance with this act and appropriate to the needs of the community, including, but not limited to, on 1 or more of the following bases:

(a) An area basis, under which all the regulated premises in a predetermined geographical area are inspected simultaneously, or within a short period of time.

(b) A complaint basis, under which premises that are the subject of complaints of violations are inspected within a reasonable time.

(c) A recurrent violation basis, under which premises that have a high incidence of recurrent or uncorrected violations are inspected more frequently.

(d) A compliance basis, under which a premises brought into compliance before the expiration of a

certificate of compliance or any requested repair order may be issued a certificate of compliance for the maximum renewal certification period authorized by the local governmental unit.

(e) A percentage basis, under which a local governmental unit establishes a percentage of units in a multiple dwelling to be inspected in order to issue a certificate of compliance for the multiple dwelling.

(6) An inspection shall be carried out by the enforcing agency, or by the enforcing agency and representatives of other agencies that form a team to undertake an inspection under this and other applicable acts.

(7) Except as provided in subsection (9) and this subsection, an inspector, or team of inspectors, shall request and receive permission to enter before entering a leasehold regulated by this act to undertake an inspection and shall enter at a reasonable hour. In the case of an emergency, including, but not limited to, fire, flood, or other threat of serious injury or death, or upon presentment of a warrant, the inspector or team of inspectors may enter at any time.

(8) Before entering a leasehold regulated by this act, the owner of the leasehold shall request and obtain permission to enter the leasehold. However, in an emergency, including, but not limited to, fire, flood, or other threat of serious injury or death, the owner may enter at any time.

(9) The enforcing agency may require the owner of a leasehold to do 1 or more of the following:

(a) Provide the enforcing agency access to the leasehold if the lease provides the owner a right of entry.

(b) Provide access to areas other than a leasehold or areas open to public view, or both.

(c) Notify the lessee of the enforcing agency's request to inspect a leasehold, make a good-faith effort to obtain permission for an inspection, and arrange for the inspection. If a lessee vacates a leasehold after the enforcing agency has requested to inspect that leasehold, the owner of the leasehold shall notify the enforcing agency of that fact within 10 days after the leasehold is vacated.

(d) Provide access to the leasehold if a lessee of that leasehold has made a complaint to the enforcing agency.

(10) A local governmental unit may adopt an ordinance to implement subsection (9).

(11) For multiple lessees in a leasehold, notifying at least 1 lessee and requesting and obtaining the permission of at least 1 lessee satisfies the notice and permission requirements of subsections (7) to (9).

(12) The enforcing agency or the owner shall not discriminate against an occupant on the basis of whether the occupant requests, permits, or refuses entry to the leasehold.

(13) The enforcing agency shall not discriminate against an owner who has met the requirements of subsection (9) but has been unable to obtain the permission of the occupant, based on the owner's inability to obtain that permission.

(14) The enforcing agency may establish and charge a reasonable fee for inspections conducted under this act. The fee shall not exceed the actual, reasonable cost of providing the inspection for which the fee is charged. An inspection fee is not required to be paid more than 6 months before the inspection is to take place. An owner or property manager is not liable for an inspection fee if the inspection is not performed and the enforcing agency is the direct cause of the failure to perform the inspection.

(15) If requested, an enforcing agency or a local governmental unit shall produce a report on the income and expenses of the inspection program for the preceding fiscal year. The report shall state the amount of the fees assessed by the enforcing agency, the costs incurred in performing inspections, and the number of units inspected. The report shall be provided to the requesting party within 90 days after the request is made. The enforcing agency or local governmental unit may produce the report electronically. If the enforcing agency does not have readily available access to the information required for the report, the enforcing agency may charge the requesting party a fee not greater than the actual reasonable cost of providing the information. If an enforcing agency charges a fee under this subsection, the enforcing agency shall include in the report the costs of providing and compiling the information.

(16) If a complaint identifies a dwelling or rooming house regulated under this act in which a child is residing, the dwelling or rooming house shall be inspected prior to inspection of any nonemergency complaint.

(17) As used in this section:

(a) "Child" means an individual under 18 years of age.

(b) "Leasehold" means a private dwelling or separately occupied apartment, suite, or group of rooms in a 2-family dwelling or in a multiple dwelling if the private dwelling or separately occupied apartment, suite, or group of rooms is leased to the occupant under an oral or written lease.

History: Add. 1968, Act 286, Eff. Nov. 15, 1968;—Am. 1997, Act 200, Imd. Eff. Jan. 2, 1998;—Am. 2000, Act 479, Imd. Eff. Jan. 11, 2001;—Am. 2008, Act 408, Imd. Eff. Jan. 6, 2009;—Am. 2016, Act 14, Eff. May 16, 2016.

***** *125.526.amended THIS AMENDED SECTION IS EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 19, 2018* *****

125.526.amended Inspection; inspection by federal government as substitute; basis; inspectors; consent to enter leasehold; duties of owner; access during reasonable hours; request by owner to enter leasehold; multiple lessees; discrimination prohibited; fees; report; dwelling with child residing; ordinance; "lease" defined.

Sec. 126. (1) A local governmental unit is not required to inspect a multiple dwelling or other dwelling unless the local governmental unit receives a complaint from a lessee of a violation of this act.

(2) Subject to subsection (1), the enforcing agency shall inspect multiple dwellings and other dwellings regulated by this act in accordance with this act. If a local governmental unit adopts an ordinance providing for inspections of multiple dwellings or other dwellings on a basis described in subsection (4)(a), (c), (d), or (e), both of the following apply:

(a) The period between inspections of a multiple dwelling or rooming house shall not be longer than 4 years, or 6 years if the most recent inspection of the premises found no violations of this act and the multiple dwelling or rooming house has not changed ownership during the 6-year period.

(b) All other dwellings regulated by this act may be inspected at reasonable intervals.

(3) Inspections of multiple dwellings or other dwellings conducted by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development under the real estate assessment center inspection process or by other government agencies may be accepted by a local governmental unit and an enforcing agency as a substitute for inspections required by a local enforcing agency. To the extent permitted under applicable law, a local enforcing agency or its designee may exercise inspection authority delegated by law or agreement from other agencies or authorities that perform inspections required under other state law or federal law.

(4) An inspection shall be conducted in the manner best calculated to secure compliance with this act and appropriate to the needs of the community, including, but not limited to, on 1 or more of the following bases:

(a) An area basis, under which all the regulated premises in a predetermined geographical area are inspected simultaneously, or within a short period of time.

(b) A complaint basis, under which premises that are the subject of complaints of violations are inspected within a reasonable time.

(c) A recurrent violation basis, under which premises that have a high incidence of recurrent or uncorrected violations are inspected more frequently.

(d) A compliance basis, under which a premises brought into compliance before the expiration of a certificate of compliance or any requested repair order may be issued a certificate of compliance for the maximum renewal certification period authorized by the local governmental unit.

(e) A percentage basis, under which a local governmental unit establishes a percentage of units in a multiple dwelling to be inspected in order to issue a certificate of compliance for the multiple dwelling.

(5) An inspection shall be carried out by the enforcing agency, or by the enforcing agency and representatives of other agencies that form a team to undertake an inspection under this and other applicable acts.

(6) Except as provided in subsections (7) to (9) and (11), an inspector or team of inspectors must request and receive consent from the lessee to enter before entering a leasehold regulated by this act to undertake an inspection.

(7) The owner of a leasehold shall notify the lessee of the enforcing agency's request to inspect a leasehold, shall make a good-faith effort to obtain the lessee's consent for an inspection, and, if the owner obtains the lessee's consent for an inspection, shall arrange for the inspection by the enforcing agency.

(8) The owner of a leasehold shall provide the enforcing agency access to the leasehold for an inspection during reasonable hours if any of the following apply:

(a) The lease authorizes an enforcing agency inspector to enter the leasehold for an inspection.

(b) The lessee has made a complaint to the enforcing agency.

(c) The leasehold is vacant.

(d) The enforcing agency serves an administrative warrant ordering the owner to provide access.

(e) The lessee has consented to an inspection under subsection (7). If a lessee is not present during the inspection, the enforcing agency may rely on the owner's representation to the enforcing agency that the lessee has consented to the enforcing agency's inspection.

(9) The lessee shall provide the enforcing agency access to the leasehold for an inspection during reasonable hours if any of the following apply:

(a) The lease authorizes an enforcing agency inspector to enter the leasehold for an inspection.

(b) The lessee has made a complaint to the enforcing agency.

(c) The enforcing agency serves an administrative warrant ordering the lessee to provide access.

(d) The lessee has given consent.

(10) If a lessee who refused an inspection by the enforcing agency vacates a leasehold before an inspection by the enforcing agency, the owner of the leasehold shall notify the enforcing agency within 10 days after the leasehold is vacated.

(11) Before entering a leasehold regulated by this act, the owner of the leasehold shall request and obtain permission to enter the leasehold. However, in the case of an emergency, including, but not limited to, fire, flood, or other threat of serious injury or death, the owner may enter at any time.

(12) The owner of a leasehold shall provide access to the enforcing agency to areas of the multiple dwelling or other dwelling that are not part of the leasehold or that are open to public view.

(13) For multiple lessees in a leasehold, notifying at least 1 lessee and requesting and obtaining the consent of at least 1 lessee satisfies the notice and consent requirements of subsections (6) and (7).

(14) The enforcing agency or the owner shall not discriminate against a lessee on the basis of whether the lessee consents to or refuses entry to the leasehold for an inspection by the enforcing agency.

(15) The enforcing agency shall not discriminate against an owner who has met the requirements of subsection (7) because a lessee refuses the enforcing agency entry to a leasehold for an inspection under this act.

(16) The enforcing agency may establish and charge a reasonable fee for inspections conducted under this act. The fee shall not exceed the actual, reasonable cost of providing the inspection for which the fee is charged. An inspection fee is not required to be paid more than 6 months before the inspection is to take place. An owner or property manager is not liable for an inspection fee if the inspection is not performed and the enforcing agency is the direct cause of the failure to perform the inspection.

(17) If requested, an enforcing agency or a local governmental unit shall produce a report on the income and expenses of the inspection program for the preceding fiscal year. The report shall state the amount of the fees assessed by the enforcing agency, the costs incurred in performing inspections, and the number of units inspected. The report shall be provided to the requesting party within 90 days after the request is made. The enforcing agency or local governmental unit may produce the report electronically. If the enforcing agency does not have readily available access to the information required for the report, the enforcing agency may charge the requesting party a fee not greater than the actual reasonable cost of compiling and providing the information. If an enforcing agency charges a fee under this subsection, the enforcing agency shall include in the report the costs of compiling and providing the information.

(18) If a complaint identifies a multiple dwelling or other dwelling regulated under this act in which an individual under 18 years of age is residing, the dwelling shall be inspected before any inspection in response to a nonemergency complaint.

(19) Subject to section 8, a local governmental unit may adopt an ordinance to implement this section.

(20) When used in this act as a noun, "lease" means a written or unwritten agreement or contract that sets forth the terms and conditions, rights and obligations of each party with respect to a residential dwelling, dwelling unit, rooming unit, building, premises, or structure that is not occupied by the owner of record.

History: Add. 1968, Act 286, Eff. Nov. 15, 1968;—Am. 1997, Act 200, Imd. Eff. Jan. 2, 1998;—Am. 2000, Act 479, Imd. Eff. Jan. 11, 2001;—Am. 2008, Act 408, Imd. Eff. Jan. 6, 2009;—Am. 2016, Act 14, Eff. May 16, 2016;—Am. 2017, Act 169, Eff. Feb. 19, 2018.

125.527 Inspection; warrants for nonemergency situation; no warrant required in emergency.

Sec. 127. (1) In a nonemergency situation where the owner or occupant demands a warrant for inspection of the premises, the enforcing agency shall obtain a warrant from a court of competent jurisdiction. The enforcing agency shall prepare the warrant, stating the address of the building to be inspected, the nature of the inspection, as defined in this or other applicable acts, and the reasons for the inspection. It shall be appropriate and sufficient to set forth the basis for inspection (e.g. complaint, area or recurrent violation basis) established in this section, in other applicable acts or in rules or regulations. The warrant shall also state that it is issued pursuant to this section, and that it is for the purposes set forth in this and other acts which require that inspections be conducted.

(2) If the court finds that the warrant is in proper form and in accord with this section, it shall be issued forthwith.

(3) In the event of an emergency no warrant shall be required.

History: Add. 1968, Act 286, Eff. Nov. 15, 1968.

125.528 Inspections; public policy; records; checklist of violations.

Sec. 128. (1) It is the policy of this state that the inspection procedures set forth in this article are established in the public interest, to secure the health and safety of the occupants of dwellings and of the general public.

(2) The enforcing agency shall keep a record of all inspections.

(3) The enforcing agency shall make available to the general public a checklist of commonly recurring violations for use in examining premises offered for occupancy.

History: Add. 1968, Act 286, Eff. Nov. 15, 1968.

125.529 Certificate of compliance; issuance; inspection.

Sec. 129. (1) Units in multiple dwellings or rooming houses shall not be occupied unless a certificate of compliance has been issued by the enforcing agency. The certificates shall be issued only upon an inspection of the premises by the enforcing agency, except as provided in section 131. The certificate shall be issued within 15 days after written application therefor if the dwelling at the date of the application is entitled thereto.

(2) A violation of this act shall not prevent the issuance of a certificate, but the enforcing agency shall not issue a certificate when the existing conditions constitute a hazard to the health or safety of those who may occupy the premises.

(3) Inspections shall be made prior to first occupancy of multiple dwellings and rooming houses, if the construction or alteration is completed and first occupancy will occur after the effective date of this article. Where first occupancy will occur before the effective date of this article, inspection shall be made within 1 year after the effective date of this article. Upon a finding that there is no condition that would constitute a hazard to the health and safety of the occupants, and that the premises are otherwise fit for occupancy, the certificate shall be issued. If the finding is of a condition that would constitute a hazard to health or safety, no certificate shall be issued, and an order to comply with the act shall be issued immediately and served upon the owner in accordance with section 132. On reinspection and proof of compliance, the order shall be rescinded and a certificate issued.

History: Add. 1968, Act 286, Eff. Nov. 15, 1968.

125.530 Certificate withheld; premises not to be occupied; conditions of issuance; suspension of rent payments, escrow; account for rent and possession.

Sec. 130. (1) When a certificate is withheld pending compliance, no premises which have not been occupied for dwelling or rooming purposes shall be so occupied, and those premises which have been or are occupied for dwelling or rooming purposes may be ordered vacated until reinspection and proof of compliance in the discretion of the enforcing agency.

(2) A certificate of compliance shall be issued on condition that the premises remain in safe, healthful and fit condition for occupancy. If upon reinspection the enforcing agency determines that conditions exist which constitute a hazard to health or safety, the certificate shall be immediately suspended as to affected areas, and the areas may be vacated as provided in subsection (1).

(3) The duty to pay rent in accordance with the terms of any lease or agreement or under the provisions of any statute shall be suspended and the suspended rentals shall be paid into an escrow account as provided in subsection (4), during that period when the premises have not been issued a certificate of compliance, or when such certificate, once issued, has been suspended. This subsection does not apply until the owner has had a reasonable time after the effective date of this article or after notice of violations to make application for a temporary certificate, as provided in section 131. Nor does this subsection apply where the owner establishes that the conditions which constitute a hazard to health or safety were caused by the occupant or occupants. The rent, once suspended, shall again become due in accordance with the terms of the lease or agreement or statute from and after the time of reinstatement of the certificate, or where a temporary certificate has been issued, as provided in section 131.

(4) Rents due for the period during which rent is suspended shall be paid into an escrow account established by the enforcing officer or agency, to be paid thereafter to the landlord or any other party authorized to make repairs, to defray the cost of correcting the violations. The enforcing agency shall return any unexpended part of sums paid under this section, attributable to the unexpired portion of the rental period, where the occupant terminates his tenancy or right to occupy prior to the undertaking to repair.

(5) When the certificate of compliance has been suspended, or has not been issued, and the rents thereafter withheld are not paid into the escrow account, actions for rent and for possession of the premises for nonpayment of rent may be maintained, subject to such defenses as the tenant or occupant may have upon the lease or contract.

History: Add. 1968, Act 286, Eff. Nov. 15, 1968.

125.531 Certificate; application; temporary certificates; fee.

Sec. 131. (1) An owner shall apply for a certificate of compliance. Inspection and issuance of certificates shall be in accordance with the requirements of this act and with procedures established by the enforcing

agency. The enforcing agency may authorize the issuance of temporary certificates without inspection for those premises in which there are no violations of record as of the effective date of this article, and shall issue such temporary certificates upon application in cases where inspections are not conducted within a reasonable time. Temporary certificates shall also be issued for premises with violations of record, whether existing before or after the effective date of this article, when the owner can show proof of having undertaken to correct such conditions, or when the municipality has been authorized to make repairs, or when a receiver has been appointed, or when an owner rehabilitation plan has been accepted by the court.

(2) An application for a certificate shall be made when the owners, or any of them, enroll in the registry of owners and premises. If the owner fails to register, any occupant of unregistered or uncertified premises may make application.

(3) A fee of $10.00 shall be paid by the applicant at the time the certificate is issued.

History: Add. 1968, Act 286, Eff. Nov. 15, 1968.

125.532 Violations; recording; notice; order to correct, reasonable time; reinspection; notice to family independence agency.

Sec. 132. (1) If, upon inspection, the premises or any part of the premises are found to be in violation of any provision of this act, the enforcing agency shall record the violation in the registry of owners and premises.

(2) The owner, and, in the enforcing agency's discretion, the occupant, shall be notified in writing of the violation. The notice shall state the date of the inspection, the name of the inspector, the nature of the violation, and the time within which the correction shall be completed.

(3) If an inspector determines that a violation constitutes a hazard to the occupant's health or safety, under circumstances where the premises cannot be vacated, the enforcing agency shall order the violation corrected within the shortest reasonable time. The owner shall notify the enforcing agency of having begun compliance within 3 days. All other violations shall be corrected within a reasonable time.

(4) The enforcing agency shall reinspect after a reasonable time to ascertain whether the violation has been corrected.

(5) If an inspector determines that a violation constitutes a hazard to the health or safety of the occupants, the enforcing agency shall notify the family independence agency within 48 hours. The notice shall state the date of the inspection, the name of the inspector, the nature of the violation, and the time within which the correction shall be completed. The family independence agency shall check the address of the premises against the list of rent-vendored family independence program recipients.

History: Add. 1968, Act 286, Eff. Nov. 15, 1968;—Am. 2000, Act 479, Imd. Eff. Jan. 11, 2001.

125.533 Compliance by owner and occupant.

Sec. 133. (1) The owner of premises regulated by this act shall comply with all applicable provisions of the act.

(2) The occupant of premises regulated by this act shall comply with provisions of the act specifically applicable to him.

History: Add. 1968, Act 286, Eff. Nov. 15, 1968.

125.534 Noncompliance with notice of violation; actions; parties; motion for temporary relief; service of complaint and summons; filing notice of pendency of action; orders and determinations; repair or removal of structure; exception; costs; order approving expenses; lien; authority of municipality; “urban core cities” defined.

Sec. 134. (1) If the owner or occupant fails to comply with the order contained in the notice of violation, the enforcing agency may bring an action to enforce this act and to abate or enjoin the violation.

(2) An owner or occupant of the premises upon which a violation exists may bring an action to enforce this act in his or her own name. Upon application by the enforcing agency, or upon motion of the party filing the complaint, the local enforcing agency may be substituted for, or joined with, the complainant in the discretion of the court.

(3) If the violation is uncorrected and creates an imminent danger to the health and safety of the occupants of the premises, or if there are no occupants and the violation creates an imminent danger to the health and safety of the public, the enforcing agency shall file a motion for a preliminary injunction or other temporary relief appropriate to remove the danger during the pendency of the action.

(4) Owners and lienholders of record or owners and lienholders ascertained by the complainant with the exercise of reasonable diligence shall be served with a copy of the complaint and a summons. The complainant shall also file a notice of the pendency of the action with the appropriate county register of deeds

office where the premises are located.

(5) The court of jurisdiction shall make orders and determinations consistent with the objectives of this act. The court may enjoin the maintenance of unsafe, unhealthy, or unsanitary conditions, or violations of this act, and may order the defendant to make repairs or corrections necessary to abate the conditions. The court may authorize the enforcing agency to repair or to remove the building or structure. If an occupant is not the cause of an unsafe, unhealthy, or unsanitary condition, or a violation of this act, and is the complainant, the court may authorize the occupant to correct the violation and deduct the cost from the rent upon terms the court determines just. If the court finds that the occupant is the cause of an unsafe, unhealthy, or unsanitary condition, or a violation of this act, the court may authorize the owner to correct the violation and assess the cost against the occupant or the occupant's security deposit.

(6) A building or structure shall not be removed unless the cost of repair of the building or structure will be greater than the state equalized value of the building or structure except in urban core cities or local units of government that are adjacent to or contiguous to an urban core city that have adopted stricter standards to expedite the rehabilitation or removal of a boarded or abandoned building or structure that remains either vacant or boarded, or both, and a significant attempt has not been made to rehabilitate the building or structure for a period of 24 consecutive months.

(7) If the expense of repair or removal is not provided for, the court may enter an order approving the expense and placing a lien on the real property for the payment of the expense. The order may establish and provide for the priority of the lien as a senior lien, except as to tax and assessment liens, and except as to a recorded mortgage of first priority, recorded prior to all other liens of record if, at the time of recording of that mortgage or at a time subsequent, a certificate of compliance as provided for in this act is in effect on the subject property. The order may also specify the time and manner for foreclosure of the lien if the lien is not satisfied. A true copy of the order shall be filed with the appropriate county register of deeds office where the real property is located within 10 days after entry of the order to perfect the lien granted in the order.

(8) This act does not preempt, preclude, or interfere with the authority of a municipality to protect the health, safety, and general welfare of the public through ordinance, charter, or other means.

(9) As used in this section, “urban core cities” means qualified local governmental units as that term is defined in section 2 of the obsolete property rehabilitation act, 2000 PA 146, MCL 125.2782.

History: Add. 1968, Act 286, Eff. Nov. 15, 1968;—Am. 1976, Act 116, Imd. Eff. May 14, 1976;—Am. 2003, Act 80, Imd. Eff. July 23, 2003.

125.535 Receiver; appointment, termination; purpose; powers; expenses.

Sec. 135. (1) When a suit has been brought to enforce this act against the owner the court may appoint a receiver of the premises.

(2) When the court finds that there are adequate grounds for the appointment of a receiver, it shall appoint the municipality or a proper local agency or officer, or any competent person, as receiver. In the discretion of the court no bond need be required. The receivership shall terminate at the discretion of the court.

(3) The purpose of a receivership shall be to repair, renovate and rehabilitate the premises as needed to make the building comply with the provisions of this act, and where ordered by the court, to remove a building. The receiver shall promptly comply with the charge upon him in his official capacity and restore the premises to a safe, decent and sanitary condition, or remove the building.

(4) Subject to the control of the court the receiver shall have full and complete powers necessary to make the building comply with the provisions of this act. He may collect rents, and other revenue, hold them against the claim of prior assignees of such rents, and other revenue, and apply them to the expenses of making the building comply with the provisions of this act. He may manage and let rental units, issue receivership certificates, contract for all construction and rehabilitation as needed to make the building comply with the provisions of this act, and exercise other powers the court deems proper to the effective administration of the receivership.

(5) When expenses of the receivership are not otherwise provided for, the court may enter an order approving the expenses and providing that there shall be a lien on the real property for the payment thereof. The provisions of subsection (7) of section 134 as to the contents and filing of an order are applicable to the order herein provided for.

History: Add. 1968, Act 286, Eff. Nov. 15, 1968.

125.536 Additional remedies; occupant's action; concurrent remedies.

Sec. 136. (1) When the owner of a dwelling regulated by this act permits unsafe, unsanitary or unhealthful conditions to exist unabated in any portion of the dwelling, whether a portion designated for the exclusive use and occupation of residents or a part of the common areas, where such condition exists in violation of this act,

any occupant, after notice to the owner and a failure thereafter to make the necessary corrections, shall have an action against the owner for such damages he has actually suffered as a consequence of the condition. When the condition is a continuing interference with the use and occupation of the premises, the occupant shall also have injunctive and other relief appropriate to the abatement of the condition.

(2) Remedies under this section shall be in addition to such other relief as may be obtained by seeking enforcement of the section authorizing suits by a local enforcement agency. The remedies shall be concurrent. When several remedies are available hereunder, the court may order any relief not inconsistent with the objectives of this act, and calculated to achieve compliance with it.

History: Add. 1968, Act 286, Eff. Nov. 15, 1968.

125.537 Common law rights retained.

Sec. 137. The enumeration of rights of action under this article shall not limit or derogate rights of action at common law.

History: Add. 1968, Act 286, Eff. Nov. 15, 1968.

125.538 Dangerous building prohibited.

Sec. 138. It is unlawful for any owner or agent thereof to keep or maintain any dwelling or part thereof which is a dangerous building as defined in section 139.

History: Add. 1969, Act 61, Eff. Sept. 1, 1969.

125.539 "Dangerous building" defined.

Sec. 139. As used in sections 138 to 142, "dangerous building" means a building or structure that has 1 or more of the following defects or is in 1 or more of the following conditions:

(a) A door, aisle, passageway, stairway, or other means of exit does not conform to the approved fire code of the city, village, or township in which the building or structure is located.

(b) A portion of the building or structure is damaged by fire, wind, flood, deterioration, neglect, abandonment, vandalism, or other cause so that the structural strength or stability of the building or structure is appreciably less than it was before the damage and does not meet the minimum requirements of this act or a building code of the city, village, or township in which the building or structure is located for a new building or structure, purpose, or location.

(c) A part of the building or structure is likely to fall, become detached or dislodged, or collapse and injure persons or damage property.

(d) A portion of the building or structure has settled to an extent that walls or other structural portions of the building or structure have materially less resistance to wind than is required in the case of new construction by this act or a building code of the city, village, or township in which the building or structure is located.

(e) The building or structure, or a part of the building or structure, because of dilapidation, deterioration, decay, faulty construction, the removal or movement of some portion of the ground necessary for the support, or for other reason, is likely to partially or completely collapse, or some portion of the foundation or underpinning of the building or structure is likely to fall or give way.

(f) The building, structure, or a part of the building or structure is manifestly unsafe for the purpose for which it is used.

(g) The building or structure is damaged by fire, wind, or flood, is dilapidated or deteriorated and becomes an attractive nuisance to children who might play in the building or structure to their danger, becomes a harbor for vagrants, criminals, or immoral persons, or enables persons to resort to the building or structure for committing a nuisance or an unlawful or immoral act.

(h) A building or structure used or intended to be used for dwelling purposes, including the adjoining grounds, because of dilapidation, decay, damage, faulty construction or arrangement, or for other reason, is unsanitary or unfit for human habitation, is in a condition that the health officer determines is likely to cause sickness or disease, or is likely to injure the health, safety, or general welfare of people living in the dwelling.

(i) A building or structure is vacant, dilapidated, and open at door or window, leaving the interior of the building exposed to the elements or accessible to entrance by trespassers.

(j) A building or structure remains unoccupied for a period of 180 consecutive days or longer, and is not listed as being available for sale, lease, or rent with a real estate broker licensed under article 25 of the occupational code, 1980 PA 299, MCL 339.2401 to 339.2518. For purposes of this subdivision, "building or structure" includes, but is not limited to, a commercial building or structure. This subdivision does not apply to either of the following:

(*i*) A building or structure if the owner or agent does both of the following:

(A) Notifies a local law enforcement agency in whose jurisdiction the building or structure is located that the building or structure will remain unoccupied for a period of 180 consecutive days. The notice shall be given to the local law enforcement agency by the owner or agent not more than 30 days after the building or structure becomes unoccupied.

(B) Maintains the exterior of the building or structure and adjoining grounds in accordance with this act or a building code of the city, village, or township in which the building or structure is located.

(*ii*) A secondary dwelling of the owner that is regularly unoccupied for a period of 180 days or longer each year, if the owner notifies a local law enforcement agency in whose jurisdiction the dwelling is located that the dwelling will remain unoccupied for a period of 180 consecutive days or more each year. An owner who has given the notice prescribed by this subparagraph shall notify the law enforcement agency not more than 30 days after the dwelling no longer qualifies for this exception. As used in this subparagraph, "secondary dwelling" means a dwelling, including, but not limited to, a vacation home, hunting cabin, or summer home, that is occupied by the owner or a member of the owner's family during part of a year.

History: Add. 1969, Act 61, Eff. Sept. 1, 1969;—Am. 1992, Act 113, Eff. Mar. 31, 1993;—Am. 1992, Act 144, Eff. Mar. 31, 1993;—Am. 2003, Act 55, Imd. Eff. July 14, 2003.

125.540 Notice of dangerous building; contents; hearing officer; service.

Sec. 140. (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this act, if a building or structure is found to be a dangerous building, the enforcing agency shall issue a notice that the building or structure is a dangerous building.

(2) The notice shall be served on the owner, agent, or lessee that is registered with the enforcing agency under section 125. If an owner, agent, or lessee is not registered under section 125, the notice shall be served on each owner of or party in interest in the building or structure in whose name the property appears on the last local tax assessment records.

(3) The notice shall specify the time and place of a hearing on whether the building or structure is a dangerous building. The person to whom the notice is directed shall have the opportunity to show cause at the hearing why the hearing officer should not order the building or structure to be demolished, otherwise made safe, or properly maintained.

(4) The hearing officer shall be appointed by the mayor, village president, or township supervisor to serve at his or her pleasure. The hearing officer shall be a person who has expertise in housing matters including, but not limited to, an engineer, architect, building contractor, building inspector, or member of a community housing organization. An employee of the enforcing agency shall not be appointed as hearing officer. The enforcing agency shall file a copy of the notice that the building or structure is a dangerous building with the hearing officer.

(5) The notice shall be in writing and shall be served upon the person to whom the notice is directed either personally or by certified mail, return receipt requested, addressed to the owner or party in interest at the address shown on the tax records. If a notice is served on a person by certified mail, a copy of the notice shall also be posted upon a conspicuous part of the building or structure. The notice shall be served upon the owner or party in interest at least 10 days before the date of the hearing included in the notice.

History: Add. 1969, Act 61, Eff. Sept. 1, 1969;—Am. 1992, Act 144, Eff. Mar. 31, 1993.

125.541 Hearing; testimony; determination to close proceedings or order building or structure demolished, made safe, or properly maintained; failure to appear or noncompliance with order; hearing; enforcement; reimbursement and notice of cost; lien; remedies.

Sec. 141. (1) At a hearing prescribed by section 140, the hearing officer shall take testimony of the enforcing agency, the owner of the property, and any interested party. Not more than 5 days after completion of the hearing, the hearing officer shall render a decision either closing the proceedings or ordering the building or structure demolished, otherwise made safe, or properly maintained.

(2) If the hearing officer determines that the building or structure should be demolished, otherwise made safe, or properly maintained, the hearing officer shall enter an order that specifies what action the owner, agent, or lessee shall take and sets a date by which the owner, agent, or lessee shall comply with the order. If the building is a dangerous building under section 139(j), the order may require the owner or agent to maintain the exterior of the building and adjoining grounds owned by the owner of the building including, but not limited to, the maintenance of lawns, trees, and shrubs.

(3) If the owner, agent, or lessee fails to appear or neglects or refuses to comply with the order issued under subsection (2), the hearing officer shall file a report of the findings and a copy of the order with the legislative body of the city, village, or township not more than 5 days after the date for compliance set in the

order and request that necessary action be taken to enforce the order. If the legislative body of the city, village, or township has established a board of appeals under section 141c, the hearing officer shall file the report of the findings and a copy of the order with the board of appeals and request that necessary action be taken to enforce the order. A copy of the findings and order of the hearing officer shall be served on the owner, agent, or lessee in the manner prescribed in section 140.

(4) The legislative body or the board of appeals of the city, village, or township, as applicable, shall set a date not less than 30 days after the hearing prescribed in section 140 for a hearing on the findings and order of the hearing officer. The legislative body or the board of appeals shall give notice to the owner, agent, or lessee in the manner prescribed in section 140 of the time and place of the hearing. At the hearing, the owner, agent, or lessee shall be given the opportunity to show cause why the order should not be enforced. The legislative body or the board of appeals of the city, village, or township shall either approve, disapprove, or modify the order. If the legislative body or board of appeals approves or modifies the order, the legislative body shall take all necessary action to enforce the order. If the order is approved or modified, the owner, agent, or lessee shall comply with the order within 60 days after the date of the hearing under this subsection. For an order of demolition, if the legislative body or the board of appeals of the city, village, or township determines that the building or structure has been substantially destroyed by fire, wind, flood, deterioration, neglect, abandonment, vandalism, or other cause, and the cost of repair of the building or structure will be greater than the state equalized value of the building or structure, the owner, agent, or lessee shall comply with the order of demolition within 21 days after the date of the hearing under this subsection. If the estimated cost of repair exceeds the state equalized value of the building or structure to be repaired, a rebuttable presumption that the building or structure requires immediate demolition exists.

(5) The cost of demolition includes, but is not limited to, fees paid to hearing officers, costs of title searches or commitments used to determine the parties in interest, recording fees for notices and liens filed with the county register of deeds, demolition and dumping charges, court reporter attendance fees, and costs of the collection of the charges authorized under this act. The cost of the demolition, of making the building safe, or of maintaining the exterior of the building or structure or grounds adjoining the building or structure incurred by the city, village, or township to bring the property into conformance with this act shall be reimbursed to the city, village, or township by the owner or party in interest in whose name the property appears.

(6) The owner or party in interest in whose name the property appears upon the last local tax assessment records shall be notified by the assessor of the amount of the cost of the demolition, of making the building safe, or of maintaining the exterior of the building or structure or grounds adjoining the building or structure by first class mail at the address shown on the records. If the owner or party in interest fails to pay the cost within 30 days after mailing by the assessor of the notice of the amount of the cost, the city, village, or township shall have a lien for the cost incurred by the city, village, or township to bring the property into conformance with this act. The lien shall not take effect until notice of the lien has been filed or recorded as provided by law. A lien provided for in this subsection does not have priority over previously filed or recorded liens and encumbrances. The lien for the cost shall be collected and treated in the same manner as provided for property tax liens under the general property tax act, 1893 PA 206, MCL 211.1 to 211.157.

(7) In addition to other remedies under this act, the city, village, or township may bring an action against the owner of the building or structure for the full cost of the demolition, of making the building safe, or of maintaining the exterior of the building or structure or grounds adjoining the building or structure. A city, village, or township shall have a lien on the property for the amount of a judgment obtained under this subsection. The lien provided for in this subsection shall not take effect until notice of the lien is filed or recorded as provided by law. The lien does not have priority over prior filed or recorded liens and encumbrances.

History: Add. 1969, Act 61, Eff. Sept. 1, 1969;—Am. 1992, Act 113, Eff. Mar. 31, 1993;—Am. 1992, Act 144, Eff. Mar. 31, 1993;—Am. 2003, Act 55, Imd. Eff. July 14, 2003.

125.541a Enforcement of judgment against other assets; lien; effectiveness; priority.

Sec. 141a. (1) A judgment in an action brought pursuant to section 141(7) may be enforced against assets of the owner other than the building or structure.

(2) A city, village, or township shall have a lien for the amount of a judgment obtained pursuant to section 141(7) against the owner's interest in all real property located in this state that is owned in whole or in part by the owner of the building or structure against whom the judgment is obtained. A lien provided for in this section does not take effect until notice of the lien is filed or recorded as provided by law, and the lien does not have priority over prior filed or recorded liens and encumbrances.

History: Add. 1992, Act 109, Eff. Mar. 31, 1993.

125.541b Noncompliance with order as misdemeanor; penalties; designation of blight violation by municipality.

Sec. 141b. (1) Except as otherwise provided under subsection (2), a person who fails or refuses to comply with an order approved or modified by the legislative body or board of appeals under section 141 within the time prescribed by that section is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 120 days or a fine of not more than $1,000.00, or both.

(2) If a legislative body of a municipality formed under the home rule city act, 1909 PA 279, MCL 117.1 to 117.38, has enacted an ordinance that is substantially the same as sections 138 to 142, the municipality may designate the violation of its ordinance as a blight violation in accordance with section 4q of the home rule city act, 1909 PA 279, MCL 117.4q.

History: Add. 1992, Act 144, Eff. Mar. 31, 1993;—Am. 2008, Act 50, Imd. Eff. Mar. 28, 2008.

125.541c Board of appeals; establishment; appointment and terms of members; vacancy; election of officers; quorum; compensation; expenses; meetings; writings.

Sec. 141c. (1) The legislative body of a city, village, or township may establish a board of appeals to hear all of the cases and carry out all of the duties of the legislative body described in section 141(3) and (4).

(2) A board of appeals shall consist of the following members, appointed by the legislative body of the city, village, or township:

(a) A building contractor.

(b) An architect or professional engineer who is licensed under article 20 of the occupational code, 1980 PA 299, MCL 339.2001 to 339.2014.

(c) Two members of the general public.

(d) An individual registered as a building official, plan reviewer, or inspector under article 10 of the skilled trades regulation act, MCL 339.6001 to 339.6023. The individual may be an employee of the enforcing agency.

(3) Board of appeals members shall be appointed for 3 years, except that of the members first appointed, 2 members shall serve for 1 year, 2 members shall serve for 2 years, and 1 member shall serve for 3 years. A vacancy created other than by expiration of a term shall be filled for the balance of the unexpired term in the same manner as the original appointment. A member may be reappointed for additional terms.

(4) A board of appeals annually shall elect a chairperson, vice-chairperson, and other officers that the board considers necessary.

(5) A majority of the members of the board of appeals members who are appointed and serving constitute a quorum. Final action of a board of appeals shall be only by affirmative vote of a majority of the board members who are appointed and serving.

(6) The legislative body of the city, village, or township shall establish the amount of any per diem compensation provided to the members of its board of appeals. The expenses of a member of the board of appeals incurred in the performance of his or her official duties may be reimbursed as provided by law for employees of the legislative body of the city, village, or township.

(7) A meeting of a board of appeals shall comply with the open meetings act, 1976 PA 267, MCL 15.261 to 15.275. Public notice of the time, date, and place of a meeting of a board of appeals shall be given in the manner required under that act.

(8) A writing prepared, owned, used, in the possession of, or retained by a board of appeals in the performance of an official function is subject to the freedom of information act, 1976 PA 442, MCL 15.231 to 15.246.

History: Add. 1992, Act 144, Eff. Mar. 31, 1993;—Am. 2016, Act 408, Eff. Apr. 4, 2017.

125.542 Appeal to circuit court.

Sec. 142. An owner aggrieved by a final decision or order of the legislative body or the board of appeals under section 141 may appeal the decision or order to the circuit court by filing a petition for an order of superintending control within 20 days from the date of the decision.

History: Add. 1969, Act 61, Eff. Sept. 1, 1969;—Am. 1992, Act 144, Eff. Mar. 31, 1993;—Am. 2003, Act 55, Imd. Eff. July 14, 2003.

125.543 Adoption of housing law not required.

Sec. 143. Nothing herein contained shall require any city, village or township to adopt Act No. 167 of the Public Acts of 1917, as amended, being the housing law of Michigan.

History: Add. 1969, Act 61, Eff. Sept. 1, 1969.