The contribution rate reduction described in this section applies to employers who have been liable for the payment of contributions in accordance with this act for more than 4 consecutive years, if the balance of money in the unemployment compensation fund established under section 26, excluding money borrowed from the federal unemployment trust fund, is equal to or greater than 1.2% of the aggregate amount of all contributing employers' payrolls for the 12-month period ending on the computation date. If the employer's contribution rate is reduced by a 1/10 of 1% deduction in accordance with this subdivision, the employer's contributions shall be credited to each of the components of the contribution rate on a pro rata basis. As used in this subdivision:

(*i*) "Federal unemployment trust fund" means the fund created under section 904 of title IX of the social security act, 42 U.S.C. 1104.

(*ii*) "Payroll" means that term as defined in section 18(f).

(b) An employer previously liable for contributions under this act which on or after January 1, 1978 filed a petition for arrangement under the bankruptcy act of July 1, 1898, chapter 541, 30 Stat. 544, or on or after October 1, 1979 filed a petition for reorganization under title 11 of the United States Code, 11 U.S.C. 101 to 1330, pursuant to which a plan of arrangement or reorganization for rehabilitation purposes has been confirmed by order of the United States bankruptcy court, shall be considered as a reorganized employer and shall have a reserve fund balance of zero as of the first calendar year immediately following court confirmation of the plan of arrangement or reorganization, but not earlier than the calendar year beginning January 1, 1983, if the employer meets each of the following requirements:

(1) An employer whose plan of arrangement or reorganization has been confirmed as of January 1, 1983 shall, within 60 days after January 1, 1983, notify the commission of its intention to elect the status of a reorganized employer. An employer that has not had a plan of arrangement or reorganization confirmed as of January 1, 1983 shall, within 60 days after the entry by the bankruptcy court of the order of confirmation of the plan of arrangement or reorganization, notify the commission of its intention to elect the status of a reorganized employer. An employer shall not make an election under this subdivision after December 31, 1985.

(2) The employer has paid to the commission all contributions previously owed by the employer pursuant to this act for all calendar years prior to the calendar year as to which the employer elects to begin its status as a reorganized employer.

(3) More than 50% of the employer's total payroll is paid for services rendered in this state during the employer's fiscal year immediately preceding the date the employer notifies the fund administrator of its intention to elect the status of a reorganized employer.

(4) The employer, within 180 days after notifying the commission of its intention to elect the status of a reorganized employer, makes a cash payment to the commission, for the unemployment compensation fund, equal to: .20 times the first $2,000,000.00 of the employer's negative balance, .35 times the amount of the employer's negative balance above $2,000,000.00 and up to $5,000,000.00, and .50 times the amount of the negative balance above $5,000,000.00. The total amount determined by the commission shall be based on the employer's negative balance existing as of the end of the calendar month immediately preceding the calendar year in which the employer will begin its status as a reorganized employer. If the employer fails to pay the amount determined, within 180 days of electing status as a reorganized employer, the commission shall reinstate the employer's negative balance previously reduced and redetermine the employer's rate on the basis of the reinstated negative balance. The redetermined rate shall then be used to redetermine the employer's quarterly contributions for that calendar year. The redetermined

contributions shall be subject to the interest provisions of section 15 as of the date the redetermined quarterly contributions were originally due.

(5) Except as provided in subdivision (6), the employer contribution rates for a reorganized employer beginning with the first calendar year of the employer's status as a reorganized employer shall be as follows:

Year of Contribution Liability	Contribution Rate
1	2.7% of total taxable wages paid
2	2.7%
3	2.7%
4 and over	(chargeable benefits component based upon 3-year experience) plus (account building component based upon 3-year experience) plus (nonchargeable benefits component)

(6) To provide against the high risk of net loss to the fund in such cases, any reorganized employer that employs in "employment", not necessarily simultaneously but in any 1 week 25 or more individuals in the performance of 1 or more contracts or subcontracts for construction in the state of roads, bridges, highways, sewers, water mains, utilities, public buildings, factories, housing developments, or similar major construction projects, shall be liable beginning the first calendar year of the employer's status as a reorganized employer for contribution rates as follows:

Year of Contribution Liability	Contribution Rate
1	average construction contractor rate as determined by the commission
2	average construction contractor rate as determined by the commission
3	1/3 (chargeable benefits component) + 2/3 average construction contractor rate as determined by the commission
4	2/3 (chargeable benefits component) + 1/3 average construction contractor rate as determined by the commission
5 and over	(chargeable benefits component) + (account building component) + (nonchargeable benefits component)

(c) Upon application by an employer to the commission for designation as a distressed employer, the commission, within 60 days after receipt of the application, shall make a determination whether the employer meets the conditions set forth in this subsection. Upon finding that the conditions are met, the commission shall notify the legislature of the

determination and request legislative acquiescence in the determination. If the legislature approves the determination by concurrent resolution, the employer shall be considered to be a "distressed employer" as of January 1 of the year in which the determination is made. The commission shall notify the employer of that determination and notify the employer of its contribution rate as a distressed employer and the contribution rate that would apply if the employer was not a distressed employer. The distressed employer shall determine its tax contribution using the 2 rates furnished by the commission and shall pay its tax contribution based on the lower of the 2 rates. If the determination of distressed employer status is made during the calendar year, the employer shall be entitled to a credit on future quarterly installments for any excess contributions paid during that initial calendar year. The employer shall notify the commission of the difference between the amount paid and the amount that would have been paid if the employer were not determined to be a distressed employer and the difference will be owed to the unemployment compensation fund, payable in accordance with this subsection. Cumulative totals of the difference must be reported to the commission with each return required to be filed. The commission may periodically determine continued eligibility of an employer under this subsection. When the commission makes a determination that an employer no longer qualifies as a distressed employer, the commission shall notify the employer of that determination. After notice by the commission that the employer no longer qualifies as a distressed employer, the employer will be liable for contributions, beginning with the first quarter occurring after receipt of notification of disqualification, on the basis of the rate that would apply if the employer was not a distressed employer. The contribution rate for a distressed employer shall be calculated under the law in effect for the 1982 calendar year except that the rate determined shall be reduced by the applicable solvency tax rate assessed against the employer under section 19a. The taxable wage limit of a distressed employer for the 1983, 1984, and 1985 calendar years shall be the maximum amount of remuneration paid within a calendar year by a distressed employer subject to the federal unemployment tax act, 26 U.S.C. 3301 to 3311, to an individual with respect to employment as defined in that act which is subject to tax under that act during that year. Commencing with the fourth quarter of 1986, the distressed employer will pay in 10 equal annual installments the amount of the unpaid contributions owed to the unemployment compensation fund due to the application of this subsection, without interest. Each installment shall be made with the fourth quarterly return for the respective year. As used in this subsection, "distressed employer" means an employer whose continued presence in this state is considered essential to the state's economic well-being and who meets the following criteria:

(1) The employer's average annual Michigan payroll in the 5 previous years exceeded $500,000,000.00.

(2) The employer's average quarterly number of employees in Michigan in the 5 previous years exceeded 25,000.

(3) The employer's business income as defined in section 3 of the single business tax act, 1975 PA 228, MCL 208.3, has resulted in an aggregate loss of $1,000,000,000.00 or more during the 5-year period ending in the second year prior to the year for which the application is being made.

(4) The employer has received from this state loans totaling $50,000,000.00 or more or loan guarantees from the federal government in excess of $500,000,000.00, either of which are still outstanding.

(5) Failure to give an employer designation as a distressed employer would adversely impair the employer's ability to repay the outstanding loans owed to this state or that are guaranteed by the federal government.

(d) An employer may at any time make payments to that employer's experience account in the fund in excess of the requirements of this section, but these payments, when accepted by the commission, shall be irrevocable. A payment made by an employer within 30 days after mailing to the employer by the commission of a notice of the adjusted contribution rate of the employer shall be credited to the employer's account as of the computation date for which the adjusted contribution rate was computed, and the employer's contribution rate shall be further adjusted accordingly. However, a payment made more than 120 days after the beginning of a calendar year shall not affect the employer's contribution rate for that year.

421.20 Charging benefits against employer's account; benefits improperly paid; basis; separate determination of amount and duration of benefits; disqualifying act or discharge; order of charges; separating employee; limitation on charges for regular benefits; benefits based on multiemployer credit weeks; training benefits and extended benefits; notice of charges.

Sec. 20. (a) Benefits paid shall be charged against the employer's account as of the quarter in which the payments are made. If the unemployment agency determines that any benefits charged against an employer's account were improperly paid, an amount equal to the charge based on those benefits shall be credited to the employer's account and a corresponding charge shall be made to the nonchargeable benefits account as of the current period or, in the discretion of the unemployment agency as of the date of the charge. Benefits paid to an individual as a result of an employer's failure to provide the unemployment agency with separation, employment, and wage data as required by section 32 shall be considered as benefits properly paid to the extent that the benefits are chargeable to the noncomplying employer.

(b) For benefit years established before the conversion date prescribed in section 75, benefits paid to an individual shall be based upon the credit weeks earned during the individual's base period and shall be charged against the experience accounts of the contributing employers or charged to the accounts of the reimbursing employers from whom the individual earned credit weeks. If the individual earned credit weeks from more than 1 employer, a separate determination shall be made of the amount and duration of benefits based upon the total credit weeks and wages earned with each employer. Benefits paid in accordance with the determinations shall be charged against the experience account of a contributing employer or charged to the account of a reimbursing employer beginning with the most recent employer first and thereafter as necessary against other base period employers in inverse order to that in which the claimant earned his or her last credit week with those employers. If there is any disqualifying act or discharge under section 29(1) with an employer, benefits based upon credit weeks earned from that employer before the disqualifying act or discharge shall be charged only after the exhaustion of charges as provided above. Benefits based upon those credit weeks shall be charged first against the experience account of the contributing employer involved or to the account of the reimbursing employer involved in the most recent disqualifying act or discharge and thereafter as necessary in similar inverse order against other base period employers involved in disqualifying acts or discharges. The order of charges determined as of the beginning date of a benefit year shall remain fixed during the benefit year. For benefit years established after the conversion date prescribed in section 75, the claimant's full weekly benefit rate shall be charged to the account or experience account of the

claimant's most recent separating employer for each of the first 2 weeks of benefits payable to the claimant in the benefit year in accordance with the monetary determination issued pursuant to section 32. However, if the total sum of wages paid by an employer totals $200.00 or less, those wages shall be used for purposes of benefit payment, but any benefit charges attributable to those wages shall be charged to the nonchargeable benefits account. Thereafter, remaining weeks of benefits payable in the benefit year shall be paid in accordance with the monetary determination and shall be charged proportionally to all base period employers, with the charge to each base period employer being made on the basis of the ratio that total wages paid by the employer in the base period bears to total wages paid by all employers in the base period. However, if the claimant did not perform services for the most recent separating employer or employing entity and receive earnings for performing the services of at least the amount a claimant must earn, in the manner prescribed in section 29(3), to requalify for benefits following a disqualification under section 29(1)(a), (b), (i), or (k) during the claimant's most recent period of employment with the employer or employing entity, then all weeks of benefits payable in the benefit year shall be charged proportionally to all base period employers, with the charge to each base period employer being made on the basis of the ratio that total wages paid by the employer in the base period bears to total wages paid by all employers in the base period. If the claimant performed services for the most recent separating employing entity and received earnings for performing the services of at least the amount a claimant must earn, in the manner prescribed in section 29(3), to requalify for benefits following a disqualification under section 29(1)(a), (b), (i), or (k) during the claimant's most recent period of employment for the employing entity but the separating employing entity was not a liable employer, the first 2 weeks of benefits payable to the claimant shall be charged proportionally to all base period employers, with the charge to each base period employer being made on the basis of the ratio that total wages paid by the employer in the base period bears to total wages paid by all employers in the base period. The "separating employer" is the employer that caused the individual to be unemployed as defined in section 48.

(c) For benefit years established before the conversion date prescribed in section 75, and except as otherwise provided in section 11(d) or (g) or section 46a, the charges for regular benefits to any reimbursing employer or to any contributing employer's experience account shall not exceed the weekly benefit rate multiplied by 3/4 the number of credit weeks earned by the individual during his or her base period from that employer. If the resultant product is not an even multiple of 1/2 the weekly benefit rate, the amount shall be raised to an amount equal to the next higher multiple of 1/2 the weekly benefit rate, and in the case of an individual who was employed by only 1 employer in his or her base period and who earned 34 credit weeks with that employer, the product shall be raised to the next higher multiple of the weekly benefit rate.

(d) For benefit years beginning after the conversion date prescribed in section 75, and except as otherwise provided in section 11(d) or (g) or section 46, the charges for regular benefits to any reimbursing employer's account or to any contributing employer's experience account shall not exceed either the amount derived by multiplying by 2 the weekly benefit rate chargeable to the employer in accordance with subsection (b) if the employer is the separating employer and is chargeable for the first 2 weeks of benefits, or the amount derived from the percentage of the weekly benefit rate chargeable to the employer in accordance with subsection (b), multiplied by the number of weeks of benefits chargeable to base period employers based on base period wages, to which the individual is entitled as provided in section 27(d), if the employer is a base period employer, or both of these amounts if the employer was both the chargeable separating employer and a base period employer.

(e) For benefit years beginning before the conversion date prescribed in section 75:

(1) When an individual has multiemployer credit weeks in his or her base period, and when it becomes necessary to use those credit weeks as a basis for benefit payments, a single determination shall be made of the individual's weekly benefit rate and maximum amount of benefits based on the individual's multiemployer credit weeks and the wages earned in those credit weeks. Each employer involved in the individual's multiemployer credit weeks shall be an interested party to the determination. The proviso in section 29(2) shall not be applicable to multiemployer credit weeks, nor shall the reduction provision of section 29(4) apply to benefit entitlement based upon those credit weeks.

(2) The charge for benefits based on multiemployer credit weeks shall be allocated to each employer involved on the basis of the ratio that the total wages earned during the total multiemployer credit weeks counted under section 50(b) with the employer bears to the total amount of wages earned during the total multiemployer credit weeks counted under section 50(b) with all such employers, computed to the nearest cent. However, if an adjusted weekly benefit rate is determined in accordance with section 27(f), the charge to the employer who has contributed to the financing of the retirement plan shall be reduced by the same amount by which the weekly benefit rate was adjusted under section 27(f). Benefits for a week of unemployment allocated under this subsection to a contributing employer shall be charged to the nonchargeable benefits account if the claimant during that week earns remuneration with that employer that equals or exceeds the amount of benefits allocated to that employer.

(3) Benefits paid in accordance with the determination based on multiemployer credit weeks shall be allocated to each employer involved and charged as of the quarter in which the payments are made. Notice of charges made under this subsection shall be given to each employer by means of a current listing of charges, at least weekly, or of a quarterly statement of charges. The listing or statement shall specify the weeks for which benefits were paid based on multiemployer credit weeks and the amount of benefits paid chargeable to that employer for each week. The notice shall be considered to satisfy the requirements of sections 21(a) and 32(d) that notification be given each employer of benefits charged against that employer's account by means of a copy or listing of the benefit check, and all protest and appeal rights applicable to benefit check copies or listings shall also be applicable to the notice of charges. If an employer receives both a current listing of charges and a quarterly statement of charges under this subsection, all protest and appeal rights shall only be applicable to the first notice given.

(f) For benefit years beginning after the conversion date prescribed in section 75, if benefits for a week of unemployment are charged to 2 or more base period employers, the share of the benefits allocated and charged under this section to a contributing employer shall be charged to the nonchargeable benefits account if the claimant during that week earns remuneration with that employer that equals or exceeds the amount of benefits charged to that employer.

(g) For benefit years beginning before the conversion date prescribed in section 75:

(1) Training benefits as provided in section 27(g), and extended benefits as provided in section 64, shall be allocated to each reimbursing employer involved in the individual's base period of the claim to which the benefits are related, on the basis of the ratio that the total wages earned during the total credit weeks counted under section 50(b) with a reimbursing employer bears to the total amount of wages earned during the total credit weeks counted under section 50(b) with all employers.

(2) Training benefits and extended benefits, to the extent that they are not reimbursable by the federal government and have been allocated to a reimbursing employer, shall be

charged to that reimbursing employer. A contributing employer's experience account shall not be charged with training benefits. Training benefits based on service with a contributing employer, to the extent that they are not reimbursable by the federal government, shall be charged to the nonchargeable benefits account. Extended benefits paid and based on service with a contributing employer, to the extent that they are not reimbursable by the federal government, shall be charged to that employer's experience account.

(3) If the training benefits or extended benefits are chargeable only to a single reimbursing employer, the benefits shall be charged in accordance with subsection (a). If the training benefits or extended benefits are chargeable to more than 1 reimbursing employer, or to 1 or more reimbursing employers and the nonchargeable benefits account, the benefits shall be charged as of the quarter in which the payments are made.

(4) Notice of charges made under this subsection shall be given to each employer by means of a current listing of charges, at least weekly, and subsequently by a quarterly summary statement of charges. The listing shall specify the name and social security number of each claimant paid benefits during the week, the weeks for which the benefits were paid, and the amount of benefits chargeable to that employer paid for each week. The quarterly statement of charges shall list each claimant by name and social security number and shall show total benefit payments chargeable to that employer and made to each claimant during the calendar quarter. The listing shall be considered to satisfy the requirements of sections 21(a) and 32(d) that notification be given each employer of benefits charged against that employer's account by means of a listing of the benefit check. All protest and appeal rights applicable to benefit check listings shall also be applicable to the notice of charges. If an employer receives both a current listing of charges and a quarterly statement of charges under this subsection, all protest and appeal rights shall only be applicable to the first notice given.

(h) For benefit years beginning after the conversion date prescribed in section 75:

(1) Training benefits as provided in section 27(g), and extended benefits as provided in section 64, shall be charged to each reimbursing employer in the base period of the claim to which the benefits are related, on the basis of the ratio that the total wages paid by a reimbursing employer during the base period bears to the total wages paid by all reimbursing employers in the base period.

(2) Training benefits, and extended benefits to the extent they are not reimbursable by the federal government and have been allocated to a reimbursing employer, shall be charged to that reimbursing employer. A contributing employer's experience account shall not be charged with training benefits. Training benefits based on service with a contributing employer, to the extent they are not reimbursable by the federal government, shall be charged to the nonchargeable benefits account. Extended benefits paid and based on service with a contributing employer, to the extent they are not reimbursable by the federal government, shall be charged to that employer's experience account.

(3) If the training benefits or extended benefits are chargeable only to a single reimbursing employer, the benefits shall be charged in accordance with subsection (a). If the training benefits or extended benefits are chargeable to more than 1 reimbursing employer, or to 1 or more reimbursing employers and the nonchargeable benefits account, the benefits shall be charged as of the quarter in which the payments are made.

(4) Notice of charges made under this subsection shall be given to each employer by means of a current listing of charges, at least weekly, and subsequently by a quarterly summary statement of charges. The listing shall specify the name and social security number of each claimant paid benefits in the week, the weeks for which the benefits were

paid, and the amount of benefits chargeable to that employer paid for each week. The quarterly summary statement of charges shall list each claimant by name and social security number and shall show total benefit payments chargeable to that employer and made to each claimant during the calendar quarter. The listing shall be considered to satisfy the requirements of sections 21(a) and 32(d) that notification be given to each employer of benefits charged against that employer's account by means of a listing of the benefit check. All protest and appeal rights applicable to benefit check listings shall also be applicable to the notice of charges. If an employer receives both a current listing of charges and a quarterly summary statement of charges under this subsection, all protest and appeal rights shall only be applicable to the first notice given.

(i) If a benefit year is established after the conversion date prescribed in section 75, the portion of benefits paid in that benefit year that are based on wages used to establish the immediately preceding benefit year that began before the conversion date shall not be charged to the employer or employers who paid those wages but shall be charged instead to the nonchargeable benefits account.

421.27 Payment of benefits.

Sec. 27. (a)(1) When a determination, redetermination, or decision is made that benefits are due an unemployed individual, the benefits shall become payable from the fund and continue to be payable to the unemployed individual, subject to the limitations imposed by the individual's monetary entitlement, if the individual continues to be unemployed and to file claims for benefits, until the determination, redetermination, or decision is reversed, a determination, redetermination, or decision on a new issue holding the individual disqualified or ineligible is made, or, for benefit years beginning before the conversion date prescribed in section 75, a new separation issue arises resulting from subsequent work.

(2) Benefits shall be paid in person or by mail through employment offices in accordance with rules promulgated by the commission.

(b)(1) Subject to subsection (f), the weekly benefit rate for an individual, with respect to benefit years beginning before the conversion date prescribed in section 75, shall be 67% of the individual's average after tax weekly wage, except that the individual's maximum weekly benefit rate shall not exceed $300.00. However, with respect to benefit years beginning after the conversion date as prescribed in section 75, the individual's weekly benefit rate shall be 4.1% of the individual's wages paid in the calendar quarter of the base period in which the individual was paid the highest total wages, plus $6.00 for each dependent as defined in subdivision (3), up to a maximum of 5 dependents, claimed by the individual at the time the individual files a new claim for benefits, except that the individual's maximum weekly benefit rate shall not exceed $300.00 before the effective date of the amendatory act that added section 13*l* and $362.00 for claims filed on and after the effective date of the amendatory act that added section 13*l*. The weekly benefit rate for an individual claiming benefits on and after the effective date of the amendatory act that added section 13*l* shall be recalculated subject to the $362.00 maximum weekly benefit rate. The unemployment agency shall establish the procedures necessary to verify the number of dependents claimed. If a person fraudulently claims a dependent, that person is subject to the penalties set forth in sections 54 and 54c. With respect to benefit years beginning on or after October 2, 1983, the weekly benefit rate shall be adjusted to the next lower multiple of $1.00.

(2) For benefit years beginning before the conversion date prescribed in section 75, the state average weekly wage for a calendar year shall be computed on the basis of the 12 months ending the June 30 immediately preceding that calendar year. The commission shall prepare a table of weekly benefit rates based on an "average after tax weekly wage"

calculated by subtracting, from an individual's average weekly wage as determined in accordance with section 51, a reasonable approximation of the weekly amount required to be withheld by the employer from the remuneration of the individual based on dependents and exemptions for income taxes under chapter 24 of subtitle C of the internal revenue code of 1986, 26 U.S.C. 3401 to 3406, and under section 351 of the income tax act of 1967, 1967 PA 281, MCL 206.351, and for old age and survivor's disability insurance taxes under the federal insurance contributions act, chapter 21 of subtitle C of the internal revenue code of 1986, 26 U.S.C. 3128. For purposes of applying the table to an individual's claim, a dependent shall be as defined in subdivision (3). The table applicable to an individual's claim shall be the table reflecting the number of dependents claimed by the individual under subdivision (3). The commission shall adjust the tables based on changes in withholding schedules published by the United States department of treasury, internal revenue service, and by the department of treasury. The number of dependents allowed shall be determined with respect to each week of unemployment for which an individual is claiming benefits.

(3) For benefit years beginning before the conversion date prescribed in section 75, a dependent means any of the following persons who is receiving and for at least 90 consecutive days immediately preceding the week for which benefits are claimed, or, in the case of a dependent husband, wife, or child, for the duration of the marital or parental relationship, if the relationship has existed less than 90 days, has received more than half the cost of his or her support from the individual claiming benefits:

(a) A child, including stepchild, adopted child, or grandchild of the individual who is under 18 years of age, or 18 years of age or over if, because of physical or mental infirmity, the child is unable to engage in a gainful occupation, or is a full-time student as defined by the particular educational institution, at a high school, vocational school, community or junior college, or college or university and has not attained the age of 22.

(b) The husband or wife of the individual.

(c) The legal father or mother of the individual if that parent is either more than 65 years of age or is permanently disabled from engaging in a gainful occupation.

(d) A brother or sister of the individual if the brother or sister is orphaned or the living parents are dependent parents of an individual, and the brother or sister is under 18 years of age, or 18 years of age or over if, because of physical or mental infirmity, the brother or sister is unable to engage in a gainful occupation, or is a full-time student as defined by the particular educational institution, at a high school, vocational school, community or junior college, or college or university and is less than 22 years of age.

(4) For benefit years beginning after the conversion date prescribed in section 75, a dependent means any of the following persons who received for at least 90 consecutive days immediately preceding the first week of the benefit year or, in the case of a dependent husband, wife, or child, for the duration of the marital or parental relationship if the relationship existed less than 90 days before the beginning of the benefit year, has received more than 1/2 the cost of his or her support from the individual claiming the benefits:

(a) A child, including stepchild, adopted child, or grandchild of the individual who is under 18 years of age, or 18 years of age and over if, because of physical or mental infirmity, the child is unable to engage in a gainful occupation, or is a full-time student as defined by the particular educational institution, at a high school, vocational school, community or junior college, or college or university and has not attained the age of 22.

(b) The husband or wife of the individual.

(c) The legal father or mother of the individual if that parent is either more than 65 years of age or is permanently disabled from engaging in a gainful occupation.

(d) A brother or sister of the individual if the brother or sister is orphaned or the living parents are dependent parents of an individual, and the brother or sister is under 18 years of age, or 18 years of age and over if, because of physical or mental infirmity, the brother or sister is unable to engage in a gainful occupation, or is a full-time student as defined by the particular educational institution, at a high school, vocational school, community or junior college, or college or university and is less than 22 years of age.

(5) For benefit years beginning before the conversion date prescribed in section 75, dependency status of a dependent, child or otherwise, once established or fixed in favor of an individual continues during the individual's benefit year until terminated. Dependency status of a dependent terminates at the end of the week in which the dependent ceases to be an individual described in subdivision (3)(a), (b), (c), or (d) because of age, death, or divorce. For benefit years beginning after the conversion date prescribed in section 75, the number of dependents established for an individual at the beginning of the benefit year shall remain in effect during the entire benefit year.

(6) For benefit years beginning before the conversion date prescribed in section 75, failure on the part of an individual, due to misinformation or lack of information, to furnish all information material for determination of the number of the individual's dependents when the individual files a claim for benefits with respect to a week shall be considered good cause for the issuance of a redetermination as to the amount of benefits based on the number of the individual's dependents as of the beginning date of that week. Dependency status of a dependent, child or otherwise, once established or fixed in favor of a person is not transferable to or usable by another person with respect to the same week.

For benefit years beginning after the conversion date as prescribed in section 75, failure on the part of an individual, due to misinformation or lack of information, to furnish all information material for determination of the number of the individual's dependents shall be considered good cause for the issuance of a redetermination as to the amount of benefits based on the number of the individual's dependents as of the beginning of the benefit year.

(c) Subject to subsection (f), all of the following apply to eligible individuals:

(1) Each eligible individual shall be paid a weekly benefit rate with respect to the week for which the individual earns or receives no remuneration. Notwithstanding the definition of week in section 50, if within 2 consecutive weeks in which an individual was not unemployed within the meaning of section 48 there was a period of 7 or more consecutive days for which the individual did not earn or receive remuneration, that period shall be considered a week for benefit purposes under this act if a claim for benefits for that period is filed not later than 30 days after the end of the period.

(2) Each eligible individual shall have his or her weekly benefit rate reduced with respect to each week in which the individual earns or receives remuneration at the rate of 50 cents for each whole $1.00 of remuneration earned or received during that week.

(3) An individual who receives or earns partial remuneration may not receive a total of benefits and earnings that exceeds 1-1/2 times his or her weekly benefit amount. For each dollar of total benefits and earnings that exceeds 1-1/2 times the individual's weekly benefit amount, benefits shall be reduced by $1.00.

(4) If the reduction in a claimant's benefit rate for a week in accordance with subparagraph (2) or (3) results in a benefit rate greater than zero for that week, the claimant's balance of weeks of benefit payments will be reduced by 1 week.

(5) All remuneration for work performed during a shift that terminates on 1 day but that began on the preceding day shall be considered to have been earned by the eligible individual on the preceding day.

(d) For benefit years beginning before the conversion date prescribed in section 75, and subject to subsection (f) and this subsection, the amount of benefits to which an individual who is otherwise eligible is entitled during a benefit year from an employer with respect to employment during the base period is the amount obtained by multiplying the weekly benefit rate with respect to that employment by 3/4 of the number of credit weeks earned in the employment. For the purpose of this subsection and section 20(c), if the resultant product is not an even multiple of 1/2 the weekly benefit rate, the product shall be raised to an amount equal to the next higher multiple of 1/2 the weekly benefit rate, and, for an individual who was employed by only 1 employer in the individual's base period and earned 34 credit weeks with that employer, the product shall be raised to the next higher multiple of the weekly benefit rate. The maximum amount of benefits payable to an individual within a benefit year, with respect to employment by an employer, shall not exceed 26 times the weekly benefit rate with respect to that employment. The maximum amount of benefits payable to an individual within a benefit year shall not exceed the amount to which the individual would be entitled for 26 weeks of unemployment in which remuneration was not earned or received. The limitation of total benefits set forth in this subsection does not apply to claimants declared eligible for training benefits in accordance with subsection (g). For benefit years beginning after the conversion date prescribed in section 75, and subject to subsection (f) and this subsection, the maximum benefit amount payable to an individual in a benefit year for purposes of this section and section 20(c) is the number of weeks of benefits payable to an individual during the benefit year, multiplied by the individual's weekly benefit rate. The number of weeks of benefits payable to an individual shall be calculated by taking 43% of the individual's base period wages and dividing the result by the individual's weekly benefit rate. If the quotient is not a whole or half number, the result shall be rounded down to the nearest half number. However, not more than 26 weeks of benefits or less than 14 weeks of benefits shall be payable to an individual in a benefit year. The limitation of total benefits set forth in this subsection shall not apply to claimants declared eligible for training benefits in accordance with subsection (g).

(e) When a claimant dies or is judicially declared insane or mentally incompetent, unemployment compensation benefits accrued and payable to that person for weeks of unemployment before death, insanity, or incompetency, but not paid, shall become due and payable to the person who is the legal heir or guardian of the claimant or to any other person found by the commission to be equitably entitled to the benefits by reason of having incurred expense in behalf of the claimant for the claimant's burial or other necessary expenses.

(f)(1) For benefit years beginning before the conversion date prescribed in section 75, and notwithstanding any inconsistent provisions of this act, the weekly benefit rate of each individual who is receiving or will receive a "retirement benefit", as defined in subdivision (4), shall be adjusted as provided in subparagraphs (a), (b), and (c). However, an individual's extended benefit account and an individual's weekly extended benefit rate under section 64 shall be established without reduction under this subsection unless subdivision (5) is in effect. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, all other provisions of this act continue to apply in connection with the benefit claims of those retired persons.

(a) If and to the extent that unemployment benefits payable under this act would be chargeable to an employer who has contributed to the financing of a retirement plan

under which the claimant is receiving or will receive a retirement benefit yielding a pro rata weekly amount equal to or larger than the claimant's weekly benefit rate as otherwise established under this act, the claimant shall not receive unemployment benefits that would be chargeable to the employer under this act.

(b) If and to the extent that unemployment benefits payable under this act would be chargeable to an employer who has contributed to the financing of a retirement plan under which the claimant is receiving or will receive a retirement benefit yielding a pro rata weekly amount less than the claimant's weekly benefit rate as otherwise established under this act, then the weekly benefit rate otherwise payable to the claimant and chargeable to the employer under this act shall be reduced by an amount equal to the pro rata weekly amount, adjusted to the next lower multiple of $1.00, which the claimant is receiving or will receive as a retirement benefit.

(c) If the unemployment benefit payable under this act would be chargeable to an employer who has not contributed to the financing of a retirement plan under which the claimant is receiving or will receive a retirement benefit, then the weekly benefit rate of the claimant as otherwise established under this act shall not be reduced due to receipt of a retirement benefit.

(d) If the unemployment benefit payable under this act is computed on the basis of multiemployer credit weeks and a portion of the benefit is allocable under section 20(e) to an employer who has contributed to the financing of a retirement plan under which the claimant is receiving or will receive a retirement benefit, the adjustments required by subparagraph (a) or (b) apply only to that portion of the weekly benefit rate that would otherwise be allocable and chargeable to the employer.

(2) If an individual's weekly benefit rate under this act was established before the period for which the individual first receives a retirement benefit, any benefits received after a retirement benefit becomes payable shall be determined in accordance with the formula stated in this subsection.

(3) When necessary to assure prompt payment of benefits, the commission shall determine the pro rata weekly amount yielded by an individual's retirement benefit based on the best information currently available to it. In the absence of fraud, a determination shall not be reconsidered unless it is established that the individual's actual retirement benefit in fact differs from the amount determined by $2.00 or more per week. The reconsideration shall apply only to benefits as may be claimed after the information on which the reconsideration is based was received by the commission.

(4)(a) As used in this subdivision, "retirement benefit" means a benefit, annuity, or pension of any type or that part thereof that is described in subparagraph (b) that is:

(*i*) Provided as an incident of employment under an established retirement plan, policy, or agreement, including federal social security if subdivision (5) is in effect.

(*ii*) Payable to an individual because the individual has qualified on the basis of attained age, length of service, or disability, whether or not the individual retired or was retired from employment. Amounts paid to individuals in the course of liquidation of a private pension or retirement fund because of termination of the business or of a plant or department of the business of the employer involved shall not be considered to be retirement benefits.

(b) If a benefit as described in subparagraph (a) is payable or paid to the individual under a plan to which the individual has contributed:

(*i*) Less than half of the cost of the benefit, then only half of the benefit shall be treated as a retirement benefit.

(*ii*) Half or more of the cost of the benefit, then none of the benefit shall be treated as a retirement benefit.

(c) The burden of establishing the extent of an individual's contribution to the cost of his or her retirement benefit for the purpose of subparagraph (b) is upon the employer who has contributed to the plan under which a benefit is provided.

(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, for any week that begins after March 31, 1980, and with respect to which an individual is receiving a governmental or other pension and claiming unemployment compensation, the weekly benefit amount payable to the individual for those weeks shall be reduced, but not below zero, by the entire prorated weekly amount of any governmental or other pension, retirement or retired pay, annuity, or any other similar payment that is based on any previous work of the individual. This reduction shall be made only if it is required as a condition for full tax credit against the tax imposed by the federal unemployment tax act, chapter 23 of subtitle C of the internal revenue code of 1986, 26 U.S.C. 3301 to 3311.

(6) For benefit years beginning after the conversion date prescribed in section 75, notwithstanding any inconsistent provisions of this act, the weekly benefit rate of each individual who is receiving or will receive a retirement benefit, as defined in subdivision (4), shall be adjusted as provided in subparagraphs (a), (b), and (c). However, an individual's extended benefit account and an individual's weekly extended benefit rate under section 64 shall be established without reduction under this subsection, unless subdivision (5) is in effect. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, all the other provisions of this act shall continue to be applicable in connection with the benefit claims of those retired persons.

(a) If any base period or chargeable employer has contributed to the financing of a retirement plan under which the claimant is receiving or will receive a retirement benefit yielding a pro rata weekly amount equal to or larger than the claimant's weekly benefit rate as otherwise established under this act, the claimant shall not receive unemployment benefits.

(b) If any base period employer or chargeable employer has contributed to the financing of a retirement plan under which the claimant is receiving or will receive a retirement benefit yielding a pro rata weekly amount less than the claimant's weekly benefit rate as otherwise established under this act, then the weekly benefit rate otherwise payable to the claimant shall be reduced by an amount equal to the pro rata weekly amount, adjusted to the next lower multiple of $1.00, which the claimant is receiving or will receive as a retirement benefit.

(c) If no base period or separating employer has contributed to the financing of a retirement plan under which the claimant is receiving or will receive a retirement benefit, then the weekly benefit rate of the claimant as otherwise established under this act shall not be reduced due to receipt of a retirement benefit.

(g) Notwithstanding any other provision of this act, an individual pursuing vocational training or retraining pursuant to section 28(2) who has exhausted all benefits available under subsection (d) may be paid for each week of approved vocational training pursued beyond the date of exhaustion a benefit amount in accordance with subsection (c), but not in excess of the individual's most recent weekly benefit rate. However, an individual shall not be paid training benefits totaling more than 18 times the individual's most recent weekly benefit rate. The expiration or termination of a benefit year shall not stop or interrupt payment of training benefits if the training for which the benefits were granted began before expiration or termination of the benefit year.

(h) A payment of accrued unemployment benefits shall not be made to an eligible individual or in behalf of that individual as provided in subsection (e) more than 6 years after the ending date of the benefit year covering the payment or 2 calendar years after the calendar year in which there is final disposition of a contested case, whichever is later.

(i) Benefits based on service in employment described in section 42(8), (9), and (10) are payable in the same amount, on the same terms, and subject to the same conditions as compensation payable on the basis of other service subject to this act, except that:

(1) With respect to service performed in an instructional, research, or principal administrative capacity for an institution of higher education as defined in section 53(2), or for an educational institution other than an institution of higher education as defined in section 53(3), benefits shall not be paid to an individual based on those services for any week of unemployment beginning after December 31, 1977 that commences during the period between 2 successive academic years or during a similar period between 2 regular terms, whether or not successive, or during a period of paid sabbatical leave provided for in the individual's contract, to an individual if the individual performs the service in the first of the academic years or terms and if there is a contract or a reasonable assurance that the individual will perform service in an instructional, research, or principal administrative capacity for an institution of higher education or an educational institution other than an institution of higher education in the second of the academic years or terms, whether or not the terms are successive.

(2) With respect to service performed in other than an instructional, research, or principal administrative capacity for an institution of higher education as defined in section 53(2) or for an educational institution other than an institution of higher education as defined in section 53(3), benefits shall not be paid based on those services for any week of unemployment beginning after December 31, 1977 that commences during the period between 2 successive academic years or terms to any individual if that individual performs the service in the first of the academic years or terms and if there is a reasonable assurance that the individual will perform the service for an institution of higher education or an educational institution other than an institution of higher education in the second of the academic years or terms.

(3) With respect to any service described in subdivision (1) or (2), benefits shall not be paid to an individual based upon service for any week of unemployment that commences during an established and customary vacation period or holiday recess if the individual performs the service in the period immediately before the vacation period or holiday recess and there is a contract or reasonable assurance that the individual will perform the service in the period immediately following the vacation period or holiday recess.

(4) If benefits are denied to an individual for any week solely as a result of subdivision (2) and the individual was not offered an opportunity to perform in the second academic year or term the service for which reasonable assurance had been given, the individual is entitled to a retroactive payment of benefits for each week for which the individual had previously filed a timely claim for benefits. An individual entitled to benefits under this subdivision may apply for those benefits by mail in accordance with R 421.210 as promulgated by the commission.

(5) Benefits based upon services in other than an instructional, research, or principal administrative capacity for an institution of higher education shall not be denied for any week of unemployment commencing during the period between 2 successive academic years or terms solely because the individual had performed the service in the first of the academic years or terms and there is reasonable assurance that the individual will perform the service for an institution of higher education or an educational institution

other than an institution of higher education in the second of the academic years or terms, unless a denial is required as a condition for full tax credit against the tax imposed by the federal unemployment tax act, chapter 23 of subtitle C of the internal revenue code of 1986, 26 U.S.C. 3301 to 3311.

(6) For benefit years established before the conversion date prescribed in section 75, and notwithstanding subdivisions (1), (2), and (3), the denial of benefits does not prevent an individual from completing requalifying weeks in accordance with section 29(3) nor does the denial prevent an individual from receiving benefits based on service with an employer other than an educational institution for any week of unemployment occurring between academic years or terms, whether or not successive, or during an established and customary vacation period or holiday recess, even though the employer is not the most recent chargeable employer in the individual's base period. However, in that case section 20(b) applies to the sequence of benefit charging, except for the employment with the educational institution, and section 50(b) applies to the calculation of credit weeks. When a denial of benefits under subdivision (1) no longer applies, benefits shall be charged in accordance with the normal sequence of charging as provided in section 20(b).

(7) For benefit years beginning after the conversion date prescribed in section 75, and notwithstanding subdivisions (1), (2), and (3), the denial of benefits shall not prevent an individual from completing requalifying weeks in accordance with section 29(3) nor shall the denial prevent an individual from receiving benefits based on service with another base period employer other than an educational institution for any week of unemployment occurring between academic years or terms, whether or not successive, or during an established and customary vacation period or holiday recess. However, when benefits are paid based on service with 1 or more base period employers other than an educational institution, the individual's weekly benefit rate shall be calculated in accordance with subsection (b)(1) but during the denial period the individual's weekly benefit payment shall be reduced by the portion of the payment attributable to base period wages paid by an educational institution and the account or experience account of the educational institution shall not be charged for benefits payable to the individual. When a denial of benefits under subdivision (1) is no longer applicable, benefits shall be paid and charged on the basis of base period wages with each of the base period employers including the educational institution.

(8) For the purposes of this subsection, "academic year" means that period, as defined by the educational institution, when classes are in session for that length of time required for students to receive sufficient instruction or earn sufficient credit to complete academic requirements for a particular grade level or to complete instruction in a noncredit course.

(9) In accordance with subdivisions (1), (2), and (3), benefits for any week of unemployment shall be denied to an individual who performed services described in subdivision (1), (2), or (3) in an educational institution while in the employ of an educational service agency. For the purpose of this subdivision, "educational service agency" means a governmental agency or governmental entity that is established and operated exclusively for the purpose of providing the services to 1 or more educational institutions.

(j) Benefits shall not be paid to an individual on the basis of any base period services, substantially all of which consist of participating in sports or athletic events or training or preparing to participate, for a week that commences during the period between 2 successive sport seasons or similar periods if the individual performed the services in the first of the seasons or similar periods and there is a reasonable assurance that the individual will perform the services in the later of the seasons or similar periods.

(k)(1) Benefits shall not be payable on the basis of services performed by an alien unless the alien is an individual who was lawfully admitted for permanent residence at the time the services were performed, was lawfully present for the purpose of performing the services, or was permanently residing in the United States under color of law at the time the services were performed, including an alien who was lawfully present in the United States under section 212(d)(5) of the immigration and nationality act, chapter 477, 66 Stat. 182, 8 U.S.C. 1182.

(2) Any data or information required of individuals applying for benefits to determine whether benefits are payable because of their alien status are uniformly required from all applicants for benefits.

(3) Where an individual whose application for benefits would otherwise be approved, a determination that benefits to that individual are not payable because of the individual's alien status shall not be made except upon a preponderance of the evidence.

(m)(1) An individual filing a new claim for unemployment compensation under this act, at the time of filing the claim, shall disclose whether the individual owes child support obligations as defined in this subsection. If an individual discloses that he or she owes child support obligations and is determined to be eligible for unemployment compensation, the commission shall notify the state or local child support enforcement agency enforcing the obligation that the individual has been determined to be eligible for unemployment compensation.

(2) Notwithstanding section 30, the commission shall deduct and withhold from any unemployment compensation payable to an individual who owes child support obligations by using whichever of the following methods results in the greatest amount:

(a) The amount, if any, specified by the individual to be deducted and withheld under this subdivision.

(b) The amount, if any, determined pursuant to an agreement submitted to the commission under section 454(19)(B)(*i*) of part D of title IV of the social security act, 42 U.S.C. 654, by the state or local child support enforcement agency.

(c) Any amount otherwise required to be deducted and withheld from unemployment compensation pursuant to legal process, as that term is defined in section 462(e) of part D of title IV of the social security act, 42 U.S.C. 662, properly served upon the commission.

(3) The amount of unemployment compensation subject to deduction under subdivision (2) is that portion that remains payable to the individual after application of the recoupment provisions of section 62(a) and the reduction provisions of subsections (c) and (f).

(4) Any amount deducted and withheld under subdivision (2) shall be paid by the commission to the appropriate state or local child support enforcement agency.

(5) Any amount deducted and withheld under subdivision (2) shall be treated for all purposes as if it were paid to the individual as unemployment compensation and paid by the individual to the state or local child support enforcement agency in satisfaction of the individual's child support obligations.

(6) This subsection applies only if the state or local child support enforcement agency agrees in writing to reimburse and does reimburse the commission for the administrative costs incurred by the commission under this subsection that are attributable to child support obligations being enforced by the state or local child support enforcement agency. The administrative costs incurred shall be determined by the commission. The commission, in its discretion, may require payment of administrative costs in advance.

(7) As used in this subsection:

(a) "Unemployment compensation", for purposes of subdivisions (1) through (5), means any compensation payable under this act, including amounts payable by the commission pursuant to an agreement under any federal law providing for compensation, assistance, or allowances with respect to unemployment.

(b) "Child support obligations" includes only obligations that are being enforced pursuant to a plan described in section 454 of part D of title IV of the social security act, 42 U.S.C. 654, that has been approved by the secretary of health and human services under part D of title IV of the social security act, chapter 531, 49 Stat. 620, 42 U.S.C. 651 to 655, 656 to 660, and 663 to 669b.

(c) "State or local child support enforcement agency" means any agency of this state or a political subdivision of this state operating pursuant to a plan described in subparagraph (b).

(n) Subsection (i)(2) applies to services performed by school bus drivers employed by a private contributing employer holding a contractual relationship with an educational institution, but only if at least 75% of the individual's base period wages with that employer are attributable to services performed as a school bus driver.

(o)(1) For weeks of unemployment beginning after July 1, 1996, unemployment benefits based on services by a seasonal worker performed in seasonal employment shall be payable only for weeks of unemployment that occur during the normal seasonal work period. Benefits shall not be paid based on services performed in seasonal employment for any week of unemployment beginning after March 28, 1996 that begins during the period between 2 successive normal seasonal work periods to any individual if that individual performs the service in the first of the normal seasonal work periods and if there is a reasonable assurance that the individual will perform the service for a seasonal employer in the second of the normal seasonal work periods. If benefits are denied to an individual for any week solely as a result of this subsection and the individual is not offered an opportunity to perform in the second normal seasonal work period for which reasonable assurance of employment had been given, the individual is entitled to a retroactive payment of benefits under this subsection for each week that the individual previously filed a timely claim for benefits. An individual may apply for any retroactive benefits under this subsection in accordance with R 421.210 of the Michigan administrative code.

(2) Not less than 20 days before the estimated beginning date of a normal seasonal work period, an employer may apply to the commission in writing for designation as a seasonal employer. At the time of application, the employer shall conspicuously display a copy of the application on the employer's premises. Within 90 days after receipt of the application, the commission shall determine if the employer is a seasonal employer. A determination or redetermination of the commission concerning the status of an employer as a seasonal employer, or a decision of a referee or the board of review, or of the courts of this state concerning the status of an employer as a seasonal employer, which has become final, together with the record thereof, may be introduced in any proceeding involving a claim for benefits, and the facts found and decision issued in the determination, redetermination, or decision shall be conclusive unless substantial evidence to the contrary is introduced by or on behalf of the claimant.

(3) If the employer is determined to be a seasonal employer, the employer shall conspicuously display on its premises a notice of the determination and the beginning and ending dates of the employer's normal seasonal work periods. The notice shall be furnished by the commission. The notice shall additionally specify that an employee must timely apply for unemployment benefits at the end of a first seasonal work period to preserve his or her right to receive retroactive unemployment benefits in the event that

he or she is not reemployed by the seasonal employer in the second of the normal seasonal work periods.

(4) The commission may issue a determination terminating an employer's status as a seasonal employer on the commission's own motion for good cause, or upon the written request of the employer. A termination determination under this subdivision terminates an employer's status as a seasonal employer, and shall become effective on the beginning date of the normal seasonal work period that would have immediately followed the date the commission issues the determination. A determination under this subdivision is subject to review in the same manner and to the same extent as any other determination under this act.

(5) An employer whose status as a seasonal employer is terminated under subdivision (4) may not reapply for a seasonal employer status determination until after a regularly recurring normal seasonal work period has begun and ended.

(6) If a seasonal employer informs an employee who received assurance of being rehired that, despite the assurance, the employee will not be rehired at the beginning of the employer's next normal seasonal work period, this subsection shall not prevent the employee from receiving unemployment benefits in the same manner and to the same extent he or she would receive benefits under this act from an employer who has not been determined to be a seasonal employer.

(7) A successor of a seasonal employer is considered to be a seasonal employer unless the successor provides the commission, within 120 days after the transfer, with a written request for termination of its status as a seasonal employer in accordance with subdivision (4).

(8) At the time an employee is hired by a seasonal employer, the employer shall notify the employee in writing whether the employee will be a seasonal worker. The employer shall provide the worker with written notice of any subsequent change in the employee's status as a seasonal worker. If an employee of a seasonal employer is denied benefits because that employee is a seasonal worker, the employee may contest that designation in accordance with section 32a.

(9) As used in this subsection:

(a) "Construction industry" means the work activity designated in sector group 23 — construction of the North American classification system — United States office of management and budget, 1997 edition.

(b) "Normal seasonal work period" means that period or those periods of time determined pursuant to rules promulgated by the commission during which an individual is employed in seasonal employment.

(c) "Seasonal employment" means the employment of 1 or more individuals primarily hired to perform services in an industry, other than the construction industry, that does either of the following:

(1) Customarily operates during regularly recurring periods of 26 weeks or less in any 52-consecutive-week period.

(2) Customarily employs at least 50% of its employees for regularly recurring periods of 26 weeks or less within a period of 52 consecutive weeks.

(d) "Seasonal employer" means an employer, other than an employer in the construction industry, who applies to the commission for designation as a seasonal employer and who the commission determines to be an employer whose operations and business are substantially engaged in seasonal employment.

(e) "Seasonal worker" means a worker who has been paid wages by a seasonal employer for work performed only during the normal seasonal work period.

(10) If this subsection is found by the United States department of labor to be contrary to the federal unemployment tax act, chapter 23 of the internal revenue code of 1986, 26 U.S.C. 3301 to 3311, or the social security act, chapter 531, 49 Stat. 620, and if conformity with the federal law is required as a condition for full tax credit against the tax imposed under the federal unemployment tax act or as a condition for receipt by the commission of federal administrative grant funds under the social security act, this subsection shall be invalid.

(p) Benefits shall not be paid to an individual based upon his or her services as a school crossing guard for any week of unemployment that begins between 2 successive academic years or terms, if that individual performs the services of a school crossing guard in the first of the academic years or terms and has a reasonable assurance that he or she will perform those services in the second of the academic years or terms.

421.29 Disqualification from benefits.

Sec. 29. (1) An individual is disqualified from receiving benefits if he or she:

(a) Left work voluntarily without good cause attributable to the employer or employing unit. An individual who left work is presumed to have left work voluntarily without good cause attributable to the employer or employing unit. An individual claiming benefits under this act has the burden of proof to establish that he or she left work involuntarily or for good cause that was attributable to the employer or employing unit. However, if the individual has an established benefit year in effect and during that benefit year leaves unsuitable work within 60 days after the beginning of that work, the leaving does not disqualify the individual.

(b) Was suspended or discharged for misconduct connected with the individual's work or for intoxication while at work.

(c) Failed without good cause to apply for available suitable work after receiving from the employment office or the commission notice of the availability of that work.

(d) Failed without good cause while unemployed to report to the individual's former employer or employing unit within a reasonable time after that employer or employing unit provided notice of the availability of an interview concerning available suitable work with the former employer or employing unit.

(e) Failed without good cause to accept suitable work offered to the individual or to return to the individual's customary self-employment, if any, when directed by the employment office or the commission. An employer that receives a monetary determination under section 32 may notify the unemployment agency regarding the availability of suitable work with the employer on the monetary determination or other form provided by the unemployment agency. Upon receipt of the notice of the availability of suitable work, the unemployment agency shall notify the claimant of the availability of suitable work.

(f) Lost his or her job due to absence from work resulting from a violation of law for which the individual was convicted and sentenced to jail or prison. This subdivision does not apply if conviction of an individual results in a sentence to county jail under conditions of day parole as provided in 1962 PA 60, MCL 801.251 to 801.258, or if the conviction was for a traffic violation that resulted in an absence of less than 10 consecutive work days from the individual's place of employment.

(g) Is discharged, whether or not the discharge is subsequently reduced to a disciplinary layoff or suspension, for participation in either of the following:

(*i*) A strike or other concerted action in violation of an applicable collective bargaining agreement that results in curtailment of work or restriction of or interference with production.

(*ii*) A wildcat strike or other concerted action not authorized by the individual's recognized bargaining representative.

(h) Was discharged for an act of assault and battery connected with the individual's work.

(i) Was discharged for theft connected with the individual's work.

(j) Was discharged for willful destruction of property connected with the individual's work.

(k) Committed a theft after receiving notice of a layoff or discharge, but before the effective date of the layoff or discharge, resulting in loss or damage to the employer who would otherwise be chargeable for the benefits, regardless of whether the individual qualified for the benefits before the theft.

(*l*) Was employed by a temporary help firm, which as used in this section means an employer whose primary business is to provide a client with the temporary services of 1 or more individuals under contract with the employer, to perform services for a client of that firm if each of the following conditions is met:

(*i*) The temporary help firm provided the employee with a written notice before the employee began performing services for the client stating in substance both of the following:

(A) That within 7 days after completing services for a client of the temporary help firm, the employee is under a duty to notify the temporary help firm of the completion of those services.

(B) That a failure to provide the temporary help firm with notice of the employee's completion of services pursuant to sub-subparagraph (A) constitutes a voluntary quit that will affect the employee's eligibility for unemployment compensation should the employee seek unemployment compensation following completion of those services.

(*ii*) The employee did not provide the temporary help firm with notice that the employee had completed his or her services for the client within 7 days after completion of his or her services for the client.

(m) Was discharged for (*i*) Illegally ingesting, injecting, inhaling, or possessing a controlled substance on the premises of the employer, (*ii*) Refusing to submit to a drug test that was required to be administered in a nondiscriminatory manner, or (*iii*) Testing positive on a drug test, if the test was administered in a nondiscriminatory manner. If the worker disputes the result of the testing, a generally accepted confirmatory test shall be administered and shall also indicate a positive result for the presence of a controlled substance before a disqualification of the worker under this subdivision. As used in this subdivision:

(A) "Controlled substance" means that term as defined in section 7104 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.7104.

(B) "Drug test" means a test designed to detect the illegal use of a controlled substance.

(C) "Nondiscriminatory manner" means administered impartially and objectively in accordance with a collective bargaining agreement, rule, policy, a verbal or written notice, or a labor-management contract.

(2) A disqualification under subsection (1) begins the week in which the act or discharge that caused the disqualification occurs and continues until the disqualified individual requalifies under subsection (3), except that for benefit years beginning before the conversion date prescribed in section 75, the disqualification does not prevent the payment of benefits if there are credit weeks, other than multiemployer credit weeks, after the most recent disqualifying act or discharge.

(3) After the week in which the disqualifying act or discharge described in subsection (1) occurs, an individual who seeks to requalify for benefits is subject to all of the following:

(a) For benefit years established before the conversion date described in section 75, the individual shall complete 6 requalifying weeks if he or she was disqualified under subsection (1)(c), (d), (e), (f), (g), or (*l*), or 13 requalifying weeks if he or she was disqualified under subsection (1)(h), (i), (j), (k), or (m). A requalifying week required under this subsection shall be each week in which the individual does any of the following:

(*i*) Earns or receives remuneration in an amount at least equal to an amount needed to earn a credit week, as that term is defined in section 50.

(*ii*) Otherwise meets all of the requirements of this act to receive a benefit payment if the individual were not disqualified under subsection (1).

(*iii*) Receives a benefit payment based on credit weeks subsequent to the disqualifying act or discharge.

(b) For benefit years established before the conversion date prescribed in section 75, if the individual is disqualified under subsection (1)(a) or (b), he or she shall requalify, after the week in which the disqualifying discharge occurred by earning in employment for an employer liable under this act or the unemployment compensation act of another state an amount equal to, or in excess of, 7 times the individual's potential weekly benefit rate, calculated on the basis of employment with the employer involved in the disqualification, or by earning in employment for an employer liable under this act or the unemployment compensation act of another state an amount equal to, or in excess of, 40 times the state minimum hourly wage times 7, whichever is the lesser amount.

(c) For benefit years established before the conversion date prescribed in section 75, a benefit payable to an individual disqualified under subsection (1)(a) or (b), shall be charged to the nonchargeable benefits account, and not to the account of the employer with whom the individual was involved in the disqualification.

(d) For benefit years beginning after the conversion date prescribed in section 75, subsequent to the week in which the disqualifying act or discharge occurred, an individual shall complete 13 requalifying weeks if he or she was disqualified under subsection (1)(c), (d), (e), (f), (g), or (*l*), or 26 requalifying weeks if he or she was disqualified under subsection (1)(h), (i), (j), (k), or (m). A requalifying week required under this subsection shall be each week in which the individual does any of the following:

(*i*) Earns or receives remuneration in an amount equal to at least 1/13 of the minimum amount needed in a calendar quarter of the base period for an individual to qualify for benefits, rounded down to the nearest whole dollar.

(*ii*) Otherwise meets all of the requirements of this act to receive a benefit payment if the individual were not disqualified under subsection (1).

(e) For benefit years beginning after the conversion date prescribed in section 75 and beginning before the effective date of the amendatory act that added section 13*l*, if the individual is disqualified under subsection (1)(a) or (b), he or she shall requalify, after the week in which the disqualifying act or discharge occurred by earning in employment for

an employer liable under this act or the unemployment compensation law of another state at least the lesser of the following:

(*i*) Seven times the individual's weekly benefit rate.

(*ii*) Forty times the state minimum hourly wage times 7.

(f) For benefit years beginning after the conversion date prescribed in section 75 and after the effective date of the amendatory act that added section 13*l*, if the individual is disqualified under subsection (1)(a), he or she shall requalify, after the week in which the disqualifying act or discharge occurred by earning in employment for an employer liable under this act or the unemployment compensation law of another state at least 12 times the individual's weekly benefit rate.

(g) For benefit years beginning after the conversion date prescribed in section 75 and after the effective date of the amendatory act that added section 13*l*, if the individual is disqualified under subsection (1)(b), he or she shall requalify, after the week in which the disqualifying act or discharge occurred by earning in employment for an employer liable under this act or the unemployment compensation law of another state at least 17 times the individual's weekly benefit rate.

(h) A benefit payable to the individual disqualified or separated under disqualifying circumstances under subsection (1)(a) or (b), shall be charged to the nonchargeable benefits account, and not to the account of the employer with whom the individual was involved in the separation. Benefits payable to an individual determined by the commission to be separated under disqualifying circumstances shall not be charged to the account of the employer involved in the disqualification for any period after the employer notifies the commission of the claimant's possible ineligibility or disqualification. If a disqualifying act or discharge occurs during the individual's benefit year, any benefits that may become payable to the individual in a later benefit year based on employment with the employer involved in the disqualification shall be charged to the nonchargeable benefits account.

(4) The maximum amount of benefits otherwise available under section 27(d) to an individual disqualified under subsection (1) is subject to all of the following conditions:

(a) For benefit years established before the conversion date prescribed in section 75, if the individual is disqualified under subsection (1)(c), (d), (e), (f), (g), or (*l*) and the maximum amount of benefits is based on wages and credit weeks earned from an employer before an act or discharge involving that employer, the amount shall be reduced by an amount equal to the individual's weekly benefit rate as to that employer multiplied by the lesser of either of the following:

(*i*) The number of requalifying weeks required of the individual under this section.

(*ii*) The number of weeks of benefit entitlement remaining with that employer.

(b) If the individual has insufficient or no potential benefit entitlement remaining with the employer involved in the disqualification in the benefit year in existence on the date of the disqualifying determination, a reduction of benefits described in this subsection shall apply in a succeeding benefit year with respect to any benefit entitlement based upon credit weeks earned with the employer before the disqualifying act or discharge.

(c) For benefit years established before the conversion date prescribed in section 75, an individual disqualified under subsection (1)(h), (i), (j), (k), or (m) is not entitled to benefits based on wages and credit weeks earned before the disqualifying act or discharge with the employer involved in the disqualification.

(d) The benefit entitlement of an individual disqualified under subsection (1)(a) or (b) is not subject to reduction as a result of that disqualification.

(e) A denial or reduction of benefits under this subsection does not apply to benefits based upon multiemployer credit weeks.

(f) For benefit years established after the conversion date prescribed in section 75, if the individual is disqualified under subsection (1)(c), (d), (e), (f), (g), or (*l*), the maximum number of weeks otherwise applicable in calculating benefits for the individual under section 27(d) shall be reduced by the lesser of the following:

(*i*) The number of requalifying weeks required of the individual under this subsection.

(*ii*) The number of weeks of benefit entitlement remaining on the claim.

(g) For benefit years beginning after the conversion date prescribed in section 75, the benefits of an individual disqualified under subsection (1)(h), (i), (j), (k), or (m) shall be reduced by 13 weeks and any weekly benefit payments made to the claimant thereafter shall be reduced by the portion of the payment attributable to base period wages paid by the base period employer involved in a disqualification under subsection (1)(h), (i), (j), (k), or (m).

(5) If an individual leaves work to accept permanent full-time work with another employer and performs services for that employer, or if an individual leaves work to accept a recall from a former employer:

(a) Subsection (1) does not apply.

(b) Wages earned with the employer whom the individual last left, including wages previously transferred under this subsection to the last employer, for the purpose of computing and charging benefits, are wages earned from the employer with whom the individual accepted work or recall, and benefits paid based upon those wages shall be charged to that employer.

(c) When issuing a determination covering the period of employment with a new or former employer described in this subsection, the commission shall advise the chargeable employer of the name and address of the other employer, the period covered by the employment, and the extent of the benefits that may be charged to the account of the chargeable employer.

(6) In determining whether work is suitable for an individual, the commission shall consider the degree of risk involved to the individual's health, safety, and morals, the individual's physical fitness and prior training, the individual's length of unemployment and prospects for securing local work in the individual's customary occupation, and the distance of the available work from the individual's residence. Additionally, the commission shall consider the individual's experience and prior earnings, but an unemployed individual who refuses an offer of work determined to be suitable under this section shall be denied benefits if the pay rate for that work is at least 70% of the gross pay rate he or she received immediately before becoming unemployed.

(7) Work is not suitable and benefits shall not be denied under this act to an otherwise eligible individual for refusing to accept new work under any of the following conditions:

(a) If the position offered is vacant due directly to a strike, lockout, or other labor dispute.

(b) If the remuneration, hours, or other conditions of the work offered are substantially less favorable to the individual than those prevailing for similar work in the locality.

(c) If as a condition of being employed, the individual would be required to join a company union or to resign from or refrain from joining a bona fide labor organization.

(8) All of the following apply to an individual who seeks benefits under this act:

(a) An individual is disqualified from receiving benefits for a week in which the individual's total or partial unemployment is due to either of the following:

(*i*) A labor dispute in active progress at the place at which the individual is or was last employed, or a shutdown or start-up operation caused by that labor dispute.

(*ii*) A labor dispute, other than a lockout, in active progress or a shutdown or start-up operation caused by that labor dispute in any other establishment within the United States that is both functionally integrated with the establishment described in subparagraph (*i*) and operated by the same employing unit.

(b) An individual's disqualification imposed or imposable under this subsection is terminated if the individual performs services in employment with an employer in at least 2 consecutive weeks falling wholly within the period of the individual's total or partial unemployment due to the labor dispute, and in addition earns wages in each of those weeks in an amount equal to or greater than the individual's actual or potential weekly benefit rate with respect to those weeks based on the individual's employment with the employer involved in the labor dispute.

(c) An individual is not disqualified under this subsection if the individual is not directly involved in the labor dispute. An individual is not directly involved in a labor dispute unless any of the following are established:

(*i*) At the time or in the course of a labor dispute in the establishment in which the individual was then employed, the individual in concert with 1 or more other employees voluntarily stopped working other than at the direction of the individual's employing unit.

(*ii*) The individual is participating in, financing, or directly interested in the labor dispute that causes the individual's total or partial unemployment. The payment of regular union dues, in amounts and for purposes established before the inception of the labor dispute, is not financing a labor dispute within the meaning of this subparagraph.

(*iii*) At any time a labor dispute in the establishment or department in which the individual was employed does not exist, and the individual voluntarily stops working, other than at the direction of the individual's employing unit, in sympathy with employees in some other establishment or department in which a labor dispute is in progress.

(*iv*) The individual's total or partial unemployment is due to a labor dispute that was or is in progress in a department, unit, or group of workers in the same establishment.

(d) As used in this subsection, "directly interested" shall be construed and applied so as not to disqualify individuals unemployed as a result of a labor dispute the resolution of which may not reasonably be expected to affect their wages, hours, or other conditions of employment, and to disqualify individuals whose wages, hours, or conditions of employment may reasonably be expected to be affected by the resolution of the labor dispute. A "reasonable expectation" of an effect on an individual's wages, hours, or other conditions of employment exists, in the absence of a substantial preponderance of evidence to the contrary, in any of the following situations:

(*i*) If it is established that there is in the particular establishment or employing unit a practice, custom, or contractual obligation to extend within a reasonable period to members of the individual's grade or class of workers in the establishment in which the individual is or was last employed changes in terms and conditions of employment that are substantially similar or related to some or all of the changes in terms and conditions of employment that are made for the workers among whom there exists the labor dispute that has caused the individual's total or partial unemployment.

(*ii*) If it is established that l of the issues in or purposes of the labor dispute is to obtain a change in the terms and conditions of employment for members of the individual's grade or class of workers in the establishment in which the individual is or was last employed.

(*iii*) If a collective bargaining agreement covers both the individual's grade or class of workers in the establishment in which the individual is or was last employed and the workers in another establishment of the same employing unit who are actively participating in the labor dispute, and that collective bargaining agreement is subject by its terms to modification, supplementation, or replacement, or has expired or been opened by mutual consent at the time of the labor dispute.

(e) In determining the scope of the grade or class of workers, evidence of the following is relevant:

(*i*) Representation of the workers by the same national or international organization or by local affiliates of that national or international organization.

(*ii*) Whether the workers are included in a single, legally designated, or negotiated bargaining unit.

(*iii*) Whether the workers are or within the past 6 months have been covered by a common master collective bargaining agreement that sets forth all or any part of the terms and conditions of the workers' employment, or by separate agreements that are or have been bargained as a part of the same negotiations.

(*iv*) Any functional integration of the work performed by those workers.

(*v*) Whether the resolution of those issues involved in the labor dispute as to some of the workers could directly or indirectly affect the advancement, negotiation, or settlement of the same or similar issues in respect to the remaining workers.

(*vi*) Whether the workers are currently or have been covered by the same or similar demands by their recognized or certified bargaining agent or agents for changes in their wages, hours, or other conditions of employment.

(*vii*) Whether issues on the same subject matter as those involved in the labor dispute have been the subject of proposals or demands made upon the employing unit that would by their terms have applied to those workers.

(9) Notwithstanding subsections (1) to (8), if the employing unit submits notice to the commission of possible ineligibility or disqualification beyond the time limits prescribed by commission rule, the notice shall not form the basis of a determination of ineligibility or disqualification for a claim period compensated before the receipt of the notice by the commission.

(10) An individual is disqualified from receiving benefits for any week or part of a week in which the individual has received, is receiving, or is seeking unemployment benefits under an unemployment compensation law of another state or of the United States. If the appropriate agency of the other state or of the United States finally determines that the individual is not entitled to unemployment benefits, the disqualification described in this subsection does not apply.

421.32 Claims for benefits; examination; determination; notice.

Sec. 32. (a) Claims for benefits shall be made pursuant to regulations prescribed by the unemployment agency. The unemployment agency shall designate representatives who shall promptly examine claims and make a determination on the facts. The unemployment agency may establish rules providing for the examination of claims, the determination of the validity of the claims, and the amount and duration of benefits to be paid. The claimant

and other interested parties shall be promptly notified of the determination and the reasons for the determination.

(b)(1) For benefit years established before the conversion date prescribed in section 75, the unemployment agency may prescribe regulations for notifying and shall notify the employer, whose experience account may be charged, and the employing unit where the claimant last worked that the claimant has filed an application for benefits. The notice shall require the employer and employing unit to furnish information to the unemployment agency necessary to determine the claimant's benefit rights.

(2) Upon receipt of the employer's reports, the unemployment agency shall promptly make a determination based upon the available information. The claimant and the employer, whose experience account may be charged pursuant to the determination, shall be promptly notified of the determination. The notice shall show the name and account number of the employer whose experience account may be charged pursuant to the determination, the weekly benefit amount and the maximum number of credit weeks against which the claimant may draw benefits, and whether or not the claimant is eligible and qualified to draw benefits. An employer may designate in writing to the unemployment agency an individual or another employer or an employing unit to receive any notice required to be given by the unemployment agency to that employer or to represent that employer in any proceeding before the unemployment agency as provided in section 31.

(3) If an employer or employing unit fails to respond within 10 days after mailing of the request for information, the unemployment agency shall make a determination upon the available information. In the absence of a showing by the employer satisfying the unemployment agency that the employer reasonably could not submit the requested information, the determination shall be final as to the noncomplying employer, as to benefits paid before the week following the receipt of the employer's reply, and chargeable against the employer's experience account as a result of the employer's late reply, and the payments shall be considered to have been proper payments. The unemployment agency may require an employer who consistently fails to meet the unemployment agency's requirements, as to submission of reports covering employment of individuals, to provide the reports automatically upon the separation of individuals from employment, in the manner and within the time limits the unemployment agency prescribes by regulation necessary to carry out this section. An employer may be permitted to provide the reports automatically upon separation of individuals from employment, in the manner and within the time limits prescribed by the unemployment agency.

(4) After an application for benefits is filed, the unemployment agency's determination shall include only the most recent employer. Subsequently, as necessary, the unemployment agency shall issue determinations covering other base period employers, individually in inverse order to that in which the claimant earned his or her last credit week with the employers.

(5) For benefit years established after the conversion date prescribed in section 75, the unemployment agency shall mail to the claimant, to each base period employer or employing unit, and to the separating employer or employing unit, a monetary determination. The monetary determination shall notify each of these employers or employing units that the claimant has filed an application for benefits and the amount the claimant reported as earned with the separating employer or employing unit, and shall state the name of each employer or employing unit in the base period and the name of the separating employer or employing unit. The monetary determination shall also state the claimant's weekly benefit rate, the amount of base period wages paid by each base period employer, the maximum benefit amount that could be charged to each employer's account

or experience account, and the reason for separation reported by the claimant. The monetary determination shall also state whether the claimant is monetarily eligible to receive unemployment benefits. Except for separations under section 29(1)(a), no further reconsideration of a separation from any base period employer will be made unless the base period employer notifies the unemployment agency of a possible disqualifying separation within 30 days of the separation in accordance with this subsection. Benefits paid in accordance with the monetary determination shall be considered proper payments and shall not be changed unless the unemployment agency receives new, corrected, or additional information from the employer, within 10 calendar days after the mailing of the monetary determination, and the information results in a change in the monetary determination. New, additional, or corrected information received by the unemployment agency after the 10-day period shall be considered a request for reconsideration by the employer of the monetary determination and shall be reviewed as provided in section 32a.

(6) For the purpose of determining a claimant's nonmonetary eligibility and qualification for benefits, if the claimant's most recent base period or benefit year separation was for a reason other than the lack of work, then a determination shall be issued concerning that separation to the claimant and to the separating employer. If a claimant is not disqualified based on his or her most recent separation from employment and has satisfied the requirements of section 29, the unemployment agency shall issue a nonmonetary determination as to that separation only. If a claimant is not disqualified based on his or her most recent separation from employment and has not satisfied the requirements of section 29, the unemployment agency shall issue 1 or more nonmonetary determinations necessary to establish the claimant's qualification for benefits based on any prior separation in inverse chronological order. The unemployment agency shall consider all base period separations involving disqualifications under section 29(1)(h), (j), (*l*), or (m) in determining a claimant's nonmonetary eligibility and qualification for benefits. An employer may designate in writing to the unemployment agency an individual or another employer or an employing unit to receive any notice required to be given by the unemployment agency to that employer or to represent that employer in any proceeding before the unemployment agency as provided in section 31.

(7) If the unemployment agency requests additional monetary or nonmonetary information from an employer or employing unit and the unemployment agency fails to receive a written response from the employer or employing unit within 10 calendar days after the date of mailing the request for information, the unemployment agency shall make a determination based upon the available information at the time the determination is made. The determination shall be final and any payment made shall be considered a proper payment with respect to benefits paid before the week following the receipt of the employer's reply and chargeable against the employer's account or experience account as a result of the employer's late reply.

(c) The claimant or interested party may file an application with an office of the unemployment agency for a redetermination in accordance with section 32a.

(d) The issuance of each benefit check shall be considered a determination by the unemployment agency that the claimant receiving the check was covered during the compensable period, and eligible and qualified for benefits. A chargeable employer, upon receipt of a listing of the check as provided in section 21(a), may protest by requesting a redetermination of the claimant's eligibility or qualification as to that period and a determination as to later weeks and benefits still unpaid that are affected by the protest. Upon receipt of the protest or request, the unemployment agency shall investigate and redetermine whether the claimant is eligible and qualified as to that period. If, upon the redetermination, the claimant is found ineligible or not qualified, the unemployment

agency shall investigate and determine whether the claimant obtained benefits, for 1 or more preceding weeks within the series of consecutive weeks that includes the week covered by the redetermination, improperly as the result of administrative error, false statement, misrepresentation, or nondisclosure of a material fact. If the unemployment agency finds that the claimant has obtained benefits through administrative error, false statement, misrepresentation, or nondisclosure of a material fact, the unemployment agency shall proceed under the appropriate provisions of section 62.

(e) If a claimant commences to file continued claims through a different state claim office in this state or elsewhere, the unemployment agency promptly shall issue written notice of that fact to the chargeable employer.

(f) If a claimant refuses an offer of work, or fails to apply for work of which the claimant has been notified, as provided in section 29(1)(c) or (e), the unemployment agency shall promptly make a written determination as to whether or not the refusal or failure requires disqualification under section 29. Notice of the determination, specifying the name and address of the employing unit offering or giving notice of the work and of the chargeable employer, shall be sent to the claimant, the employing unit offering or giving notice of the work, and the chargeable employer.

421.32b Internet site; establishment; access; purpose.

Sec. 32b. (1) Not later than 6 months after the effective date of the amendatory act that added this section, the unemployment agency shall establish and provide access to a secure internet site to enable employers to determine if correspondence sent to the unemployment agency by the employer has been received.

(2) Within 10 days of receiving a request for redetermination or a protest from an employer or employing unit, the unemployment agency shall post a statement confirming receipt of the request for redetermination or protest from that employer or employing unit on the internet site required under subsection (1).

421.44 "Remuneration" and "wages" defined.

Sec. 44. (1) "Remuneration" means all compensation paid for personal services, including commissions and bonuses, and except for agricultural and domestic services, the cash value of all compensation payable in a medium other than cash. Any remuneration payable to an individual that has not been actually received by that individual within 21 days after the end of the pay period in which the remuneration was earned, shall, for the purposes of subsections (2) to (5) and section 46, be considered to have been paid on the twenty-first day after the end of that pay period. For benefit years beginning after the conversion date prescribed in section 75, if back pay is awarded to an individual and is allocated by an employer or legal authority to a period of weeks within 1 or more calendar quarters, the back pay shall be considered paid in that calendar quarter or those calendar quarters for purposes of section 46. The reasonable cash value of compensation payable in a medium other than cash shall be estimated and determined in accordance with rules promulgated by the unemployment agency. Beginning January 1, 1986, remuneration shall include tips actually reported to an employer under section 6053(a) of the internal revenue code by an employee who receives tip income. Remuneration does not include either of the following:

(a) Money paid an individual by a unit of government for services rendered as a member of the national guard of this state, or for similar services to another state or the United States.

(b) Money paid by an employer to a worker under a supplemental unemployment benefit plan under section 501(c) of the internal revenue code of 1986, regardless of whether the benefits are paid from a trust or by the employer.

(2) "Wages", subject to subsections (3) to (5), means remuneration paid by employers for employment and, beginning January 1, 1986, includes tips actually reported to an employer under section 6053(a) of the internal revenue code by an employee who receives tip income. If any provision of this subsection prevents this state from qualifying for any federal interest relief provisions provided under section 1202 of title XII of the social security act, 42 U.S.C. 1322, or prevents employers in this state from qualifying for the limitation on the reduction of federal unemployment tax act credits as provided under section 3302(f) of the federal unemployment tax act, 26 U.S.C. 3302, that provision is invalid to the extent necessary to maintain qualification for the interest relief provisions and federal unemployment tax credits.

(3) For the purpose of determining the amount of contributions due from an employer under this act, wages shall be limited by the taxable wage limit applicable under subsection (4). For this purpose, wages shall exclude all remuneration paid within a calendar year to an individual by an employing unit after the individual was paid within that year by that employing unit remuneration equal to the taxable wage limit on which unemployment taxes were paid or were payable in this state and in any other states. If an employing unit, hereinafter referred to as successor, during any calendar year becomes a transferee in a transfer of business as defined in section 22 of another, hereinafter referred to as a predecessor, and immediately after the transfer employs in his or her trade or business an individual who immediately before the transfer was employed in the trade or business of the predecessor, then for the purpose of determining whether the successor has paid remuneration with respect to employment equal to the taxable wage limit to that individual during the calendar year, any remuneration with respect to employment paid to that individual by the predecessor during the calendar year and before the transfer shall be considered as having been paid by the successor.

(4) The taxable wage limit for each calendar year shall be $8,000.00 in the 1983 calendar year, $8,500.00 in the 1984 calendar year, $9,000.00 in the 1985 calendar year, $9,500.00 in the 1986 calendar year, and $9,500.00 for calendar years after 1986 through 2002, and $9,000.00 for calendar years after 2002, or the maximum amount of remuneration paid within a calendar year by an employer subject to the federal unemployment tax act, 26 U.S.C. 3301 to 3311, to an individual with respect to employment as defined in that act that is subject to tax under that act during that year for each calendar year, whichever is greater.

(5) For the purposes of this act, the term "wages" shall not include any of the following:

(a) The amount of a payment, including an amount paid by an employer for insurance or annuities or into a fund, to provide for such a payment, made to, or on behalf of, an employee or any of the employee's dependents under a plan or system established by an employer that makes provision for the employer's employees generally, or for the employer's employees generally and their dependents, or for a class or classes of the employer's employees, or for a class or classes of the employer's employees and their dependents, on account of retirement, sickness or accident disability, medical or hospitalization expenses in connection with sickness or accident disability, or death.

(b) A payment made to an employee, including an amount paid by an employer for insurance or annuities, or into a fund, to provide for such a payment, on account of retirement.

(c) A payment on account of sickness or accident disability, or medical or hospitalization expenses in connection with sickness or accident disability, made by an employer to, or on behalf of, an employee after the expiration of 6 calendar months following the last calendar month in which the employee worked for the employer.

(d) A payment made to, or on behalf of, an employee or the employee's beneficiary from or to a trust described in section 401(a) of the internal revenue code of 1986 that is exempt from tax under section 501(a) of the internal revenue code of 1986 at the time of the payment, unless the payment is made to an employee of the trust as remuneration for services rendered as an employee and not as a beneficiary of the trust, or under or to an annuity plan which, at the time of the payment, is a plan described in section 403(a) of the internal revenue code of 1986, or under or to a bond purchase plan that at the time of the payment, is a qualified bond purchase plan described in former section 405(a) of the internal revenue code.

(e) The payment by an employer, without deduction from the remuneration of the employee, of the tax imposed upon an employee under section 3101 of the federal insurance contributions act, 26 U.S.C. 3101.

(f) Remuneration paid in any medium other than cash to an employee for service not in the course of the employer's trade or business.

(g) A payment, other than vacation or sick pay, made to an employee after the month in which the employee attains the age of 65, if the employee did not work for the employer in the period for which the payment is made.

(h) Remuneration paid to or on behalf of an employee as moving expenses if, and to the extent that, at the time of payment of the remuneration it is reasonable to believe that a corresponding deduction is allowable under section 217 of the internal revenue code of 1986.

(6) The amendments made to this section by amendatory act 1977 PA 155 shall apply to all remuneration paid after December 31, 1977.

(7) The amendments made in subsection (1) by the amendatory act that added this subsection shall first apply to remuneration paid after December 31, 1977.

421.48 "Unemployed" explained; amounts considered wages or remuneration; leave of absence; elected layoff.

Sec. 48. (1) An individual shall be considered unemployed for any week during which he or she performs no services and for which remuneration is not payable to the individual, or for any week of less than full-time work if the remuneration payable to the individual is less than his or her weekly benefit rate. However, any loss of remuneration incurred by an individual during any week resulting from any cause other than the failure of the individual's employing unit to furnish full-time, regular employment shall be included as remuneration earned for purposes of this section and section 27(c). The total amount of remuneration lost shall be determined pursuant to regulations prescribed by the commission. For the purposes of this act, an individual's weekly benefit rate means the weekly benefit rate determined pursuant to section 27(b).

(2) All amounts paid to a claimant by an employing unit or former employing unit for a vacation or a holiday, and amounts paid in the form of retroactive pay, pay in lieu of notice, severance payments, salary continuation, or other remuneration intended by the employing unit as continuing wages or other monetary consideration as the result of the separation, excluding SUB payments as described in section 44, shall be considered remuneration in determining whether an individual is unemployed under this section and also in determining his or her benefit payments under section 27(c), for the period

designated by the contract or agreement providing for the payment, or if there is no contractual specification of the period to which payments shall be allocated, then for the period designated by the employing unit or former employing unit. However, payments for a vacation or holiday, or the right to which has irrevocably vested, after 14 days following a vacation or holiday shall not be considered wages or remuneration within the meaning of this section.

(3) An individual shall not be considered to be unemployed during any leave of absence from work granted by an employer either at the request of the individual or pursuant to an agreement with the individual's duly authorized bargaining agent, or in accordance with law. An individual shall neither be considered not unemployed nor on a leave of absence solely because the individual elects to be laid off, pursuant to an option provided under a collective bargaining agreement or written employer plan that permits an election, if there is a temporary layoff because of lack of work and the employer has consented to the election.

421.54 Penalties.

Sec. 54. (a) A person who willfully violates or intentionally fails to comply with any of the provisions of this act, or a regulation of the commission promulgated under the authority of this act for which a penalty is not otherwise provided by this act is punishable as provided in subdivision (*i*), (*ii*), (*iii*), or (*iv*), notwithstanding any other statute of this state or of the United States:

(*i*) If the commission determines that an amount has been obtained or withheld as a result of the intentional failure to comply with this act, the commission may recover the amount obtained as a result of the intentional failure to comply plus damages equal to 3 times that amount.

(*ii*) The commission may refer the matter to the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the alleged violation occurred for prosecution. If the commission has not made its own determination under subdivision (*i*), the penalty sought by the prosecutor shall include the amount described in subdivision (*i*) and shall also include 1 or more of the following penalties:

(A) If the amount obtained or withheld from payment as a result of the intentional failure to comply is less than $25,000.00, then 1 of the following:

(I) Imprisonment for not more than 1 year.

(II) The performance of community service of not more than 1 year but not to exceed 2,080 hours.

(III) A combination of (I) and (II) that does not exceed 1 year.

(B) If the amount obtained or withheld from payment as a result of the intentional failure to comply is $25,000.00 or more but less than $100,000.00, then 1 of the following:

(I) Imprisonment for not more than 2 years.

(II) The performance of community service of not more than 2 years but not to exceed 4,160 hours.

(III) A combination of (I) and (II) that does not exceed 2 years.

(C) If the amount obtained or withheld from payment as a result of the intentional failure to comply is more than $100,000.00, then 1 of the following:

(I) Imprisonment for not more than 5 years.

(II) The performance of community service of not more than 5 years but not to exceed 10,400 hours.

(III) A combination of (I) and (II) that does not exceed 5 years.

(*iii*) If the commission determines that an amount has been obtained or withheld as a result of a knowing violation of this act, the commission may recover the amount obtained as a result of the knowing violation and may also recover damages equal to 3 times that amount.

(*iv*) The commission may refer a matter under subdivision (*iii*) to the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the alleged violation occurred for prosecution. If the commission has not made its own determination under subdivision (*iii*), the penalty sought by the prosecutor shall include the amount described in subdivision (*iii*) and shall also include 1 or more of the following penalties:

(A) If the amount obtained or withheld from payment as a result of the knowing violation is $100,000.00 or less, then 1 of the following:

(I) Imprisonment for not more than 1 year.

(II) The performance of community service of not more than 1 year but not to exceed 2,080 hours.

(III) A combination of (I) and (II) that does not exceed 1 year.

(B) If the amount obtained or withheld from payment as a result of the knowing violation is more than $100,000.00, then 1 of the following:

(I) Imprisonment for not more than 2 years.

(II) The performance of community service of not more than 2 years but not to exceed 4,160 hours.

(III) A combination of (I) and (II) that does not exceed 2 years.

(b) Any employing unit or an officer or agent of an employing unit, a claimant, an employee of the commission, or any other person who makes a false statement or representation knowing it to be false, or knowingly and willfully with intent to defraud fails to disclose a material fact, to obtain or increase a benefit or other payment under this act or under the unemployment compensation law of any state or of the federal government, either for himself or herself or any other person, to prevent or reduce the payment of benefits to an individual entitled thereto or to avoid becoming or remaining a subject employer, or to avoid or reduce a contribution or other payment required from an employing unit under this act or under the unemployment compensation law of any state or of the federal government, as applicable, is punishable as follows, notwithstanding any other penalties imposed under any other statute of this state or of the United States:

(*i*) If the amount obtained as a result of the knowing false statement or representation or the knowing and willful failure to disclose a material fact is less than $500.00, the commission may recover the amount obtained as a result of the knowing false statement or representation or the knowing and willful failure to disclose a material fact and may also recover damages equal to 2 times that amount.

(*ii*) If the amount obtained as a result of the knowing false statement or representation or the knowing and willful failure to disclose a material fact is $500.00 or more, the commission shall attempt to recover the amount obtained as a result of the knowing false statement or representation or the knowing and willful failure to disclose a material fact and may also recover damages equal to 4 times that amount. The commission may refer the matter to the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the alleged violation occurred for prosecution. If the commission has not made its own determination under this subdivision, the penalty sought by the prosecutor shall include the amount described in

this subdivision and shall also include 1 or more of the following penalties if the amount obtained is $1,000.00 or more:

(A) If the amount obtained or withheld from payment as a result of the knowing false statement or representation or the knowing and willful failure to disclose a material fact is $1,000.00 or more but less than $25,000.00, then 1 of the following:

(I) Imprisonment for not more than 1 year.

(II) The performance of community service of not more than 1 year but not to exceed 2,080 hours.

(III) A combination of (I) and (II) that does not exceed 1 year.

(B) If the amount obtained or withheld from payment as a result of the knowing false statement or representation or the knowing and willful failure to disclose a material fact is $25,000.00 or more, then 1 of the following:

(I) Imprisonment for not more than 2 years.

(II) The performance of community service of not more than 2 years but not to exceed 4,160 hours.

(III) A combination of (I) and (II) that does not exceed 2 years.

(C) If the knowing false statement or representation or the knowing and willful failure to disclose a material fact made to obtain or withhold an amount from payment does not result in a loss to the commission, then a penalty shall be sought equal to 3 times the amount that would have been obtained by the knowing false statement or representation or the knowing and willful failure to disclose a material fact, but not less than $1,000.00, and 1 of the following:

(I) Imprisonment for not more than 2 years.

(II) The performance of community service of not more than 2 years but not to exceed 4,160 hours.

(III) A combination of (I) and (II) that does not exceed 2 years.

(c)(1) Any employing unit or an officer or agent of an employing unit or any other person failing to submit, when due, any contribution report, wage and employment report, or other reports lawfully prescribed and required by the commission shall be subject to the assessment of a penalty for each report not submitted within the time prescribed by the commission, as follows: In the case of contribution reports not received within 10 days after the end of the reporting month the penalty shall be 10% of the contributions due on the reports but not less than $5.00 or more than $25.00 for a report. However, if the tenth day falls on a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday, or other commission nonwork day, the 10-day period shall run until the end of the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday, or other commission nonwork day. In the case of all other reports referred to in this subsection the penalty shall be $10.00 for a report.

(2) Notwithstanding subdivision (1), any employer or an officer or agent of an employer or any other person failing to submit, when due, any quarterly wage detail report required by section 13(2) shall be subject to a penalty of $25.00 for each untimely report.

(3) When a report is filed after the prescribed time and it is shown to the satisfaction of the commission that the failure to submit the report was due to reasonable cause, a penalty shall not be imposed. The assessment of a penalty as provided in this subsection shall constitute a determination which shall be final unless the employer files with the commission an application for a redetermination of the assessment in accordance with section 32a.

(d) If any commissioner, employee, or agent of the commission or member of the appeal board willfully makes a disclosure of confidential information obtained from any employing unit or individual in the administration of this act for any purpose inconsistent with or contrary to the purposes of this act, or a person who having obtained a list of applicants for work, or of claimants or recipients of benefits, under this act shall use or permit the use of that list for a political purpose or for a purpose inconsistent with or contrary to the purposes of this act, he or she is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or by a fine of not more than $1,000.00, or both. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, if any commissioner, commission employee, agent of the commission, or member of the board of review knowingly, intentionally, and for financial gain, makes an illegal disclosure of confidential information obtained under section 13(2), he or she is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 1 year and 1 day.

(e) A person who, without proper authority from the commission, represents himself or herself to be an employee of the commission to an employing unit or person for the purpose of securing information regarding the unemployment or employment record of an individual is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or by a fine of not more than $1,000.00, or both.

(f) A person associated with a college, university, or public agency of this state who makes use of any information obtained from the commission in connection with a research project of a public service nature, in a manner as to reveal the identity of any individual or employing unit from or concerning whom the information was obtained by the commission, or for any purpose other than use in connection with that research project, is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or by a fine of not more than $1,000.00, or both.

(g) As used in this section, "person" includes an individual, copartnership, joint venture, corporation, receiver, or trustee in bankruptcy.

(h) This section shall apply even if the amount obtained or withheld from payment has been reported or reported and paid by an individual involved in a violation of subsection (a) or (b).

(i) If a determination is made that an individual has violated this section, the individual is subject to the penalty provisions of this section and, where applicable, the requirements of section 62.

(j) Amounts recovered by the commission under subsection (a) or (b) shall be credited first to the unemployment compensation fund and thereafter amounts recovered that are in excess of the amounts obtained or withheld as a result of the violation of subsection (a) and (b) shall be credited to the penalty and interest account of the contingent fund. Fines and penalties recovered by the commission under subsections (c), (d), (e), and (f) shall be credited to the penalty and interest account of the contingent fund in accordance with section 10(6).

(k) The revisions in the penalties in subsections (a) and (b) provided by the 1991 amendatory act that added this subsection shall apply to conduct that began before April 1, 1992, but that continued on or after April 1, 1992, and to conduct that began on or after April 1, 1992.

421.54c Embezzlement; penalties; applicability; disposition of amounts recovered; effective date of section.

Sec. 54c. (1) An employing unit or an officer or agent of an employing unit, a claimant for unemployment benefits, an employee of the commission, or a third party that has

knowingly or willfully appropriated or converted to his, her, or its own use money to be used for the payment of benefits under this act or money received as the payment of contribution liability under this act is guilty of embezzlement punishable as follows:

(a) If the amount obtained as a result of the knowing or willful appropriation or conversion of money is less than $500.00, the commission may recover the amount obtained as a result of the knowing or willful appropriation or conversion of money and may also recover damages equal to 2 times that amount.

(b) If the amount obtained as a result of the knowing or willful appropriation or conversion of money is $500.00 or more, the commission shall attempt to recover the amount obtained as a result of the knowing or willful appropriation or conversion of money and may also recover damages equal to 4 times that amount. The commission may refer the matter to the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the alleged violation occurred for prosecution. If the commission has not made its own determination under this subdivision, the penalty sought by the prosecutor shall include the amount described in this subdivision and shall also include 1 of the following applicable penalties if the amount obtained is $1,000.00 or more:

(*i*) If the amount obtained or withheld from payment as a result of the knowing or willful appropriation or conversion of money is $1,000.00 or more but less than $25,000.00, then 1 of the following:

(A) Imprisonment for not more than 1 year.

(B) The performance of community service of not more than 1 year but not to exceed 2,080 hours.

(C) A combination of (A) and (B) that does not exceed 1 year.

(*ii*) If the amount obtained or withheld from payment as a result of the knowing or willful appropriation or conversion of money is $25,000.00 or more but less than $100,000.00, then 1 of the following:

(A) Imprisonment for not more than 2 years.

(B) The performance of community service of not more than 2 years but not to exceed 4,160 hours.

(C) A combination of (A) and (B) that does not exceed 2 years.

(*iii*) If the amount obtained or withheld from payment as a result of the knowing or willful appropriation or conversion of money is $100,000.00 or more, then 1 of the following:

(A) Imprisonment for not more than 5 years.

(B) The performance of community service of not more than 5 years but not to exceed 10,400 hours.

(C) A combination of (A) and (B) that does not exceed 5 years.

(*iv*) If the knowing or willful appropriation or conversion of money made to obtain or withhold an amount from payment does not result in a loss to the commission, then a penalty shall be sought equal to 3 times the amount that would have been obtained by the knowing or willful appropriation or conversion of money, but not less than $1,000.00, and 1 of the following:

(A) Imprisonment for not more than 2 years.

(B) The performance of community service of not more than 2 years but not to exceed 4,160 hours.

(C) A combination of (A) and (B) that does not exceed 2 years.

(2) This section shall apply even if the amount obtained or withheld from payment has been reported or reported and paid by an individual involved in the embezzlement.

(3) This section applies to conduct that began before April 1, 1992 but that continued on or after April 1, 1992 and to conduct that began on or after April 1, 1992.

(4) The penalties provided in this section shall be in addition to any penalty provided in this act for a late filing.

(5) If a determination is made that an individual has violated this section, the individual is subject to the penalty provisions of this section and, where applicable, the requirements of section 62.

(6) The amount recovered by the commission pursuant to subsection (1)(a) or (b) shall be credited first to the unemployment compensation fund and thereafter amounts recovered that are in excess of the amounts obtained as a result of the embezzlement shall be credited to the penalty and interest account of the contingent fund.

(7) This section shall take effect April 1, 1992.

Repeal of § 421.3b.

Enacting section 1. Section 3b of the Michigan employment security act, 1936 (Ex Sess) PA 1, MCL 421.3b, is repealed.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.
Approved April 26, 2002.
Filed with Secretary of State April 26, 2002.

[No. 193]

(SB 966)

AN ACT to amend 1937 PA 79, entitled "An act to authorize any municipality, as herein defined, to borrow money and issue notes in anticipation of the collection of revenues other than taxes and special assessments; and to prescribe the powers and duties of certain state departments, commissions, and officials," by amending sections 2, 3, and 4 (MCL 141.222, 141.223, and 141.224), section 3 as amended by 1983 PA 50; and to repeal acts and parts of acts.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

141.222 Municipal borrowing; bus and street railway transportation or water supply utility purposes.

Sec. 2. Any municipality of this state that operates any public utility pursuant to law for the purpose of supplying bus or street railway transportation or water supply may, by resolution of its governing body, borrow money and issue notes for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, purchasing, owning, maintaining, or operating any public utility as described in section 1(a), as the board in charge of the utility and the governing body of the municipality may consider necessary or desirable for the purpose of supplying bus or street railway transportation or water supply to the inhabitants of the municipality and within a distance of 10 miles from any portion of its corporate limits, and as the public convenience may require, together with all the necessary equipment.

141.223 Notes subject to §§ 141.2101 to 141.2821.

Sec. 3. Notes issued under this act are subject to the revised municipal finance act, 2001 PA 34, MCL 141.2101 to 141.2821.

141.224 Municipal borrowing for utility purposes; limitations.

Sec. 4. Any governmental unit described in this act may borrow money and issue notes in anticipation of the collection of revenues of any utility described in this act to an amount not exceeding 10% of the total revenues of the public utility for the preceding fiscal year. The notes may be issued at any time against current revenues of the utility or the same may be issued against the revenues of any ensuing fiscal year and shall be made payable not later than the fiscal year against which revenues are pledged.

Repeal of § 141.225.

Enacting section 1. Section 5 of 1937 PA 79, MCL 141.225, is repealed.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.
Approved April 26, 2002.
Filed with Secretary of State April 29, 2002.

[No. 194]

(SB 967)

AN ACT to amend 1943 PA 143, entitled "An act to empower boards of county road commissioners to borrow money in anticipation and upon the faith and credit of future receipts of revenues, derived from certain state collected taxes, for the purpose of purchasing road machinery or equipment or for improvement of county highways or for general county road purposes," by amending sections 1 and 2 (MCL 141.251 and 141.252), section 1 as amended by 1983 PA 51; and to repeal acts and parts of acts.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

141.251 Borrowing money and issuing notes for county road purposes; resolution.

Sec. 1. Boards of county road commissioners are authorized and empowered, upon the adoption of a resolution, to borrow money, the sum of which shall not exceed the amount previously authorized by their respective county board of commissioners, in anticipation of and to pledge for the payment of the borrowed money, future revenues derived from state collected taxes returned to the county for county road purposes pursuant to law and to issue notes for the purpose of purchasing road machinery or equipment, for improvement of county highways, or for other general county road purposes.

(2) Notes issued under this act are subject to the revised municipal finance act, 2001 PA 34, MCL 141.2101 to 141.2821.

141.252 Notes; issuance; provisions.

Sec. 2. All notes issued under this act are subject to all of the following provisions:

(a) For the purpose of computing the amount that may be borrowed, a loan made under this act shall not, when payable as provided in this section, exceed that percentage of the

total aggregate revenues derived from state collected taxes returned to a county for county road purposes pursuant to law for the 5 immediately succeeding years:

(*i*) In 10 installments, 40%.

(*ii*) In 9 installments, 36%.

(*iii*) In 8 installments, 32%.

(*iv*) In 7 installments, 28%.

(*v*) In 6 installments, 24%.

(*vi*) In 5 installments, 20%.

(*vii*) In 4 installments, 16%.

(*viii*) In 3 installments, 12%.

(*ix*) In 2 installments, 8%.

(*x*) In 1 installment, 4%.

(b) A loan payable in more than 2 installments shall not be authorized for any purpose other than for the construction, improvement, maintenance, or repair of highways. At no time shall the total loans outstanding under this act exceed 40% of the sum of the revenues derived from state collected taxes returned to the county for county road purposes for the immediately preceding 5 calendar years and not specifically allocated for other purposes.

(c) The resolution authorizing the borrowing shall contain an irrevocable appropriation providing for the payment of the principal and interest from the money to be derived from state collected taxes returned to the county for county road purposes pursuant to law that have not been previously specifically allocated for other purposes.

Repeal of § 141.253.

Enacting section 1. Section 3 of 1943 PA 143, MCL 141.253, is repealed.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.
Approved April 26, 2002.
Filed with Secretary of State April 29, 2002.

[No. 195]

(SB 968)

AN ACT to amend 1969 PA 121, entitled "An act to authorize counties, cities, townships and villages to issue bonds or notes, and pledge deferred income from sale of capital assets, due and payable but which has not been received, for the payment of principal and interest thereon; and to authorize the county, city, township or village to pledge its full faith and credit for the payment of the bonds or notes," by amending sections 2 and 3 (MCL 141.382 and 141.383), section 3 as amended by 1983 PA 52.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

141.382 Form and execution of bonds or notes; principal and interest; maximum due in one year; due dates; tax exemptions.

Sec. 2. The bonds or notes authorized to be issued under this act shall be issued in the name of the county, city, township, or village and shall be executed in the manner

provided by resolution of its legislative body. Bonds or notes issued under this act shall be negotiable instruments with the last maturity due not later than the year in which the final payment is due according to the contract of sale of capital assets. The maximum principal and interest falling due in any year shall not exceed income to be received during that year from the contract of sale of capital assets pledged for the payment of the bonds or notes plus any income due in prior years that will not be required for payment of principal or interest, or both, in prior years. The due date of principal and the first interest payment in each year shall be not less than 30 days subsequent to the estimated time of receipt of the payments on the contract for sale of capital assets pledged. The bonds and coupons and notes shall be exempt from taxation by this state or by any taxing authority within this state.

141.383 Bonds or notes subject to §§ 141.2101 to 141.2821.

Sec. 3. The bonds or notes shall be subject to the revised municipal finance act, 2001 PA 34, MCL 141.2101 to 141.2821.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.
Approved April 26, 2002.
Filed with Secretary of State April 29, 2002.

[No. 196]

(SB 969)

AN ACT to repeal 1985 PA 217, entitled "An act to establish an employee-owned corporation revolving loan fund; to prescribe the powers and duties of certain state departments and employee-owned corporations; and to make an appropriation," (MCL 450.801 to 450.815).

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Repeal of §§ 450.801 to 450.815.

Enacting section 1. 1985 PA 217, MCL 450.801 to 450.815, is repealed.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.
Approved April 26, 2002.
Filed with Secretary of State April 29, 2002.

[No. 197]

(SB 970)

AN ACT to amend 1893 PA 206, entitled "An act to provide for the assessment of rights and interests, including leasehold interests, in property and the levy and collection of taxes on property, and for the collection of taxes levied; making those taxes a lien on the property taxed, establishing and continuing the lien, providing for the sale or forfeiture and conveyance of property delinquent for taxes, and for the inspection and disposition of lands bid off to the state and not redeemed or purchased; to provide for the establishment of a delinquent tax revolving fund and the borrowing of money by counties and the issuance of notes; to define and limit the jurisdiction of the courts in proceedings

in connection with property delinquent for taxes; to limit the time within which actions may be brought; to prescribe certain limitations with respect to rates of taxation; to prescribe certain powers and duties of certain officers, departments, agencies, and political subdivisions of this state; to provide for certain reimbursements of certain expenses incurred by units of local government; to provide penalties for the violation of this act; and to repeal acts and parts of acts," by amending section 24e (MCL 211.24e), as amended by 1995 PA 42.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

211.24e Definitions; levying ad valorem property taxes for operating purposes; limitation; reduction; approving levy of additional millage rate; change in state equalized valuation of local governmental unit resulting from appeal; insufficiency of additional millage rate; public hearing; notice; establishing proposed additional millage rate before public hearing; calculating reductions in millage rates; amount used for substance abuse treatment programs; distribution to coordinating agency; applicability of section; effect of § 380.1211.

Sec. 24e. (1) As used in this section:

(a) "Additional millage rate" means a millage rate for operating purposes in excess of the millage rate permitted by subsection (2).

(b) "Additions" means that term as defined in section 34d.

(c) "Base tax rate" means a millage rate for a local unit of government equal to the dollar amount of taxes levied for operating purposes for the concluding fiscal year from existing property divided by the taxable value of existing property for ad valorem property tax levies for the ensuing fiscal year.

(d) "Concluding fiscal year" means the fiscal year of the taxing unit immediately preceding the fiscal year for which a limitation under this section is applied or calculated.

(e) "Ensuing fiscal year" means the fiscal year of the taxing unit for which a limitation under this section is applied or calculated.

(f) "Existing property" means all property against which ad valorem property taxes were levied by a local unit for its concluding fiscal year, minus all property that is considered losses for purposes of ad valorem property tax levies of the local unit for the ensuing fiscal year.

(g) "Local unit of government" or "taxing unit" means a city, village, township, charter township, county, charter county, local school district, intermediate school district, community college district, or authority.

(h) "Losses" means that term as defined in section 34d.

(i) "Operating purposes" means all purposes for which ad valorem property taxes are levied by the taxing unit other than the levy of ad valorem property taxes to provide local school districts revenue that is deposited in a building and site fund, or to pay principal and interest due on a bond or note if and to the extent the ad valorem taxes levied for this purpose are in addition to charter or statutory limitations, as authorized by the revised municipal finance act, 2001 PA 34, MCL 141.2101 to 141.2821.

(2) Except as provided by subsection (3), unless the taxing unit complies with section 16 of the uniform budgeting and accounting act, 1968 PA 2, MCL 141.436, the governing body of a taxing unit shall not levy ad valorem property taxes for operating purposes for an ensuing fiscal year of the taxing unit that yield an amount more than the sum of the taxes levied at the base tax rate on additions within the taxing unit for the ensuing fiscal year plus

an amount equal to the taxes levied for operating purposes for the concluding fiscal year on existing property. If the taxing unit is a county, for purposes of this calculation the resulting sum shall be reduced by an amount equal to the estimate of the distribution as certified by the state treasurer to be received by the county pursuant to section 10 of the state convention facility development act, 1985 PA 106, MCL 207.630, to the extent that the distribution has been appropriated by the legislature and the estimate has been certified by the state treasurer before the final date on which a county millage rate can be certified for the ensuing year. For purposes of this section, the state treasurer shall certify an amount that is an estimate of the amount to be distributed to each county pursuant to section 10 of the state convention facility development act, 1985 PA 106, MCL 207.630.

(3) Unless the taxing unit complies with section 16 of the uniform budgeting and accounting act, 1968 PA 2, MCL 141.436, a governing body of a taxing unit may approve a levy of an additional millage rate only after providing the notice required by subsections (6) and (9) and holding a public hearing of the governing body as prescribed by subsection (6). To approve the levy of the additional millage rate, the governing body shall adopt a separate resolution or ordinance.

(4) If, as a result of an appeal of county equalization or state equalization, the state equalized valuation of a unit of local government changes, and an incorrect amount of property taxes has been levied, the amount of additional tax revenue or the shortage of tax revenue shall be deducted from or added to the next regular tax levy for that unit of local government after the determination of the rate authorized pursuant to this section. If the legislature makes an appropriation to a county pursuant to section 10 of the state convention facility development act, 1985 PA 106, MCL 207.630, after the final date a county millage rate can be certified for the ensuing year, if an appropriation made pursuant to section 10 of the state convention facility development act, 1985 PA 106, MCL 207.630, is reduced by an executive order, or if the amount of a distribution pursuant to section 10 of the state convention facility development act, 1985 PA 106, MCL 207.630, varies from the estimated amount certified by the state treasurer pursuant to subsection (2), the amount of additional tax revenue or the shortage of tax revenue shall be deducted from or added to the next regularly estimated amount for purposes of the next required calculations under subsections (2) and (11).

(5) If, at any time, the taxing unit determines that the published, proposed additional millage rate or an adopted additional millage rate is insufficient, the taxing unit shall readvertise, hold another public hearing of the governing body, and, if necessary, revote.

(6) The public hearing of the governing body of a taxing unit required pursuant to subsections (3) and (5) shall be held for the purpose of receiving testimony and discussing a levy of an additional millage rate for its ensuing fiscal year. In addition to satisfying the requirements under the open meetings act, 1976 PA 267, MCL 15.261 to 15.275, the local unit of government or taxing unit shall publish notice of this public hearing in a newspaper of general circulation within the local unit of government or taxing unit. This notice shall be published not less than 6 days before the public hearing and may be jointly published with the notice of the public hearing on the taxing unit's proposed budget as required by section 2 of 1963 (2nd Ex Sess) PA 43, MCL 141.412, if both public hearings are held jointly. This notice shall specify the time, date, and place of the public hearing and shall include, in addition to other pertinent information the local unit of government or taxing unit may elect to include, a statement indicating the proposed additional millage rate, the percentage by which this proposed additional millage rate would increase revenues for operating purposes from ad valorem property tax levies permitted by operation of subsection (2), the percentage of increased revenue from the immediately preceding year that the taxing unit would receive if the additional millage rate is not approved, and that the date and location the taxing unit plans to take action on the proposed resolution or ordinance will be announced at the public hearing. This notice shall also provide a state-

ment that the taxing unit publishing the notice has complete authority to establish the number of mills to be levied from within its authorized millage rate. The notice shall be in not less than 12-point type, shall be preceded by a headline stating "notice of a public hearing on increasing property taxes" which shall be in not less than 18-point type, shall be not less than 8 vertical column inches and 4 horizontal inches, and shall not be placed in that portion of the newspaper reserved for legal notice and classified advertisements.

(7) The proposed additional millage rate, which is required by subsection (6) to be part of the notice of the public hearing, shall be established by a resolution adopted by the governing body of the taxing unit before conducting the public hearing.

(8) Not more than 10 days after a public hearing, a taxing unit may approve the levy of an additional millage rate, but shall not approve an additional millage rate that is greater than a proposed additional millage rate that was published pursuant to subsection (6) and on which the public hearing has been held.

(9) Each local unit shall send timely written notice of the time, date, and place of a public hearing to be held pursuant to this section to all newspapers of general circulation within the local unit.

(10) This section shall not serve to extend or authorize the levy of ad valorem property taxes at a tax rate in excess of the maximum permitted by law, or to prevent the reduction of the tax rate either by action of the governing body of the taxing unit or pursuant to this act, including sections 34 and 34d. Reductions in millage rates that may be required by the compound operation of sections 34 and 34d shall be calculated independently of the tax rate limitation determined by operation of this section.

(11) If the sum of a county's operating property tax levy for the ensuing fiscal year plus the county's distribution to be received pursuant to section 10 of the state convention facility development act, 1985 PA 106, MCL 207.630, exceeds the product of the county's taxable value for the ensuing fiscal year times the greater of the county's base tax rate or concluding fiscal year's operating millage rate, then an amount equal to the lesser of 50% of the excess or 50% of the state convention facility development act distribution shall be used for substance abuse treatment programs within the county. The proceeds received by the taxing unit shall be distributed to the coordinating agency designated for that county pursuant to section 6226 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.6226, and used only for substance abuse prevention and treatment programs in the county from which the proceeds originated.

(12) Except as provided in subsection (13), this section applies to a fiscal year of a taxing unit for which ad valorem property taxes are levied in 1982 or in any year after 1982. This section does not apply for the ensuing fiscal year of a local unit of government that levied ad valorem property taxes for operating purposes of 1 mill or less for its concluding fiscal year.

(13) This section does not apply to local school districts in 1994.

(14) In 1995, the calculations made pursuant to this section by local school districts shall be made without regard to the exemption provided under section 1211 of the revised school code, 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.1211, and the taxable value of property exempt under section 1211 of the revised school code, 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.1211, is not considered a loss.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.
Approved April 26, 2002.
Filed with Secretary of State April 29, 2002.

[No. 198]

(SB 972)

AN ACT to amend 1893 PA 206, entitled "An act to provide for the assessment of rights and interests, including leasehold interests, in property and the levy and collection of taxes on property, and for the collection of taxes levied; making those taxes a lien on the property taxed, establishing and continuing the lien, providing for the sale or forfeiture and conveyance of property delinquent for taxes, and for the inspection and disposition of lands bid off to the state and not redeemed or purchased; to provide for the establishment of a delinquent tax revolving fund and the borrowing of money by counties and the issuance of notes; to define and limit the jurisdiction of the courts in proceedings in connection with property delinquent for taxes; to limit the time within which actions may be brought; to prescribe certain limitations with respect to rates of taxation; to prescribe certain powers and duties of certain officers, departments, agencies, and political subdivisions of this state; to provide for certain reimbursements of certain expenses incurred by units of local government; to provide penalties for the violation of this act; and to repeal acts and parts of acts," by amending section 87b (MCL 211.87b), as amended by 1994 PA 189.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

211.87b Delinquent tax revolving fund; creation; designation; payments; recovery of delinquent taxes and interest; validation and confirmation of resolution or agreement; segregation into separate funds; county treasurer as agent; powers and duties of county treasurer; payment to local taxing unit; interest charges, penalties, and county property tax administration fee rates; transfer of surplus; borrowing money; alternative method for paying delinquent taxes.

Sec. 87b. (1) The county board of commissioners of any county may create a delinquent tax revolving fund that, at the option of the county treasurer, may be designated as the "100% tax payment fund". Upon the establishment of the fund, all delinquent taxes, except taxes on personal property, due and payable to the taxing units in the county, except those units that collect their own delinquent taxes after March 1 by charter or otherwise, are due and payable to the county. The primary obligation to pay to the county the amount of taxes and the interest on the taxes shall rest with the local taxing units and the state for the state education tax under the state education tax act, 1993 PA 331, MCL 211.901 to 211.906. If the delinquent taxes that are due and payable to the county are not received by the county for any reason, the county has full right of recourse against the taxing unit or to the state for the state education tax under the state education tax act, 1993 PA 331, MCL 211.901 to 211.906, to recover the amount of the delinquent taxes and interest at the rate of 1% per month or fraction of a month until repaid to the county by the taxing unit. However, if the county borrows to provide funds for those payments, the interest rate shall not exceed the highest interest rate paid on that borrowing. A resolution or agreement previously executed or adopted to this effect is validated and confirmed. For delinquent state education taxes under the state education tax act, 1993 PA 331, MCL 211.901 to 211.906, the county may offset uncollectible delinquent taxes against collections of the state education tax under the state education tax act, 1993 PA 331, MCL 211.901 to 211.906, received by the county and owed to this state under this act. The fund shall be segregated into separate funds or accounts for each year's delinquent taxes.

(2) If a delinquent tax revolving fund is established, the county treasurer shall be the agent for the county and, without further action by the county board of commissioners,

may enter into contracts with other municipalities, this state, or private persons, firms, or corporations in connection with any transaction relating to the fund or any borrowing made by the county pursuant to section 87c or 87d, including all services necessary to complete this borrowing.

(3) The county treasurer shall pay from the fund any or all delinquent taxes that are due and payable to the county and any school district, intermediate school district, community college district, city, township, special assessment district, this state, or any other political unit for which delinquent tax payments are due within 20 days after sufficient funds are deposited within the delinquent tax revolving fund or, if the county treasurer is treasurer for a county with a population greater than 1,500,000 persons, within 30 days after sufficient funds are deposited within the delinquent tax revolving fund. In a county with a delinquent tax revolving fund where the county does not borrow pursuant to section 87c or 87d, if the county treasurer does not make payment of the delinquent taxes to the local units within 10 days after the completion of county settlement with all local units under section 55, the county shall pay interest on the unpaid delinquent taxes from the date of actual county settlement at the rate of 12% per annum for the number of days involved.

(4) Except as provided in subsection (5), the county treasurer shall pay from the fund directly to a school district its share of the fund when a single school district exists within a political unit.

(5) If a local taxing unit has borrowed money in anticipation of collecting taxes for any school district or other municipality and the county treasurer has been so notified in writing, the county treasurer shall pay to the local taxing unit the shares of the fund for that school district or municipality. For purposes of this subsection, "local taxing unit" means a city, village, or township.

(6) The interest charges, penalties, and county property tax administration fee rates established under this act shall remain in effect and shall be payable to the county delinquent tax revolving fund.

(7) Any surplus in the fund may be transferred to the county general fund by appropriate action of the county board of commissioners.

(8) A county board of commissioners may borrow money to create a delinquent tax revolving fund as provided in section 87c or 87d, or both.

(9) This section shall not supersede section 87 but is an alternative method for paying delinquent taxes to local units. However, where this section is used by a county, section 87 shall not be used.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.
Approved April 26, 2002.
Filed with Secretary of State April 29, 2002.

[No. 199]

(SB 974)

AN ACT to amend 1939 PA 342, entitled "An act to authorize counties to establish and provide water, sewer, or sewage disposal improvements and services within or between cities, villages, townships, charter townships, or any duly authorized and established combinations thereof, within or without the county, and to establish and provide garbage

or rubbish collection and disposal facilities and services for such units of government or combinations thereof, and for such purposes to acquire, purchase, construct, own, maintain, or operate water mains and trunk and connecting lines, water pumping and purification plants, sewers, sewage interceptors, sewage disposal plants, settling basins, screens and meters, and incinerators and disposal grounds; to authorize counties to establish, administer, coordinate, and regulate a system or systems of water, sewer, or sewage disposal improvements and services, and garbage and rubbish collection and disposal facilities and services, within or between such units of government; to provide methods for obtaining money for the aforesaid purposes; to authorize counties to extend by laterals and connections, and to construct, improve, repair, manage, or operate water, sewer, or sewage disposal improvements and garbage and rubbish collection and disposal facilities and services of and situated within such cities, villages, townships, charter townships, or any duly authorized and established combination thereof, and provide for the loan of money to such units of government for the purposes and the repayment thereof by agreements therefor; to provide methods for collection of rates, charges, or assessments; to authorize counties to enter into contracts with any unit of government providing for the acquisition, construction, and financing of improvements or facilities and for the pledge of the full faith and credit of each unit of government for the payment of their respective shares of the cost thereof; to authorize each unit of government having power to tax to impose taxes without limitation as to rate or amount for the payment of contract obligations in anticipation of which bonds are issued; to authorize counties to issue bonds secured by the full faith and credit pledges of each unit of government; to authorize counties to pledge their full faith and credit as additional security on such bonds and to impose taxes without limitation as to rate or amount to the extent necessary for the payment of such bonds; to authorize counties to issue revenue bonds and to pledge their full faith and credit as additional security for the payment of such revenue bonds; to validate action taken and bonds issued; and to prescribe penalties and provide remedies," by amending sections 5a and 5c (MCL 46.175a and 46.175c), section 5c as amended by 1983 PA 183.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

46.175a Contracts authorized; methods of raising funds.

Sec. 5a. As an additional or alternative method of acquiring and constructing any of the improvements or facilities authorized by this act, the county, acting through its county agency, and any unit of government may enter into contracts providing for the acquisition, construction, and financing of improvements or facilities in the manner authorized in this act. The contracts shall provide for the allocation and payment of the share of the total cost to be borne by each unit of government in annual installments for a period of not exceeding 40 years, and each contracting unit of government is authorized to pledge its full faith and credit for the payment of the obligation in the manner and times specified in the contracts. A contract described in this section is not subject to the revised municipal finance act, 2001 PA 34, MCL 141.2101 to 141.2821. For the purpose of making payment of its pledged share of the cost of the improvements or facilities, any contracting unit of government may use any, or all, or any combination of the following methods of raising funds:

(a) The levy of a tax on taxable property by a unit of government having the power to tax, which tax may be imposed without limitation as to rate or amount and in addition to any taxes that the unit of government may be authorized to levy but not more than the rate or amount sufficient for those purposes.

(b) The levy of special assessments on property benefited by the improvements, the procedures relative to the making and collection of the special assessments to conform as near as may be to applicable charter or statutory provisions.

(c) The levy and collection of rates or charges to users and beneficiaries of the service furnished by the improvement.

(d) From money received or to be received derived from the imposition of taxes by this state, except as the use of the money for that purpose is expressly prohibited by the state constitution of 1963.

(e) From any other funds that may be validly used for that purpose. The contracts may provide for any and all matters relating to the acquisition, construction, and financing of the improvements or facilities as are considered necessary, including the authority to the county agency to issue bonds secured by the full faith and credit contractual pledges of the contracting unit of government, as authorized by section 5c. The contracts may provide for appropriate remedies in case of default, including, but not limited to, the right of the contracting unit of government to authorize the state treasurer or other official charged with the disbursement of unrestricted state funds returnable to the governmental units under the state constitution of 1963, to withhold sufficient funds to make up any default or deficiency in funds.

46.175c Bonds generally.

Sec. 5c. (1) For the purpose of obtaining funds for the acquisition and construction of the improvements or facilities authorized by this act, the county after the execution of the contract or contracts authorized by sections 5a and 5b, upon resolution adopted by its county board of commissioners, may issue its negotiable bonds secured by the full faith and credit pledges made by each contracting unit of government pursuant to authorization contained in this act and the contract or contracts entered into pursuant to sections 5a and 5b. The bonds shall not be delivered until the contract or contracts become effective as provided in section 5b. The bonds shall be issued in the name of the county and shall be executed in such manner as provided in the resolution authorizing the bonds. Bonds issued under this act shall mature in a period not to exceed 40 years. The bonds and coupons shall be exempt from all taxation by this state or by any taxing authority within this state. The bonds shall not pledge the full faith and credit of the issuing county except as otherwise provided in this section. As additional security for the payment of the principal of and interest on any bonds issued under this section, any issuing county may, upon proper resolution adopted by a majority vote of the members-elect of its county board of commissioners, pledge the full faith and credit of the county for the prompt payment of the principal of and interest on the bonds. In the event the county is required to advance any money by reason of a pledge on account of the delinquency of any contracting unit of government and if provided in the contract, the county treasurer shall notify the state treasurer to deduct the amount of money advanced by the county from any unrestricted money in the state treasurer's possession belonging to the unit of government and to pay the amount to the county. The money shall be paid into the general fund of the county. The right of deduction to receive payment from the state treasurer given to the county by this statute shall not operate to limit the county's right to pursue any other legal remedies for the reimbursement of money advanced under this section. The board of commissioners of any county that has advanced any money and that has not been reimbursed may order a unit of government having taxing power and its officers to levy upon its next tax roll an amount sufficient to make the reimbursement on or before the date when its taxes become delinquent and the unit of government and its tax levying and collecting officials shall levy and collect the taxes and reimburse the

county. The resolution authorizing the issuance of the bonds shall contain the terms of the contract or contracts authorized by sections 5a and 5b. Sections 5a, 5b, and 5c shall be construed as an additional and alternative method for the acquisition, construction, and financing of the improvements or facilities contemplated by this act, and shall not affect the other provisions of this act relating to the acquisition, construction, or financing of improvements or facilities. Any improvements and facilities contemplated by this act may be acquired, constructed, and financed in part under the provisions of sections 5a, 5b, and 5c and in part under other sections of this act. This act shall not validate any drain orders or bonds issued prior to April 30, 1954.

(2) Bonds issued under this act are subject to the revised municipal finance act, 2001 PA 34, MCL 141.2101 to 141.2821.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.
Approved April 26, 2002.
Filed with Secretary of State April 29, 2002.

[No. 200]

(SB 975)

AN ACT to amend 1965 PA 261, entitled "An act to authorize the creation and to prescribe the powers and duties of county and regional parks and recreation commissions; and to prescribe the powers and duties of county boards of commissioners with respect to county and regional parks and recreation commissions," by amending section 17 (MCL 46.367), as amended by 1983 PA 177.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

46.367 Park and recreational places; revenue bonds; resolution; issuance of bonds or notes; negotiability; interest; tax exemption; limitations; applicable law; amount of borrowings.

Sec. 17. (1) Any county operating under this act, by resolution adopted by a majority of the members elect of its governing body, and with a vote of the majority of the electors of the county voting on the question, may borrow money, pledge its full faith and credit for repayment, and issue its bonds or notes to pay all or part of the cost of acquiring, planning, and developing park and recreational places, and constructing, reconstructing, altering, or renewing buildings and other structures related to said park and recreational places.

(2) The revenue bonds shall be issued pursuant to the revenue bond act of 1933, 1933 PA 94, MCL 141.101 to 141.140, or any other applicable act.

(3) Bonds or notes shall be authorized by a resolution adopted by a majority of the members elect of the governing body of the county operating under this act. The full faith and credit of the county may be pledged for the prompt payment of the principal and interest on any borrowing by a county pursuant to this act. The county's full faith and credit may be pledged to the payment of principal and interest of revenue bonds notwithstanding any provision of law. Any bonds or notes shall be issued in the name of the county operating under this act and shall be executed by the chairperson of the county board of commissioners and the county clerk, who shall also cause their facsimile signatures to be affixed to any interest coupons to be attached to any bonds. The county clerk

shall affix to the bonds or notes the seal of the county. Bonds or notes issued under this act are negotiable instruments and shall mature in not more than 40 years from the date of issue. The bonds or notes and the interest on the bonds and notes are exempt from taxation by this state or by any taxing authority within this state.

(4) The issuance of bonds or notes under this act is subject to the provisions of the revised municipal finance act, 2001 PA 34, MCL 141.2101 to 141.2821. The amount of borrowings by a county pursuant to this act shall not be subject to any limitations or provisions contained in any law applicable to the county except that a county may not borrow pursuant to this act in an amount which taken together with other indebtedness of the county will exceed 10% of the assessed valuation of the county as last equalized by the state.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.
Approved April 26, 2002.
Filed with Secretary of State April 29, 2002.

[No. 201]

(SB 976)

AN ACT to amend 1909 PA 279, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of cities and for revising and amending their charters; to provide for certain powers and duties; to provide for the levy and collection of taxes by cities, borrowing of money, and issuance of bonds or other evidences of indebtedness; to validate actions taken, bonds issued, and obligations heretofore incurred; to prescribe penalties and provide remedies; and to repeal acts and parts of acts on specific dates," by amending sections 3, 4a, 5, and 5f (MCL 117.3, 117.4a, 117.5, and 117.5f), section 3 as amended by 1999 PA 260, section 4a as amended by 1994 PA 324, section 5 as amended by 1988 PA 268, and section 5f as amended by 1990 PA 231.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

117.3 Mandatory charter provisions.

Sec. 3. Each city charter shall provide for all of the following:

(a) The election of a mayor, who shall be the chief executive officer of the city, and of a body vested with legislative power, and for the election or appointment of a clerk, a treasurer, an assessor or board of assessors, a board of review, and other officers considered necessary. The city charter may provide for the selection of the mayor by the legislative body. Elections may be by a partisan, nonpartisan, or preferential ballot, or by any other legal method of voting. Notwithstanding any other law or charter provision to the contrary, a city having a 1970 official population of more than 150,000, whose charter provides for terms of office of less than 4 years, and in which the term of office for the mayor and the governing body are of the same length, may provide by ordinance for a term of office of up to 4 years for mayor and other elected city officials. The ordinance shall provide that the ordinance shall take effect 60 days after it is enacted unless within the 60 days a petition is submitted to the city clerk signed by not less than 10% of the registered electors of the city requesting that the question of approval of the ordinance be submitted to the electors at the next regular election or a special election called for the purpose of approving or disapproving the ordinance.

(b) The nomination of elective officers by partisan or nonpartisan primary, by petition, or by convention.

(c) The time, manner, and means of holding elections and the registration of electors.

(d) The qualifications, duties, and compensation of the city's officers. If the city has an appointed chief administrative officer, the legislative body of the city may enter into an employment contract with the chief administrative officer extending beyond the terms of the members of the legislative body unless the employment contract is prohibited by the city charter. An employment contract with a chief administrative officer shall be in writing and shall specify the compensation to be paid to the chief administrative officer, any procedure for changing the compensation, any fringe benefits, and any other conditions of employment. The contract shall state if the chief administrative officer serves at the pleasure of the legislative body, and the contract may provide for severance pay or other benefits in the event the chief administrative officer's employment is terminated at the pleasure of the legislative body.

(e) The establishment of 1 or more wards, and if the members of the city's legislative body are chosen by wards, for equal representation for each ward in the legislative body.

(f) That the subjects of taxation for municipal purposes are the same as for state, county, and school purposes under the general law.

(g) The annual laying and collecting taxes in a sum, except as otherwise provided by law, not to exceed 2% of the taxable value of the real and personal property in the city. Unless the charter provides for a different tax rate limitation, the governing body of a city may levy and collect taxes for municipal purposes in a sum not to exceed 1% of the taxable value of the real and personal property in the city. As used in this subdivision, "taxable value" is that value determined under section 27a of the general property tax act, 1893 PA 206, MCL 211.27a.

(h) An annual appropriation of money for municipal purposes.

(i) The levy, collection, and return of state, county, and school taxes in conformance with the general laws of this state, except that the preparation of the assessment roll, the meeting of the board of review, and the confirmation of the assessment roll may be at the times provided in the city charter.

(j) The public peace and health and for the safety of persons and property. In providing for the public peace, health, and safety, a city may expend funds or enter into contracts with a private organization, the federal or state government, a county, village, or township, or another city for services considered necessary by the legislative body. Public peace, health, and safety services may include the operation of child guidance and community mental health clinics, the prevention, counseling, and treatment of developmental disabilities, the prevention of drug abuse, and the counseling and treatment of drug abusers.

(k) Adopting, continuing, amending, and repealing the city ordinances and for the publication of each ordinance before it becomes operative. Whether or not provided in its charter, instead of publishing a true copy of an ordinance before it becomes operative, the city may publish a summary of the ordinance. If the city publishes a summary of the ordinance, the city shall include in the publication the designation of a location in the city where a true copy of the ordinance can be inspected or obtained. Any charter provision to the contrary notwithstanding, a city may adopt an ordinance punishable by imprisonment for not more than 93 days or a fine of not more than $500.00, or both, if the violation substantially corresponds to a violation of state law that is a misdemeanor for which the maximum period of imprisonment is 93 days. Whether or not provided in its charter, a city may adopt a provision of any state statute for which the maximum period of imprisonment

is 93 days, the Michigan vehicle code, 1949 PA 300, MCL 257.1 to 257.923, or a law, code, or rule that has been promulgated and adopted by an authorized agency of this state pertaining to fire, fire hazards, fire prevention, or fire waste, and a fire prevention code, plumbing code, heating code, electrical code, building code, refrigeration machinery code, piping code, boiler code, boiler operation code, elevator machinery code, or a code pertaining to flammable liquids and gases or hazardous chemicals, that has been promulgated by this state, by a department, board, or other agency of this state, or by an organization or association that is organized and conducted for the purpose of developing the code, by reference to the law, code, or rule in an adopting ordinance and without publishing the law, code, or rule in full. The law, code, or rule shall be clearly identified in the ordinance and its purpose shall be published with the adopting ordinance. Printed copies of the law, code, or rule shall be kept in the office of the city clerk, available for inspection by, and distribution to, the public at all times. The publication shall contain a notice stating that a complete copy of the law, code, or rule is made available to the public at the office of the city clerk in compliance with state law requiring that records of public bodies be made available to the general public. A city shall not enforce any provision adopted by reference for which the maximum period of imprisonment is greater than 93 days.

(*l*) That the business of the legislative body shall be conducted at a public meeting held in compliance with the open meetings act, 1976 PA 267, MCL 15.261 to 15.275. All records of the municipality shall be made available to the general public in compliance with the freedom of information act, 1976 PA 442, MCL 15.231 to 15.246.

(m) Keeping in the English language a written or printed journal of each session of the legislative body.

(n) A system of accounts that conforms to a uniform system of accounts as required by law.

117.4a Borrowing money and issuing bonds; net indebtedness; limitation; computation; borrowing in case of fire, flood, or other calamity; incurring obligation for construction, renovation, or modernization of hospital; bonds as obligation of special assessment district and city; validation of bonds issued and obligations incurred before July 31, 1973.

Sec. 4a. (1) Each city in its charter may provide for the borrowing of money on the credit of the city and issuing bonds for the borrowing of money, for any purpose within the scope of the powers of the city.

(2) Notwithstanding a charter provision to the contrary, the net indebtedness incurred for all public purposes shall not exceed the greater of the following:

(a) Ten percent of the assessed value of all the real and personal property in the city.

(b) Fifteen percent of the assessed value of all the real and personal property in the city if that portion of the total amount of indebtedness incurred which exceeds 10% is or has been used solely for the construction or renovation of hospital facilities.

(3) In case of fire, flood, or other calamity, the legislative body may borrow for the relief of the inhabitants of the city and for the preservation of municipal property, a sum not to exceed 3/8 of 1% of the assessed value of all the real and personal property in the city, due in not more than 5 years, even if the loan would cause the indebtedness of the city to exceed the limit established by this section.

(4) In computing the net indebtedness, all of the following shall be excluded: