

**STATE OF MICHIGAN
93RD LEGISLATURE
REGULAR SESSION OF 2006**

Introduced by Senators Van Woerkom, Jelinek, Garcia, Birkholz, Stamas, Johnson, Allen and Gilbert

ENROLLED SENATE BILL No. 912

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 sections 27a and 53b (MCL 211.27a and 211.53b), section 27a as amended by 2005 PA 23 and section 53b as amended by 2006 PA 13, and by adding section 7jj; and to repeal acts and parts of acts.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Sec. 7jj. (1) Except as otherwise limited in this subsection, qualified forest property is exempt from the tax levied by a local school district for school operating purposes to the extent provided under section 1211 of the revised school code, 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.1211, according to the provisions of this section. The amount of qualified forest property in this state that is eligible for the exemption under this section is limited as follows:

- (a) In the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, 300,000 acres.
- (b) In the fiscal year ending September 30, 2009, 600,000 acres.
- (c) In the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, 900,000 acres.
- (d) In the fiscal year ending September 30, 2011 and each fiscal year thereafter, 1,200,000 acres.

(2) To claim an exemption under subsection (1), the owner of qualified forest property shall file an affidavit claiming the exemption and an approved forest management plan or a certificate provided by a third-party certifying organization with the local tax collecting unit by December 31. An owner may claim an exemption under this section for not more than 320 acres of qualified forest property in each local tax collecting unit. If an exemption is granted under this section for less than 320 acres in a local tax collecting unit, an owner of that property may subsequently claim an exemption for additional property in that local tax collecting unit if that additional property meets the requirements of this section.

(3) The affidavit shall be on a form prescribed by the department of treasury and shall require the person submitting the affidavit to attest that the property for which the exemption is claimed is qualified forest property and will be managed according to the approved forest management plan.

(4) The assessor shall determine if the property is qualified forest property based on a recommendation from the department of natural resources and confirmation that the acreage limitation set forth in subsection (1) has not been

reached and if so shall exempt the property from the collection of the tax as provided in subsection (1) until December 31 of the year in which the property is no longer qualified forest property.

(5) Not more than 90 days after all or a portion of the exempted property is no longer qualified forest property, the owner shall rescind the exemption for the applicable portion of the property by filing with the local tax collecting unit a rescission form prescribed by the department of treasury. An owner who fails to file a rescission as required by this subsection is subject to a penalty of \$5.00 per day for each separate failure beginning after the 90 days have elapsed, up to a maximum of \$1,000.00. This penalty shall be collected under 1941 PA 122, MCL 205.1 to 205.31, and shall be deposited in the general fund of this state.

(6) An owner of property that is qualified forest property on December 31 for which an exemption was not on the tax roll may file an appeal with the July or December board of review under section 53b in the year the exemption was claimed or the immediately succeeding year. An owner of property that is qualified forest property on May 1 for which an exemption was denied by the assessor in the year the affidavit was filed may file an appeal with the July board of review for summer taxes or, if there is not a summer levy of school operating taxes, with the December board of review under section 53b.

(7) If the assessor of the local tax collecting unit believes that the property for which an exemption has been granted is not qualified forest property based on a recommendation from the department of natural resources, the assessor may deny or modify an existing exemption by notifying the owner in writing at the time required for providing a notice under section 24c. A taxpayer may appeal the assessor's determination to the board of review meeting under section 30. A decision of the board of review may be appealed to the residential and small claims division of the Michigan tax tribunal.

(8) If property for which an exemption has been granted under this section is not qualified forest property, the property that had been subject to that exemption shall be immediately placed on the tax roll by the local tax collecting unit if the local tax collecting unit has possession of the tax roll or by the county treasurer if the county has possession of the tax roll as though the exemption had not been granted. A corrected tax bill shall be issued for each tax year being adjusted by the local tax collecting unit if the local tax collecting unit has possession of the tax roll or by the county treasurer if the county has possession of the tax roll.

(9) If property for which an exemption has been granted under this section is converted by a change in use and is no longer qualified forest property, the property is subject to the qualified forest property recapture tax levied under the qualified forest property recapture tax act. An owner of qualified forest property shall inform a prospective buyer of that qualified forest property that the qualified forest property is subject to the recapture tax provided in the qualified forest property recapture tax act, if the qualified forest property is converted by a change in use.

(10) If qualified forest property is exempt under this section, an owner of that qualified forest property shall annually report to the department of natural resources on a form prescribed by the department of natural resources the amount of timber produced on that qualified forest property and whether any buildings or structures have been constructed on the qualified forest property. Beginning in 2008, and every 3 years thereafter, the department of natural resources shall provide to the standing committees of the senate and house of representatives with primary jurisdiction over forestry issues a report that includes all of the following:

- (a) The number of acres of qualified forest property in each county.
- (b) The amount of timber produced on qualified forest property each year.

(11) As used in this section:

(a) "Approved forest management plan" means 1 of the following:

(i) A forest management plan approved by the department of natural resources. An owner of property may submit a proposed forest management plan to the department of natural resources for approval. The proposed forest management plan shall include a statement signed by the owner that he or she agrees to comply with all terms and conditions contained in the approved forest management plan. The department of natural resources may charge a fee of not more than \$200.00 for the consideration of each proposed forest management plan submitted. The department of natural resources shall review and either approve or disapprove each proposed forest management plan submitted. If the department of natural resources disapproves a proposed forest management plan, the department of natural resources shall indicate the changes necessary to qualify the proposed forest management plan for approval on subsequent review. At the request of the owner submitting a proposed forest management plan, the department of natural resources may agree to complete a proposed forest management plan. An owner and the department of natural resources may mutually agree to amend a proposed forest management plan or an approved forest management plan. A forest management plan submitted to the department of natural resources for approval shall not extend beyond a period of 20 years. An owner of property may submit a succeeding proposed forest management plan to the department of natural resources for approval.

(ii) A forest management plan certified by a third-party certifying organization.

(b) "Converted by a change in use" means that term as defined in section 2 of the qualified forest property recapture tax act.

(c) "Forest products" includes, but is not limited to, timber and pulpwood-related products.

(d) "Natural resources professional" and "registered forester" mean those terms as defined in section 51101 of the natural resources and environmental protection act, 1994 PA 451, MCL 324.51101.

(e) "Proposed forest management plan" means a proposed plan for sustainable forest management that includes, but is not limited to, harvesting, planting, and regeneration of forest products on a parcel of property that is prepared by a qualified forester. A proposed forest management plan shall include all of the following:

(i) The name and address of each owner of the property.

(ii) The legal description and parcel identification number of the property or of the parcel on which the property is located.

(iii) A statement of the owner's forest management objectives.

(iv) A map, diagram, or aerial photograph that identified both forested and unforested areas of the property, using conventional map symbols indicating the species, size, and density of vegetation and other major features of the property.

(v) A description of the forestry practices, including harvesting, thinning, and reforestation, that will be undertaken, specifying the approximate period of time before each is completed.

(vi) A description of soil conservation practices that may be necessary to control any soil erosion that may result from the forestry practices described pursuant to subparagraph (v).

(vii) A proposed forest management plan shall also include a description of activities that may be undertaken for the management of forest resources other than trees, including wildlife habitat, watersheds, and aesthetic features.

(f) "Qualified forest property" means a parcel of real property that meets all of the following conditions as determined by the department of natural resources:

(i) Is not less than 20 contiguous acres in size, of which not less than 80% is productive forest capable of producing wood products. Contiguity is not broken by a road, a right-of-way, or property purchased or taken under condemnation proceedings by a public utility for power transmission lines if the 2 parcels separated by the purchased or condemned property were a single parcel prior to the sale or condemnation. As used in this subparagraph, "productive forest" means real property capable of growing not less than 20 cubic feet of wood per acre per year. However, if property has been considered productive forest, an act of God that negatively affects that property shall not result in that property not being considered productive forest.

(ii) Is stocked with forest products.

(iii) Has no buildings or structures located on the real property.

(iv) Is subject to an approved forest management plan.

(g) "Qualified forester" means natural resources professional, a registered forester, or a conservation district forester.

(h) "Third-party certifying organization" means an independent third-party organization that assesses and evaluates forest management practices according to the standards of a certification program that measures whether forest management practices are consistent with principles of sustainable forestry. Third-party certifying organization includes, but is not limited to, the forest stewardship council and the sustainable forest initiative.

Sec. 27a. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, property shall be assessed at 50% of its true cash value under section 3 of article IX of the state constitution of 1963.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3), for taxes levied in 1995 and for each year after 1995, the taxable value of each parcel of property is the lesser of the following:

(a) The property's taxable value in the immediately preceding year minus any losses, multiplied by the lesser of 1.05 or the inflation rate, plus all additions. For taxes levied in 1995, the property's taxable value in the immediately preceding year is the property's state equalized valuation in 1994.

(b) The property's current state equalized valuation.

(3) Upon a transfer of ownership of property after 1994, the property's taxable value for the calendar year following the year of the transfer is the property's state equalized valuation for the calendar year following the transfer.

(4) If the taxable value of property is adjusted under subsection (3), a subsequent increase in the property's taxable value is subject to the limitation set forth in subsection (2) until a subsequent transfer of ownership occurs. If the taxable value of property is adjusted under subsection (3) and the assessor determines that there had not been a transfer of ownership, the taxable value of the property shall be adjusted at the July or December board of review. Notwithstanding the limitation provided in section 53b(1) on the number of years for which a correction may be made, the July or December board of review may adjust the taxable value of property under this subsection for the current year and for the 3 immediately preceding calendar years. A corrected tax bill shall be issued for each tax year for which the taxable value is adjusted by the local tax collecting unit if the local tax collecting unit has possession of the tax roll or by the county treasurer if the county has possession of the tax roll. For purposes of section 53b, an adjustment under this subsection shall be considered the correction of a clerical error.

(5) Assessment of property, as required in this section and section 27, is inapplicable to the assessment of property subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes within voted tax limitation increases to pay principal and interest on limited tax bonds issued by any governmental unit, including a county, township, community college district, or school district, before January 1, 1964, if the assessment required to be made under this act would be less than the assessment as state equalized prevailing on the property at the time of the issuance of the bonds. This inapplicability shall continue until levy of taxes to pay principal and interest on the bonds is no longer required. The assessment of property required by this act shall be applicable for all other purposes.

(6) As used in this act, "transfer of ownership" means the conveyance of title to or a present interest in property, including the beneficial use of the property, the value of which is substantially equal to the value of the fee interest. Transfer of ownership of property includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(a) A conveyance by deed.

(b) A conveyance by land contract. The taxable value of property conveyed by a land contract executed after December 31, 1994 shall be adjusted under subsection (3) for the calendar year following the year in which the contract is entered into and shall not be subsequently adjusted under subsection (3) when the deed conveying title to the property is recorded in the office of the register of deeds in the county in which the property is located.

(c) A conveyance to a trust after December 31, 1994, except if the settlor or the settlor's spouse, or both, conveys the property to the trust and the sole present beneficiary or beneficiaries are the settlor or the settlor's spouse, or both.

(d) A conveyance by distribution from a trust, except if the distributee is the sole present beneficiary or the spouse of the sole present beneficiary, or both.

(e) A change in the sole present beneficiary or beneficiaries of a trust, except a change that adds or substitutes the spouse of the sole present beneficiary.

(f) A conveyance by distribution under a will or by intestate succession, except if the distributee is the decedent's spouse.

(g) A conveyance by lease if the total duration of the lease, including the initial term and all options for renewal, is more than 35 years or the lease grants the lessee a bargain purchase option. As used in this subdivision, "bargain purchase option" means the right to purchase the property at the termination of the lease for not more than 80% of the property's projected true cash value at the termination of the lease. After December 31, 1994, the taxable value of property conveyed by a lease with a total duration of more than 35 years or with a bargain purchase option shall be adjusted under subsection (3) for the calendar year following the year in which the lease is entered into. This subdivision does not apply to personal property except buildings described in section 14(6) and personal property described in section 8(h), (i), and (j). This subdivision does not apply to that portion of the property not subject to the leasehold interest conveyed.

(h) A conveyance of an ownership interest in a corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, or other legal entity if the ownership interest conveyed is more than 50% of the corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, or other legal entity. Unless notification is provided under subsection (10), the corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, or other legal entity shall notify the assessing officer on a form provided by the state tax commission not more than 45 days after a conveyance of an ownership interest that constitutes a transfer of ownership under this subdivision.

(i) A transfer of property held as a tenancy in common, except that portion of the property not subject to the ownership interest conveyed.

(j) A conveyance of an ownership interest in a cooperative housing corporation, except that portion of the property not subject to the ownership interest conveyed.

(7) Transfer of ownership does not include the following:

(a) The transfer of property from 1 spouse to the other spouse or from a decedent to a surviving spouse.

(b) A transfer from a husband, a wife, or a husband and wife creating or disjoining a tenancy by the entireties in the grantors or the grantor and his or her spouse.

(c) A transfer of that portion of property subject to a life estate or life lease retained by the transferor, until expiration or termination of the life estate or life lease. That portion of property transferred that is not subject to a life lease shall be adjusted under subsection (3).

(d) A transfer through foreclosure or forfeiture of a recorded instrument under chapter 31, 32, or 57 of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.3101 to 600.3280 and MCL 600.5701 to 600.5759, or through deed or conveyance in lieu of a foreclosure or forfeiture, until the mortgagee or land contract vendor subsequently transfers the property. If a mortgagee does not transfer the property within 1 year of the expiration of any applicable redemption period, the property shall be adjusted under subsection (3).

(e) A transfer by redemption by the person to whom taxes are assessed of property previously sold for delinquent taxes.

(f) A conveyance to a trust if the settlor or the settlor's spouse, or both, conveys the property to the trust and the sole present beneficiary of the trust is the settlor or the settlor's spouse, or both.

(g) A transfer pursuant to a judgment or order of a court of record making or ordering a transfer, unless a specific monetary consideration is specified or ordered by the court for the transfer.

(h) A transfer creating or terminating a joint tenancy between 2 or more persons if at least 1 of the persons was an original owner of the property before the joint tenancy was initially created and, if the property is held as a joint tenancy at the time of conveyance, at least 1 of the persons was a joint tenant when the joint tenancy was initially created and that person has remained a joint tenant since the joint tenancy was initially created. A joint owner at the time of the last transfer of ownership of the property is an original owner of the property. For purposes of this subdivision, a person is an original owner of property owned by that person's spouse.

(i) A transfer for security or an assignment or discharge of a security interest.

(j) A transfer of real property or other ownership interests among members of an affiliated group. As used in this subsection, "affiliated group" means 1 or more corporations connected by stock ownership to a common parent corporation. Upon request by the state tax commission, a corporation shall furnish proof within 45 days that a transfer meets the requirements of this subdivision. A corporation that fails to comply with a request by the state tax commission under this subdivision is subject to a fine of \$200.00.

(k) Normal public trading of shares of stock or other ownership interests that, over any period of time, cumulatively represent more than 50% of the total ownership interest in a corporation or other legal entity and are traded in multiple transactions involving unrelated individuals, institutions, or other legal entities.

(l) A transfer of real property or other ownership interests among corporations, partnerships, limited liability companies, limited liability partnerships, or other legal entities if the entities involved are commonly controlled. Upon request by the state tax commission, a corporation, partnership, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, or other legal entity shall furnish proof within 45 days that a transfer meets the requirements of this subdivision. A corporation, partnership, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, or other legal entity that fails to comply with a request by the state tax commission under this subdivision is subject to a fine of \$200.00.

(m) A direct or indirect transfer of real property or other ownership interests resulting from a transaction that qualifies as a tax-free reorganization under section 368 of the internal revenue code, 26 USC 368. Upon request by the state tax commission, a property owner shall furnish proof within 45 days that a transfer meets the requirements of this subdivision. A property owner who fails to comply with a request by the state tax commission under this subdivision is subject to a fine of \$200.00.

(n) A transfer of qualified agricultural property, if the person to whom the qualified agricultural property is transferred files an affidavit with the assessor of the local tax collecting unit in which the qualified agricultural property is located and with the register of deeds for the county in which the qualified agricultural property is located attesting that the qualified agricultural property shall remain qualified agricultural property. The affidavit under this subdivision shall be in a form prescribed by the department of treasury. An owner of qualified agricultural property shall inform a prospective buyer of that qualified agricultural property that the qualified agricultural property is subject to the recapture tax provided in the agricultural property recapture act, 2000 PA 261, MCL 211.1001 to 211.1007, if the qualified agricultural property is converted by a change in use. If property ceases to be qualified agricultural property at any time after being transferred, all of the following shall occur:

(i) The taxable value of that property shall be adjusted under subsection (3) as of the December 31 in the year that the property ceases to be qualified agricultural property.

(ii) The property is subject to the recapture tax provided for under the agricultural property recapture act, 2000 PA 261, MCL 211.1001 to 211.1007.

(o) A transfer of qualified forest property, if the person to whom the qualified forest property is transferred files an affidavit with the assessor of the local tax collecting unit in which the qualified forest property is located and with the register of deeds for the county in which the qualified forest property is located attesting that the qualified forest property shall remain qualified forest property. The affidavit under this subdivision shall be in a form prescribed by the department of treasury. An owner of qualified forest property shall inform a prospective buyer of that qualified forest property that the qualified forest property is subject to the recapture tax provided in the qualified forest property recapture tax act, if the qualified forest property is converted by a change in use. If property ceases to be qualified forest property at any time after being transferred, all of the following shall occur:

(i) The taxable value of that property shall be adjusted under subsection (3) as of the December 31 in the year that the property ceases to be qualified forest property.

(ii) The property is subject to the recapture tax provided for under the qualified forest property recapture tax act.

(8) If all of the following conditions are satisfied, the local tax collecting unit shall revise the taxable value of qualified agricultural property taxable on the tax roll in the possession of that local tax collecting unit to the taxable value that qualified agricultural property would have had if there had been no transfer of ownership of that qualified

agricultural property since December 31, 1999 and there had been no adjustment of that qualified agricultural property's taxable value under subsection (3) since December 31, 1999:

(a) The qualified agricultural property was qualified agricultural property for taxes levied in 1999 and each year after 1999.

(b) The owner of the qualified agricultural property files an affidavit with the assessor of the local tax collecting unit under subsection (7)(n).

(9) If the taxable value of qualified agricultural property is adjusted under subsection (8), the owner of that qualified agricultural property shall not be entitled to a refund for any property taxes collected under this act on that qualified agricultural property before the adjustment under subsection (8).

(10) The register of deeds of the county where deeds or other title documents are recorded shall notify the assessing officer of the appropriate local taxing unit not less than once each month of any recorded transaction involving the ownership of property and shall make any recorded deeds or other title documents available to that county's tax or equalization department. Unless notification is provided under subsection (6), the buyer, grantee, or other transferee of the property shall notify the appropriate assessing office in the local unit of government in which the property is located of the transfer of ownership of the property within 45 days of the transfer of ownership, on a form prescribed by the state tax commission that states the parties to the transfer, the date of the transfer, the actual consideration for the transfer, and the property's parcel identification number or legal description. Forms filed in the assessing office of a local unit of government under this subsection shall be made available to the county tax or equalization department for the county in which that local unit of government is located. This subsection does not apply to personal property except buildings described in section 14(6) and personal property described in section 8(h), (i), and (j).

(11) As used in this section:

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

(b) "Beneficial use" means the right to possession, use, and enjoyment of property, limited only by encumbrances, easements, and restrictions of record.

(c) "Converted by a change in use" means that term as defined in the agricultural property recapture act, 2000 PA 261, MCL 211.1001 to 211.1007.

(d) "Inflation rate" means that term as defined in section 34d.

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

(f) "Qualified agricultural property" means that term as defined in section 7dd.

(g) "Qualified forest property" means that term as defined in section 7jj.

Sec. 53b. (1) If there has been a qualified error, the qualified error shall be verified by the local assessing officer and approved by the board of review at a meeting held for the purposes of this section on Tuesday following the second Monday in December and, for summer property taxes, on Tuesday following the third Monday in July. If there is not a levy of summer property taxes, the board of review may meet for the purposes of this section on Tuesday following the third Monday in July. If approved, the board of review shall file an affidavit within 30 days relative to the qualified error with the proper officials and all affected official records shall be corrected. If the qualified error results in an overpayment or underpayment, the rebate, including any interest paid, shall be made to the taxpayer or the taxpayer shall be notified and payment made within 30 days of the notice. A rebate shall be without interest. The treasurer in possession of the appropriate tax roll may deduct the rebate from the appropriate tax collecting unit's subsequent distribution of taxes. The treasurer in possession of the appropriate tax roll shall bill to the appropriate tax collecting unit the tax collecting unit's share of taxes rebated. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (6) and section 27(a)4, a correction under this subsection may be made in the year in which the qualified error was made or in the following year only.

(2) Action pursuant to this section may be initiated by the taxpayer or the assessing officer.

(3) The board of review meeting in July and December shall meet only for the purpose described in subsection (1) and to hear appeals provided for in sections 7u, 7cc, 7ee, and 7jj. If an exemption under section 7u is approved, the board of review shall file an affidavit with the proper officials involved in the assessment and collection of taxes and all affected official records shall be corrected. If an appeal under section 7cc, 7ee, or 7jj results in a determination that an overpayment has been made, the board of review shall file an affidavit and a rebate shall be made at the times and in the manner provided in subsection (1). Except as otherwise provided in sections 7cc, 7ee, and 7jj, a correction under this subsection shall be made for the year in which the appeal is made only. If the board of review grants an exemption or provides a rebate for property under section 7cc, 7ee, or 7jj as provided in this subsection, the board of review shall require the owner to execute the affidavit provided for in section 7cc, 7ee, or 7jj and shall forward a copy of any section 7cc affidavits to the department of treasury.

(4) If an exemption under section 7cc is granted by the board of review under this section, the provisions of section 7cc apply. If an exemption under section 7cc is not granted by the board of review under this section, the owner

may appeal that decision in writing to the department of treasury within 35 days of the board of review's denial and the appeal shall be conducted as provided in section 7cc(8).

(5) An owner or assessor may appeal a decision of the board of review under this section regarding an exemption under section 7ee or 7jj to the residential and small claims division of the Michigan tax tribunal. An owner is not required to pay the amount of tax in dispute in order to receive a final determination of the residential and small claims division of the Michigan tax tribunal. However, interest and penalties, if any, shall accrue and be computed based on interest and penalties that would have accrued from the date the taxes were originally levied as if there had not been an exemption.

(6) A correction under this section that grants a principal residence exemption pursuant to section 7cc may be made for the year in which the appeal was filed and the 3 immediately preceding tax years.

(7) As used in this section, "qualified error" means 1 or more of the following:

(a) A clerical error relative to the correct assessment figures, the rate of taxation, or the mathematical computation relating to the assessing of taxes.

(b) A mutual mistake of fact.

(c) An adjustment under section 27a(4) or an exemption under section 7hh(3)(b).

(d) For board of review determinations in 2006 through 2009, 1 or more of the following:

(i) An error of measurement or calculation of the physical dimensions or components of the real property being assessed.

(ii) An error of omission or inclusion of a part of the real property being assessed.

(iii) An error regarding the correct taxable status of the real property being assessed.

(iv) An error made by the taxpayer in preparing the statement of assessable personal property under section 19.

Enacting section 1. This amendatory act does not take effect unless all of the following bills of the 93rd Legislature are enacted into law:

(a) Senate Bill No. 913.

(b) Senate Bill No. 914.

Enacting section 2. Part 513 of the natural resources and environmental protection act, 1994 PA 451, MCL 324.51301 to 324.51312, is repealed effective September 1, 2007.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Carol Morey Viventi

Secretary of the Senate

Jay E. Randall

Clerk of the House of Representatives

Approved

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Governor