

No. 34
STATE OF MICHIGAN
Journal of the Senate
100th Legislature
REGULAR SESSION OF 2020

Senate Chamber, Lansing, Tuesday, April 28, 2020.

10:00 a.m.

The Senate was called to order by the President pro tempore, Senator Aric Nesbitt.

The roll was called by the Secretary of the Senate, who announced that a quorum was present.

Alexander—excused
Ananich—excused
Barrett—present
Bayer—excused
Bizon—present
Brinks—present
Bullock—excused
Bumstead—present
Chang—present
Daley—present
Geiss—excused
Hertel—present
Hollier—present

Horn—present
Irwin—present
Johnson—present
LaSata—present
Lauwers—present
Lucido—present
MacDonald—present
MacGregor—present
McBroom—present
McCann—excused
McMorrow—present
Moss—present
Nesbitt—present

Outman—present
Polehanki—present
Runestad—present
Santana—present
Schmidt—present
Shirkey—present
Stamas—present
Theis—present
VanderWall—present
Victory—present
Wojno—present
Zorn—present

Senator Jim Stamas of the 36th District offered the following invocation:

Dear Lord, we humbly come before You this day and we ask that You be with those who are sick, those who are in harm's way, and those who call out Your name. Dear Lord, we ask for Your will and we ask for Your blessing. In Your name we pray. Amen.

The President pro tempore, Senator Nesbitt, led the members of the Senate in recital of the *Pledge of Allegiance*.

The President, Lieutenant Governor Gilchrist, assumed the Chair.

Motions and Communications

Senator Chang moved that Senators Ananich, McCann, Alexander, Geiss, Bullock and Bayer be excused from today's session.

The motion prevailed.

The following communication was received and read:
Michigan Legislature

April 27, 2020

Pursuant to the authority granted in Joint Rule 15 of the Senate and House of Representatives, you are hereby notified that we have unanimously determined there is a need to convene the Senate and House of Representatives on both Tuesday, April 28, 2020 at 10:00 a.m. and Wednesday, April 29, 2020 at 10:00 a.m. We respectfully request that you prepare all necessary notices and communications for these sessions of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Sincerely,

Mike Shirkey

Senate Majority Leader

Lee Chatfield

Speaker of the House

The communication was referred to the Secretary for record.

Messages from the Governor

The following message from the Governor was received on April 27, 2020, and read:

EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 2020-60

Temporary safety measures for food-selling establishments and pharmacies and temporary relief from requirements applicable to the renewal of licenses for the food-service industry

The novel coronavirus (COVID-19) is a respiratory disease that can result in serious illness or death. It is caused by a new strain of coronavirus not previously identified in humans and easily spread from person to person. There is currently no approved vaccine or antiviral treatment for this disease.

On March 10, 2020, the Department of Health and Human Services identified the first two presumptive-positive cases of COVID-19 in Michigan. On that same day, I issued Executive Order 2020-4. This order declared a state of emergency across the state of Michigan under section 1 of article 5 of the Michigan Constitution of 1963, the Emergency Management Act, 1976 PA 390, as amended, MCL 30.401 et seq., and the Emergency Powers of the Governor Act of 1945, 1945 PA 302, as amended, MCL 10.31 et seq.

In the three weeks that followed, the virus spread across Michigan, bringing deaths in the hundreds, confirmed cases in the thousands, and deep disruption to this state's economy, homes, and educational, civic, social, and religious institutions. On April 1, 2020, in response to the widespread and severe health, economic, and social harms posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, I issued Executive Order 2020-33. This order expanded on Executive Order 2020-4 and declared both a state of emergency and a state of disaster across the state of Michigan under section 1 of article 5 of the Michigan Constitution of 1963, the Emergency Management Act, and the Emergency Powers of the Governor Act of 1945.

The Emergency Management Act vests the governor with broad powers and duties to "cop[e] with dangers to this state or the people of this state presented by a disaster or emergency," which the governor may

implement through “executive orders, proclamations, and directives having the force and effect of law.” MCL 30.403(1)-(2). Similarly, the Emergency Powers of the Governor Act of 1945 provides that, after declaring a state of emergency, “the governor may promulgate reasonable orders, rules, and regulations as he or she considers necessary to protect life and property or to bring the emergency situation within the affected area under control.” MCL 10.31(1).

The COVID-19 pandemic has created the risk of COVID-19 exposure in food-selling establishments and pharmacies. Given the need to protect employees and the public from exposure to COVID-19, it is necessary and reasonable to impose standards for food-selling establishments and pharmacies to reduce the risk of COVID-19 exposure and disease transmission. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic has placed an immediate and unprecedented strain on Michigan’s food service industries, local health departments, and the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD). Given the additional workload of local health departments and MDARD due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and given these agencies’ statutorily defined role in the renewal of licenses for the food service industry, it is also necessary and reasonable to provide limited and temporary relief from certain licensing requirements and regulations.

Acting under the Michigan Constitution of 1963 and Michigan law, I order the following:

1. Any individual who enters a food-selling establishment or pharmacy who is able to medically tolerate a face covering must wear a covering over his or her nose and mouth, such as a homemade mask, scarf, bandana, or handkerchief.

2. Grocery stores and pharmacies must create at least two hours per week of dedicated shopping time for vulnerable populations, which for purposes of this order are people over 60, pregnant people, and those with chronic conditions, including heart disease, diabetes, and lung disease.

3. Food-selling establishments and pharmacies must deploy strategies to reduce COVID-19 exposure for their customers and employees, including but not limited to the strategies described in sections 11 and 12 of Executive Order 2020-59 or any order that follows from it, as well as the following:

- (a) Provide access to handwashing facilities, including those available in public restrooms;
 - (b) Require checkout employees to wear coverings over their noses and mouths, such as homemade masks, scarves, bandanas, or handkerchiefs;
 - (c) Allow employees sufficient break time to wash hands as needed;
 - (d) Use best efforts to ensure checkout employees to disinfect their hands between orders to prevent cross-contamination;
 - (e) Use best efforts to provide employees and customers access to an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol, as recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC);
 - (f) Use best efforts to provide disinfecting wipes at cash registers and entrance points for customers to disinfect carts and baskets, as well as at other appropriate locations;
 - (g) Ensure that both employees and customers remain at least six feet apart to the maximum extent possible, including during employee breaks, for example by reviewing floor plans, creating temporary barriers, designating aisles as one-way only, and demarcating queueing distances;
 - (h) Close self-serve prepared food stations such as salad bars;
 - (i) Eliminate free samples and tasting stations;
 - (j) Adopt procedures to meet the environmental cleaning guidelines set by the CDC, including by cleaning and disinfecting frequent touchpoints throughout the day such as point of sale terminals at registers, shopping carts, and shopping baskets;
 - (k) Prohibit employees who are sick from reporting to work and send employees home if they display symptoms of COVID-19. Employees who test positive for COVID-19 or who display one or more of the principal symptoms of COVID-19 should follow the procedures of Executive Order 2020-36 or any order that follows from it;
 - (l) Accommodate employees who fall within a vulnerable population by providing lower-exposure work assignments or giving them the option to take an unpaid leave of absence with a return date coinciding with the end of the declared states of emergency and disaster, or May 21, 2020, whichever is later. Nothing in this executive order abrogates any right to disability benefits. Employees who take an unpaid leave of absence as described in this subsection are encouraged to apply for unemployment benefits;
 - (m) Close to the public for sufficient time each night to allow stores to be properly sanitized;
 - (n) Encourage cash transactions to be processed at self-checkout kiosks when possible; and
 - (o) Develop and implement a daily screening program, as described herein, for all staff upon or just prior to reporting to work sites.
- (1) The screening procedures must include the following questions:
- (A) Do you have any of the following symptoms?
- (i) Fever of 100.4 degrees or higher (as measured by a touchless thermometer if available, but a verbal confirmation of lack of fever is sufficient if a touchless thermometer is not available);
 - (ii) Cough (excluding chronic cough due to a known medical reason other than COVID-19);
 - (iii) Shortness of breath;

(iv) Sore throat; or

(v) Diarrhea (excluding diarrhea due to a known medical reason other than COVID-19).

(B) Have you travelled internationally or outside of Michigan in the last 14 days, excluding commuting from a home location outside of Michigan? For purposes of this order, commuting is defined as traveling between one's home and work on a regular basis.

(C) Have you had any close contact in the last 14 days with someone with a diagnosis of COVID-19?

(2) Any affirmative response to screening questions (1)(A) or (B) above requires the individual to be excluded:

(A) For at least 72 hours with no fever (three full days of no fever without use of medicine that reduces fever) and other symptoms have improved (for example, when cough and shortness of breath have improved) and at least seven days have passed since symptoms first appeared.

(B) Except for necessary workers engaged in travel related to supply chain and critical infrastructure, for 14 days following travel unless that travel was due to commuting from a home location outside of Michigan.

(3) An employee who provides an affirmative response to screening question (1)(C) may be allowed to continue work at the employer's discretion provided they remain asymptomatic and the employer implements the following additional precautions to protect the employee and the community:

(A) Employers should measure the employee's temperature and assess symptoms each day before they start work. Ideally, temperature checks should happen before the individual enters the facility. A touchless thermometer, or a dedicated thermometer for the employee if not touchless, should be used. Sharing of any thermometer other than a touchless thermometer is strictly prohibited.

(B) As long as the employee does not have a fever or other symptoms, they should self-monitor under the supervision of their employer's occupational health program or other programs in place to protect employee health and safety.

(C) If the employee begins to experience symptoms during the day, they should be sent home immediately.

(D) The employee should wear a face mask at all times while in the workplace for 14 days after last exposure. Employers can issue facemasks or can approve employees' supplied cloth face coverings in the event of shortages.

(E) The employee should maintain at least six feet of distance from other people as work duties permit.

(F) Beyond standard cleaning protocol, clean and disinfect all areas such as offices, bathrooms, common areas, and shared electronic equipment routinely known to be impacted by the exposed employee for 14 days after last exposure.

(4) Nothing in this section limits the operations of first responders, health care institutions, public health functions, pharmacies, and other entities that are involved in the mitigation of risk during this pandemic.

4. Vendors moving between food-selling establishments must frequently clean and disinfect frequent touch points.

5. If an employee at a food-selling establishment tests positive for COVID-19, the establishment must notify food vendors and other employees of the positive test result as soon as possible and in no case later than 12 hours after receiving the test result, without revealing the personal health-related information of any employee.

6. Strict compliance with sections 3119, 4109, 4113, and 4115 of the Food Law, 92 PA 2000, as amended, MCL 289.3119, MCL 289.4109, MCL 289.4113, and MCL 289.4115, is temporarily suspended to the extent necessary to extend the deadline for local health departments to submit fees under section 3119, and to extend the license and registration expiration dates under sections 4109 and 4115, until 60 days after the end of the declared states of emergency and disaster. Furthermore, late fees shall not be assessed under sections 4113 or 4115 during the 2020-2021 license year.

7. Strict compliance with subsection 6137 of the Food Law, MCL 289.6137, is suspended to the extent necessary to make a license holder eligible for a special transitory temporary food unit for the 2020-2021 licensing year, even if the license holder received only 1 evaluation during the 2019-2020 licensing year.

8. For the purposes of this order, "food-selling establishments" means grocery stores, convenience stores, restaurants that sell groceries or food available for takeout, and any other business that sells food.

9. Consistent with MCL 10.33 and MCL 30.405(3), a willful violation of this order is a misdemeanor.

10. This order is effective immediately and continues through May 22, 2020.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Michigan.

Date: April 24, 2020

Time: 11:28 a.m.

[SEAL]

Gretchen Whitmer
Governor

By the Governor:
Jocelyn Benson
Secretary of State

The executive order was referred to the Committee on Government Operations.

The following message from the Governor was received on April 27, 2020, and read:

EXECUTIVE ORDER
No. 2020-61

**Temporary relief from certain restrictions and requirements
governing the provision of medical services**

Rescission of Executive Order 2020-30

The novel coronavirus (COVID-19) is a respiratory disease that can result in serious illness or death. It is caused by a new strain of coronavirus not previously identified in humans and easily spread from person to person. There is currently no approved vaccine or antiviral treatment for this disease.

On March 10, 2020, the Department of Health and Human Services identified the first two presumptive-positive cases of COVID-19 in Michigan. On that same day, I issued Executive Order 2020-4. This order declared a state of emergency across the state of Michigan under section 1 of article 5 of the Michigan Constitution of 1963, the Emergency Management Act, 1976 PA 390, as amended, MCL 30.401 et seq., and the Emergency Powers of the Governor Act of 1945, 1945 PA 302, as amended, MCL 10.31 et seq.

In the three weeks that followed, the virus spread across Michigan, bringing deaths in the hundreds, confirmed cases in the thousands, and deep disruption to this state's economy, homes, and educational, civic, social, and religious institutions. On April 1, 2020, in response to the widespread and severe health, economic, and social harms posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, I issued Executive Order 2020-33. This order expanded on Executive Order 2020-4 and declared both a state of emergency and a state of disaster across the state of Michigan under section 1 of article 5 of the Michigan Constitution of 1963, the Emergency Management Act, and the Emergency Powers of the Governor Act of 1945.

The Emergency Management Act vests the governor with broad powers and duties to "cop[e] with dangers to this state or the people of this state presented by a disaster or emergency," which the governor may implement through "executive orders, proclamations, and directives having the force and effect of law." MCL 30.403(1)-(2). Similarly, the Emergency Powers of the Governor Act of 1945 provides that, after declaring a state of emergency, "the governor may promulgate reasonable orders, rules, and regulations as he or she considers necessary to protect life and property or to bring the emergency situation within the affected area under control." MCL 10.31(1).

Responding effectively to the urgent and steep demands created by the COVID-19 pandemic will require the help of as many health care professionals as possible, working in whatever capacities are appropriate to their respective education, training, and experience. To ensure health care professionals and facilities are fully enabled to provide the critical assistance and care needed by this state and its residents during this unprecedented emergency, it is reasonable and necessary to provide limited and temporary relief from certain restrictions and requirements governing the provision of medical services.

Executive Order 2020-20 provided this relief. This order extends its duration and expands its scope, as it remains reasonable and necessary to provide flexibility to allow health professionals to practice with fewer restrictions and requirements.

Acting under the Michigan Constitution of 1963 and Michigan law, I order the following:

1. Any and all provisions in Article 15 of the Public Health Code, 1978 PA 368, as amended, MCL 333.16101 et seq., relating to scope of practice, supervision, and delegation, are temporarily suspended, in whole or part, to the extent necessary to allow licensed, registered, or certified health care professionals to provide, within a designated health care facility at which the professional is employed or contracted to work, medical services that are necessary to support the facility's response to the COVID-19 pandemic and are appropriate to the professional's education, training, and experience, as determined by the facility in consultation with the facility's medical leadership.

(a) Medical services may be provided under this section without supervision from a licensed physician, without regard to a written practice agreement with a physician, and without criminal, civil, or administrative penalty related to a lack of supervision or to the lack of such agreement.

(b) The suspensions of Article 15 under this section include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) Parts 170, 175, and 180, and related provisions, MCL 333.17001 et seq., MCL 333.17501 et seq., and MCL 333.18001 et seq., as they relate to scope of practice, supervision, and delegation, to the extent necessary to permit physician assistants to provide medical services appropriate to the professional's education, training, and experience, without a written practice agreement with a physician and without criminal, civil, or administrative penalty related to a lack of such agreement.

(2) Parts 170, 172, and 175, and related provisions, MCL 333.17001 et seq., MCL 333.17201 et seq., and MCL 333.17501 et seq., as they relate to scope of practice, supervision, and delegation, to the extent

necessary to permit advanced practice registered nurses, as defined in MCL 333.17201 and including nurse anesthetists, to provide medical services appropriate to the professional's education, training, and experience, without physician supervision and without criminal, civil, or administrative penalty related to a lack of such supervision.

(3) Parts 170, 172, and 175, and related provisions, MCL 333.17001 et seq., MCL 17201 et seq., and MCL 17501 et seq., as they relate to scope of practice, supervision, and delegation, to the extent necessary to permit registered nurses and licensed practical nurses to order the collection of throat or nasopharyngeal swab specimens from individuals suspected of being infected by COVID-19, for purposes of testing.

(4) Part 172 and related provisions, MCL 333.17201 et seq., as they relate to scope of practice, supervision, and delegation, to the extent necessary to permit licensed practical nurses to provide medical services appropriate to the professional's education, training, and experience, without registered nurse supervision and without criminal, civil, or administrative penalty related to a lack of such supervision.

(5) Part 177 and related provisions, MCL 333.17701 et seq., as they relate to scope of practice, supervision, and delegation, to the extent necessary to permit licensed pharmacists to provide care for routine health maintenance, chronic disease states, or similar conditions, as appropriate to the professional's education, training, and experience, without physician supervision and without criminal, civil, or administrative penalty related to a lack of such supervision.

(c) Nothing in this section diminishes the ability of unlicensed health care professionals to practice in Michigan under section 16171 of the Public Health Code, MCL 333.16171, which provides certain exceptions to licensure and which remains in full force and effect.

2. Notwithstanding any law, regulation, or executive order to the contrary, and without the need for a clinical affiliation agreement, a designated health care facility is temporarily authorized:

(a) To allow students who are enrolled in programs to become licensed, registered, or certified health care professionals to volunteer or work within the facility in whatever roles that are necessary to support the facility's response to the COVID-19 pandemic and are appropriate to the student's education, training, and experience, as determined by the facility in consultation with the facility's medical leadership.

(b) To allow medical students, physical therapists, and emergency medical technicians to volunteer or work within the facility as "respiratory therapist extenders" under the supervision of physicians, respiratory therapists, or advanced practice registered nurses. Such extenders may assist respiratory therapists and other health care professionals in the operation of ventilators or related devices. Nothing in this section shall be taken to preclude such extenders from providing any other services that are necessary to support the facility's response to the COVID-19 pandemic and are appropriate to their education, training, and experience, as determined by the facility in consultation with the facility's medical leadership.

3. Any and all provisions in Article 15 of the Public Health Code, MCL 333.16101 et seq., are temporarily suspended, in whole or part, to the extent necessary to allow health care professionals licensed and in good standing in any state or territory in the United States to practice in Michigan without criminal, civil, or administrative penalty related to lack of licensure. A license that has been suspended or revoked is not considered a license in good standing, and a licensee with pending disciplinary action is not considered to have a license in good standing. Any license that is subject to a limitation in another state is subject to the same limitation in this state.

4. Notwithstanding any law, regulation, or executive order to the contrary, any drug manufacturer or wholesale distributor of prescription drugs licensed in another state whose license is in good standing is temporarily authorized to distribute and ship controlled substances into Michigan to a hospital or to a licensed manufacturer or wholesale distributor under section 17748 of the Public Health Code, MCL 333.17748. A license that has been suspended or revoked is not considered a license in good standing, and a licensee with pending disciplinary action is not considered to have a license in good standing. Any license that is subject to a limitation in another state is subject to the same limitation in this state.

5. Notwithstanding any law or regulation to the contrary, a designated health care facility is temporarily authorized to use qualified volunteers or qualified personnel affiliated with other designated health care facilities, and to adjust the scope of practice of these volunteers or personnel under section 1 or 2 of this order as if the volunteers or personnel were affiliated with the facility. This section is subject to any terms and conditions that may be established by the director of the Department of Health and Human Services.

6. Any unlicensed volunteers or students at a designated health care facility who perform activities in support of this state's response to the COVID-19 pandemic constitute personnel of a disaster relief force under section 11 of the Emergency Management Act, MCL 30.411, and, with respect to such activities, are entitled to the same rights and immunities as provided by law for the employees of this state, as provided under MCL 30.411(1)(c).

7. The licensing requirements of parts 170, 172, 175, and 187 of the Public Health Code, MCL 333.17001 et seq., MCL 333.17201 et seq., MCL 333.17501 et seq., and MCL 333.18701 et seq., are temporarily

suspended to the extent necessary to allow the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs (LARA) to issue an appropriate license that lasts for the duration of the declared states of emergency and disaster to any physician, physician assistant, registered professional nurse, licensed practical nurse, or respiratory therapist who (a) is licensed in good standing in another country, (b) has at least five years' practice experience, and (c) has practiced for at least one year in the last five years. LARA shall adopt a form for license applications under this section, containing such information and certifications as the director of LARA may require. The director of LARA may issue a license upon a finding that the applicant, by education, training, or experience, substantially meets the requirements for licensure of the Public Health Code.

8. Consistent with MCL 30.411(4), any licensed health care professional or designated health care facility that provides medical services in support of this state's response to the COVID-19 pandemic is not liable for an injury sustained by a person by reason of those services, regardless of how or under what circumstances or by what cause those injuries are sustained, unless it is established that such injury or death was caused by the gross negligence, as defined in MCL 30.411(9), of such health care professional or designated health care facility.

9. Any law or regulation is temporarily suspended to the extent that it requires for any health care professional, as a condition of licensure, certification, registration, or the renewal of a license, certification, or registration:

(a) An exam, to the extent that the exam's administration has been canceled while the emergency declaration is in effect.

(b) Fingerprinting, to the extent that, in the judgment of the director of LARA, locations to have fingerprints taken are substantially unavailable on account of closures arising from the COVID-19 pandemic.

(c) Continuing education while the emergency declaration is in effect.

10. Professional certifications of individuals in basic life support, advanced cardiac life support, and first aid shall continue to remain in effect while the emergency declaration is in effect, even if they are otherwise due to expire during the emergency.

11. Any deadlines for telecommunicators and trainee telecommunicators who are employed by primary public safety answering points to complete training modules or continuing education under Rules 484.803, 484.804, and 484.805 of the Michigan Administrative Code are suspended until 60 days after the termination of the declared states of emergency and disaster.

12. Strict compliance with rules and procedures under section 34b of the Adult Foster Care Facility Licensing Act, 1979 PA 218, as amended, MCL 400.734b, section 20173a of the Public Health Code, 1978 PA 368, as amended, MCL 333.20173a, and section 134a of the Mental Health Code, 1974 PA 258, as amended, MCL 330.1134a, is temporarily suspended to the extent necessary to permit a care facility to offer employment, a contract, or clinical privileges to any individual, provided the facility conducts a search of public records on that individual through the internet criminal history access tool (ICHAT) maintained by the Michigan State Police, and the results of that search do not uncover any information that would make the individual ineligible to have regular direct access to or provide direct services to patients or residents. Any requirement to obtain a criminal record check from the Federal Bureau of Investigation or a criminal history check from the Michigan State Police is suspended until 10 business days after the end of the declared states of emergency and disaster. Any law or regulation is temporarily suspended to the extent that it requires employee fingerprinting as a condition of licensure and certification for hospitals and county medical care facilities.

For purposes of this section, "care facility" means:

(a) An adult foster care camp, adult foster care congregate facility, or adult foster care facility, as those terms are defined in sections 3(2)-(4) of the Adult Foster Care Facility Licensing Act, MCL 400.703(2)-(4).

(b) A covered facility, as that term is defined in section 20173a(15)(c) of the Public Health Code, MCL 333.20173a(15)(c).

(c) A psychiatric hospital, as that term is defined in section 110b of the Mental Health Code, MCL 330.1100b(7).

13. For purposes of this order, "designated health care facility" means the following facilities, including those which may operate under shared or joint ownership:

(a) The entities listed in section 20106(1) of the Public Health Code, MCL 333.20106(1).

(b) State-owned surgical centers.

(c) State-operated outpatient facilities.

(d) State-operated veterans facilities.

(e) Entities used as surge capacity by any of the entities listed in subsections (a)-(d) of this section.

14. This order is effective immediately and continues until the end of the declared states of emergency and disaster.

15. Executive Order 2020-30 is rescinded.
Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Michigan.

Date: April 26, 2020
Time: 11:38 a.m.

[SEAL]

Gretchen Whitmer
Governor

By the Governor:
Jocelyn Benson
Secretary of State

The executive order was referred to the Committee on Government Operations.

The following message from the Governor was received on April 27, 2020, and read:

EXECUTIVE ORDER
No. 2020-62

**Temporary COVID-19 protocols for entry into Michigan Department of
Corrections facilities and transfers to and from Department custody;
temporary recommended COVID-19 protocols and enhanced early-release
authorization for county jails, local lockups, and juvenile detention centers**

Rescission of Executive Order 2020-29

The novel coronavirus (COVID-19) is a respiratory disease that can result in serious illness or death. It is caused by a new strain of coronavirus not previously identified in humans and easily spread from person to person. There is currently no approved vaccine or antiviral treatment for this disease.

On March 10, 2020, the Department of Health and Human Services identified the first two presumptive-positive cases of COVID-19 in Michigan. On that same day, I issued Executive Order 2020-4. This order declared a state of emergency across the state of Michigan under section 1 of article 5 of the Michigan Constitution of 1963, the Emergency Management Act, 1976 PA 390, as amended, MCL 30.401 et seq., and the Emergency Powers of the Governor Act of 1945, 1945 PA 302, as amended, MCL 10.31 et seq.

In the three weeks that followed, the virus spread across Michigan, bringing deaths in the hundreds, confirmed cases in the thousands, and deep disruption to this state's economy, homes, and educational, civic, social, and religious institutions. On April 1, 2020, in response to the widespread and severe health, economic, and social harms posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, I issued Executive Order 2020-33. This order expanded on Executive Order 2020-4 and declared both a state of emergency and a state of disaster across the state of Michigan under section 1 of article 5 of the Michigan Constitution of 1963, the Emergency Management Act, and the Emergency Powers of the Governor Act of 1945.

The Emergency Management Act vests the governor with broad powers and duties to "cop[e] with dangers to this state or the people of this state presented by a disaster or emergency," which the governor may implement through "executive orders, proclamations, and directives having the force and effect of law." MCL 30.403(1)-(2). Similarly, the Emergency Powers of the Governor Act of 1945 provides that, after declaring a state of emergency, "the governor may promulgate reasonable orders, rules, and regulations as he or she considers necessary to protect life and property or to bring the emergency situation within the affected area under control." MCL 10.31(1).

To mitigate the spread of COVID-19, protect the public health, and provide essential protections to vulnerable Michiganders who work at or are incarcerated in prisons, county jails, local lockups, and juvenile detention centers across the state, it is reasonable and necessary to implement limited and temporary COVID-19-related protocols and procedures regarding entry into facilities operated by the Michigan Department of Corrections and transfers to and from the Department's custody; to recommend limited and temporary COVID-19-related protocols and measures for county jails, local lockups, and juvenile detention centers; and to temporarily suspend certain rules and procedures to facilitate the implementation of those recommendations.

Executive Order 2020-29 took these steps. This order extends their duration, as they remain reasonable and necessary to suppress the spread of COVID-19 and protect the public health and safety of this state and its residents. With this order, Executive Order 2020-29 is rescinded.

Acting under the Michigan Constitution of 1963 and Michigan law, I order the following:

1. The Michigan Department of Corrections (the “Department”) must continue to implement risk reduction protocols to address COVID-19 (“risk reduction protocols”), which the Department has already developed and implemented at the facilities it operates and which include the following:

(a) Screening all persons arriving at or departing from a facility, including staff, incarcerated persons, vendors, and any other person entering the facility, in a manner consistent with guidelines issued by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (“CDC”). Such screening includes a temperature reading and obtaining information about travel and any contact with persons under investigation for COVID-19 infection.

(b) Restricting all visits, except for attorney-related visits, and conducting those visits without physical contact to the extent feasible.

(c) Limiting off-site appointments for incarcerated persons to only appointments for urgent or emergency medical treatment.

(d) Developing and implementing protocols for incarcerated persons who display symptoms of COVID-19, including methods for evaluation and processes for testing, notification of the Department of Health and Human Services (“DHHS”), and isolation during testing, while awaiting test results, and in the event of positive test results. These protocols should be developed in consultation with local public health departments.

(e) Notifying DHHS of any suspected case that meets the criteria for COVID-19 through communication with the applicable local public health department.

(f) Providing, to the fullest extent possible, appropriate personal protective equipment to all staff as recommended by the CDC.

(g) Conducting stringent cleaning of all areas and surfaces, including frequently touched surfaces (such as doorknobs, handles, light switches, keyboards, etc.), on a regular and ongoing basis.

(h) Ensuring access to personal hygiene products for incarcerated persons and correctional staff, including soap and water sufficient for regular handwashing.

(i) Ensuring that protective laundering protocols are in place.

(j) Posting signage and continually educating on the importance of social distancing, handwashing, and personal hygiene.

(k) Practicing social distancing in all programs and classrooms—meaning a distance of at least six feet between people in any meeting, classroom, or other group.

(l) Minimizing crowding, including interactions of groups of 10 or more people, which may include scheduling more times for meal and recreation to reduce person-to-person contact.

2. To mitigate the risk of COVID-19 spreading in county jails, strict compliance with the capacity and procedural requirements regarding county jail overcrowding states of emergency in the County Jail Overcrowding Act (“CJOA”), 1982 PA 325, MCL 801.51 et seq., is temporarily suspended. While this order is in effect, all actions that would be authorized under the CJOA in the event of a declaration of a county jail overcrowding state of emergency are authorized and shall remain authorized without regard to any reduction in jail population or any other such limitations on the duration of authorization imposed by the CJOA.

3. Anyone authorized to act under section 2 of this order is strongly encouraged to consider early release for all of the following, so long as they do not pose a public safety risk:

(a) Older people, people who have chronic conditions or are otherwise medically frail, people who are pregnant, and people nearing their release date.

(b) Anyone who is incarcerated for a traffic violation.

(c) Anyone who is incarcerated for failure to appear or failure to pay.

(d) Anyone with behavioral health problems who can safely be diverted for treatment.

4. Effective immediately, all transfers into the Department’s custody are temporarily suspended. Beginning seven (7) days from the effective date of this order, and no more than once every seven (7) days, a county jail or local lockup may request that the director of the Department determine that the jail or lockup has satisfactorily implemented risk reduction protocols as described in section 1 of this order. Upon inspection, if the director of the Department determines that a county jail or local lockup has satisfactorily implemented risk reduction protocols, transfers from that jail or lockup will resume in accordance with the Department’s risk reduction protocols. The director of the Department may reject transfers that do not pass the screening protocol for entry into a facility operated by the Department.

5. Parole violators in the Department’s custody must not be transported to or lodged in a county jail or local lockup unless the director of the Department has determined that such county jail or local lockup has satisfactorily implemented risk reduction protocols as described in section 1 of this order.

6. The State Budget Office must immediately seek a legislative transfer so that counties may be reimbursed for lodging incarcerated persons that would have been transferred into the Department’s custody if not for the suspension of transfers described in section 4 of this order.

7. Juvenile detention centers are strongly encouraged to reduce the risk that those at their facilities will be exposed to COVID-19 by implementing as feasible the following measures:

- (a) Removing from the general population any juveniles who have COVID-19 symptoms.
 - (b) Eliminating any form of juvenile detention or residential facility placement for juveniles unless a determination is made that a juvenile is a substantial and immediate safety risk to others.
 - (c) Providing written and verbal communications to all juveniles at such facilities regarding COVID-19, access to medical care, and community-based support.
 - (d) To the extent feasible, facilitating access to family, education, and legal counsel through electronic means (such as telephone calls or video conferencing) at no cost, rather than through in-person meetings.
8. Unless otherwise directed by court order, for juveniles on court-ordered probation, the use of out-of-home confinement for technical violations of probation and any requirements for in-person meetings with probation officers are temporarily suspended.

9. This order is effective immediately and continues through May 24, 2020 at 11:59 pm.

10. Executive Order 2020-29 is rescinded.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Michigan.

Date: April 26, 2020

Time: 8:20 p.m.

[SEAL]

Gretchen Whitmer
Governor

By the Governor:
Jocelyn Benson
Secretary of State

The executive order was referred to the Committee on Government Operations.

The following message from the Governor was received on April 27, 2020, and read:

EXECUTIVE ORDER
No. 2020-63

Temporarily suspending the expiration of personal protection orders

The novel coronavirus (COVID-19) is a respiratory disease that can result in serious illness or death. It is caused by a new strain of coronavirus not previously identified in humans and easily spread from person to person. There is currently no approved vaccine or antiviral treatment for this disease.

On March 10, 2020, the Department of Health and Human Services identified the first two presumptive-positive cases of COVID-19 in Michigan. On that same day, I issued Executive Order 2020-4. This order declared a state of emergency across the state of Michigan under section 1 of article 5 of the Michigan Constitution of 1963, the Emergency Management Act, 1976 PA 390, as amended, MCL 30.401 et seq., and the Emergency Powers of the Governor Act of 1945, 1945 PA 302, as amended, MCL 10.31 et seq.

In the three weeks that followed, the virus spread across Michigan, bringing deaths in the hundreds, confirmed cases in the thousands, and deep disruption to this state's economy, homes, and educational, civic, social, and religious institutions. On April 1, 2020, in response to the widespread and severe health, economic, and social harms posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, I issued Executive Order 2020-33. This order expanded on Executive Order 2020-4 and declared both a state of emergency and a state of disaster across the state of Michigan under section 1 of article 5 of the Michigan Constitution of 1963, the Emergency Management Act, and the Emergency Powers of the Governor Act of 1945.

The Emergency Management Act vests the governor with broad powers and duties to "cop[e] with dangers to this state or the people of this state presented by a disaster or emergency," which the governor may implement through "executive orders, proclamations, and directives having the force and effect of law." MCL 30.403(1)-(2). Similarly, the Emergency Powers of the Governor Act of 1945 provides that, after declaring a state of emergency, "the governor may promulgate reasonable orders, rules, and regulations as he or she considers necessary to protect life and property or to bring the emergency situation within the affected area under control." MCL 10.31(1).

In addition to the orders I have issued to help mitigate the effects of COVID-19, the Michigan Supreme Court has issued similar orders. On March 18, 2020, the Michigan Supreme Court issued Administrative Order 2020-2, directing trial courts to limit access to courtrooms and other spaces to no more than 10 persons,

including staff, and to practice social distancing and limit court activity to essential functions. On April 10, 2020, the Michigan Supreme Court issued Administrative Order 2020-7, which extended its authorization to trial courts to continue operations for essential functions but also maintain social distancing practices and restrictions on allowing more than 10 persons to gather. As a result of these orders, many interactions that would occur by face-to-face encounter have become exceedingly difficult, and in some cases nearly impossible, including proceedings designed to protect vulnerable individuals.

One of the safest places to be during the COVID-19 pandemic is at home, away from person-to-person contact with those that may be a vector for the disease. For some, however, home can also be a place of danger. COVID-19 and measures necessary to limit the spread of the disease have created difficulties in accessing legal resources, institutional support, and financial resources.

Today, concurrent with this executive order, the Michigan Supreme Court is issuing Administrative Order 2020-11, which extends personal protection orders that would otherwise expire before June 1, 2020 until July 21, 2020.

Consistent with the Michigan Supreme Court's actions during this period of heightened vulnerability, I find it necessary and reasonable to temporarily suspend the expiration of personal protection orders.

Acting under the Michigan Constitution of 1963 and Michigan law, I order the following:

1. Consistent with Michigan Supreme Court Administrative Order No. 2020-11, all personal protection orders that would otherwise expire during the period from the date of the entry of this order through June 1, 2020 are extended, and now expire on July 21, 2020.

2. The court or law enforcement agency that entered the personal protection order in the law enforcement information network (LEIN) shall record the extension in LEIN, and, to the extent required by law, provide notice to the respondent of the extension.

3. At the time the court or law enforcement agency records the extension in LEIN, the court or law enforcement agency shall also inspect the LEIN entry to determine whether LEIN indicates that the personal protection order has been served on the respondent. If LEIN indicates that the personal protection order has been served, then the court or law enforcement agency shall modify the LEIN entry so that it indicates that the personal protection order has not yet been served on the respondent.

4. This order does not prohibit any objection to the extension of a personal protection order under the procedure described in Administrative Order No. 2020-11, bar any motion to modify or terminate a personal protection order, or prohibit a petitioner from consenting to termination of a personal protection order.

5. The modification or termination of a personal protection order under Administrative Order No. 2020-11 shall be recorded in LEIN as required by law.

6. This order takes effect immediately upon issuance.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Michigan.

Date: April 27, 2020

Time: 9:30 a.m.

[SEAL]

Gretchen Whitmer
Governor

By the Governor:
Jocelyn Benson
Secretary of State

The executive order was referred to the Committee on Government Operations.

The following message from the Governor was received on April 28, 2020, and read:

April 27, 2020

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to ravage our state. To date, Michigan has 38,210 confirmed cases of COVID-19 and 3,407 confirmed deaths caused by the disease. Many thousands more are infected but have not been tested. This disease, caused by a novel coronavirus not previously identified in humans, can easily spread from person to person and can result in serious illness or death. There is currently no approved vaccine or antiviral treatment.

To fight this unprecedented threat, I issued Executive Order 2020-4 on March 10, 2020, which declared a state of emergency across our state. On April 1, 2020, I issued Executive Order 2020-33, which rescinded the previous declaration and declared a new state of emergency and a state of disaster, reflecting the broader crisis we face. Since I first declared an emergency, my administration has taken aggressive measures to fight the spread of the virus and mitigate its impacts, including temporarily closing schools, restricting the operation of places of public accommodation, allowing medical professionals to practice to the full extent of

their training regardless of licensure, limiting gatherings and travel, requiring workers who are not necessary to sustain or protect life to stay home, and building the public health infrastructure necessary to contain the infection.

There remains much more to be done to stave off the sweeping and severe health, economic, and social harms this disease poses to all Michiganders. To meet these demands, my administration must continue to use the full range of tools available to protect the health, safety, and welfare of our state and its residents. I welcome your and your colleagues' sustained partnership in fighting this pandemic. While I have multiple independent powers to address the challenges we now face, the powers invoked by Executive Order 2020-33 under the Emergency Management Act, 1976 PA 390, as amended, MCL 30.403 et seq., provide important protections to the people of Michigan, and I hope you agree they should remain a part of our state's ongoing efforts to combat this pandemic throughout the full course of that fight.

For that reason, and in shared recognition of what this fight will require from us, I request a concurrent resolution under MCL 30.403(3) and (4) extending the state of emergency and the state of disaster declared in EO 2020-33 under the Emergency Management Act by 28 days from the date that Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 24 expires. As to the individual emergency orders I have issued, including Executive Order 2020-59, these measures expire at the time stated in each order, unless otherwise continued.

Sincerely,
Gretchen Whitmer
Governor

The message was referred to the Committee on Government Operations.

Recess

Senator MacGregor moved that the Senate recess subject to the call of the Chair.
The motion prevailed, the time being 10:04 a.m.

10:29 a.m.

The Senate was called to order by the President, Lieutenant Governor Gilchrist.

By unanimous consent the Senate proceeded to the order of

Resolutions

Senator MacGregor moved that the Senate proceed to consideration of the following resolutions:

Senate Resolution No. 111

Senate Resolution No. 112

The motion prevailed.

Senator Theis offered the following resolution:

Senate Resolution No. 111

A resolution to urge the Governor to allow elective procedures in hospitals and to allow healthcare providers the freedom to determine their capacity to handle elective procedures.

Whereas, As part of the response to the COVID-19 outbreak, Governor Whitmer issued Executive Order 2020-17 on March 20, 2020, placing temporary restrictions on non-essential medical and dental procedures in Michigan hospitals and other health facilities to protect public health and ensure the availability of healthcare resources to address COVID-19. Non-essential procedures are those not necessary "to address a medical emergency or to preserve the health and safety of a patient," such as elective surgeries; and

Whereas, The Governor issued Executive Order 2020-59 on April 24, 2020, to extend the stay-at-home order through May 15, 2020, while also easing some restrictions on businesses, such as allowing garden stores, nurseries, and lawn care, pest control, and landscaping operations to resume operation. The order did not ease the temporary restrictions on elective procedures in hospitals or other health facilities; and

Whereas, While postponing some elective procedures, such as joint replacements and bariatric surgery, may not pose an immediate health risk to patients, many procedures are still needed to preserve patients' quality of life and long-term well-being. Health and hospital organizations, such as the American Hospital Association, have issued standards to guide the safe resumption of elective surgeries and other procedures; and

Whereas, More than a dozen states have determined it is safe and appropriate to ease their restrictions on elective medical treatments as the stress on their healthcare systems from COVID-19 abates; and

Whereas, As cases of COVID-19 continue to fall in Michigan, resuming elective medical procedures, while continuing to ensure the health and safety of patients, is a key step in reopening the economy and improving the financial stability of hospitals, their workers, and the economy as a whole; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, That we urge the Governor to allow elective procedures in hospitals and to allow healthcare providers the freedom to determine their capacity to handle elective procedures; and be it further Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to Governor.

Pending the order that, under rule 3.204, the resolution be referred to the Committee on Government Operations,

Senator MacGregor moved that the rule be suspended.

The motion prevailed, a majority of the members serving voting therefor.

The resolution was adopted.

Senators Theis and Victory asked and were granted unanimous consent to make statements and moved that the statements be printed in the Journal.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Theis' statement is as follows:

One of the positives to come from our battle against the coronavirus is our country's renewed and intense appreciation for the medical professionals who risk their own health to protect ours. But, in an especially cruel twist, thousands of these heroes find themselves without a job even in the midst of this health crisis. Michigan's hospitals, surgery centers, and other health care facilities have laid off thousands of employees, in large part because they still cannot perform elective procedures. At the same time, thousands of Michiganders have now gone more than a month without needed surgeries. The word elective might imply unnecessary, but in reality there are thousands living with serious knee or hip pain, with cataracts or dental problems, and I even have a friend who can't get her melanoma treated.

Our Governor insists that the advice of medical experts has guided her actions, yet her stay-at-home orders show a lack of faith in Michigan's medical professionals to perform their own duties safely. And that lack of faith has resulted in thousands of doctors, nurses, and technicians being out of work at a time as people everywhere are rightfully applauding health care workers for their selfless work.

This resolution calls on Governor Whitmer to end her moratorium on elective procedures in Michigan, allowing qualified medical professionals to determine when it is safe for them to resume their important work. I ask for your support.

Senator Victory's statement is as follows:

I stand here with you with a difficult story about an Ottawa County resident who called me last week for help. And this is probably similar to many calls that each of you probably took late at night. I remember this call came in at 10:15 p.m.

This individual had just undergone a procedure to remove and restructure their bladder due to cancer. The latest in a long line of procedures was performed in mid-April. The biopsy showed that high-grade cancer cells still existed and would require chemotherapy. This individual's doctor said they would have someone reach out to schedule the treatments.

On Thursday, April 23 the treatment center called this individual to inform them that due to the Governor's executive order, they were not able to schedule any new chemo treatments and they would not know when they would be able to resume normal operations again. This individual called the treatment center again after the Governor updated her executive orders. They were once again informed that the center was not allowed to schedule any new treatments.

Now I'm confident that the Governor did not intend to stop people from receiving cancer treatments. And I'm sure there are other people in Michigan who are still able to schedule and receive their chemotherapy. But that is exactly the point. These orders are so broad—so aggressive—that they are causing confusion across Michigan for even the most essential of services.

So I urge you. I plead, regardless of your feelings on this entire situation, let us apply some commonsense rationale to these executive orders so that an Ottawa County resident and others like them can receive chemo treatment.

Senator Outman offered the following resolution:

Senate Resolution No. 112

A resolution to urge the Governor to use the most current federal guidelines on identifying essential critical infrastructure workers.

Whereas, As part of the federal government's response to the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak, the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) adopted on March 19, 2020, guidelines identifying essential critical infrastructure workers. CISA later updated the guidelines on March 28, 2020, and April 17, 2020, based on new information about the nature of the outbreak and stakeholder feedback. As the crisis continues to evolve, the agency is likely to make further changes to the guidelines that reflect new information; and

Whereas, Governor Whitmer adopted CISA's list of essential critical infrastructure workers from the March 19 guidelines into executive orders issued in response to the outbreak, but she has not adopted the March 28 or April 17 updated lists in subsequent executive orders issued; and

Whereas, By not adopting the most current federal guidelines, Michigan is utilizing a different, more restrictive definition of essential critical infrastructure workers than other states. Using a different definition than the rest of the country creates confusion for workers and businesses and needlessly limits important economic activities; and

Whereas, The novel coronavirus outbreak is an ever-changing crisis that requires responsiveness to new information. Ensuring that future executive orders adopt the most recent CISA list of essential critical infrastructure workers and automatically adopt subsequent updates to those guidelines is the best way to guarantee all essential workers can do their jobs to meet the needs of the people of Michigan; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, That we urge the Governor to adopt and use the most current federal guidelines on identifying essential critical infrastructure workers and incorporate any updates to those guidelines moving forward; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Governor.

Pending the order that, under rule 3.204, the resolution be referred to the Committee on Government Operations,

Senator MacGregor moved that the rule be suspended.

The motion prevailed, a majority of the members serving voting therefor.

The resolution was adopted.

Senator Outman asked and was granted unanimous consent to make a statement and moved that the statement be printed in the Journal.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Outman's statement is as follows:

News surrounding the coronavirus is rapidly changing and we need to ensure Michigan is responding appropriately. In mid-March, the federal government outlined standards for essential workers—standards that Governor Whitmer subsequently adopted for the state of Michigan. In the following weeks, data and research have had time to catch up, and during those weeks businesses across the nation stepped up and showed us that they could continue providing essential goods while ensuring the safety of both employees and customers.

In response to the ever-changing information, the federal government issued amended guidelines on two separate occasions. The first set of changes came on March 28, and the most recent on April 17. Other states across the nation have adopted these amended guidelines in an effort to mitigate the economic turmoil left in the wake of the coronavirus. In fact, each of our neighboring states have accepted these amended federal guidelines, while Michigan falls behind.

Senate Resolution No. 112 calls on the Governor to join our neighboring states in adopting the federal guidelines for which employees are deemed essential. Medical workers, law enforcement, food production and agriculture, energy and infrastructure, and countless other industries have seen changes in the updated federal guidelines. Things like home and commercial construction are allowed in our neighboring states when utilizing proper safety measures, but remain shuttered in Michigan. By not allowing construction, the Governor is keeping citizens from seeing the biggest investment of their lives completed—their homes. Michigan homes sit half-built because home builders are not allowed to finish these jobs. Every day that goes by is a huge expense for the hard-working families who cannot move into their homes because workers are not allowed to complete work on the project.

Using outdated protocols leaves Michigan behind other states and unduly burdens Michigan families who could otherwise be safely returning to work. We can find a balancing act and do this without putting people at risk. We can care about the safety and welfare of others, but also recognize the difficulty many Michiganders are facing with their livelihoods at stake. Businesses have shown that they can maintain their day-to-day operations with enhanced safety protocols, and people have adapted their daily routines to protect themselves and their neighbors.

Mr. President, I thank you for your time and ask that my colleagues please consider this resolution.

By unanimous consent the Senate proceeded to the order of

Introduction and Referral of Bills

Senator Runestad introduced

Senate Bill No. 891, entitled

A bill to amend 1893 PA 206, entitled “The general property tax act,” by amending section 78g (MCL 211.78g), as amended by 2020 PA 33.

The bill was read a first and second time by title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Senator Lauwers introduced

Senate Bill No. 892, entitled

A bill to amend 1949 PA 300, entitled “Michigan vehicle code,” by amending the title and sections 35a, 36, 53, 69, 79, 612, and 679a (MCL 257.35a, 257.36, 257.53, 257.69, 257.79, 257.612, and 257.679a), the title as amended by 2016 PA 32, sections 35a and 36 as amended by 2013 PA 231, section 79 as amended by 1992 PA 134, and section 612 as amended by 2014 PA 386, and by adding section 40d and chapter VIA.

The bill was read a first and second time by title and referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

Senator Santana introduced

Senate Bill No. 893, entitled

A bill to amend 1974 PA 150, entitled “Youth rehabilitation services act,” by amending section 7 (MCL 803.307), as amended by 1998 PA 517.

The bill was read a first and second time by title and referred to the Committee on Judiciary and Public Safety.

Senator Santana introduced

Senate Bill No. 894, entitled

A bill to amend 1996 PA 263, entitled “Juvenile boot camp act,” by amending section 5 (MCL 400.1305), as amended by 1998 PA 527.

The bill was read a first and second time by title and referred to the Committee on Judiciary and Public Safety.

Senator Runestad introduced

Senate Bill No. 895, entitled

A bill to amend 1961 PA 236, entitled “Revised judicature act of 1961,” (MCL 600.101 to 600.9947) by adding section 1473.

The bill was read a first and second time by title and referred to the Committee on Judiciary and Public Safety.

Senator Runestad introduced

Senate Bill No. 896, entitled

A bill to amend 1976 PA 390, entitled “Emergency management act,” by amending sections 2, 7a, and 8 (MCL 30.402, 30.407a, and 30.408), section 2 as amended by 1990 PA 50 and sections 7a and 8 as amended by 2002 PA 132.

The bill was read a first and second time by title and referred to the Committee on Government Operations.

Senator LaSata introduced

Senate Bill No. 897, entitled

A bill to amend 1998 PA 58, entitled “Michigan liquor control code of 1998,” by amending section 536 (MCL 436.1536), as amended by 2019 PA 131.

The bill was read a first and second time by title and referred to the Committee on Regulatory Reform.

Announcements of Printing and Enrollment

The Secretary announced that the following bills and joint resolutions were printed and filed on Friday, April 24, and are available on the Michigan Legislature website:

Senate Bill Nos.	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873
	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886
	887	888	889	890									
Senate Joint Resolutions	N	O											
House Bill Nos.	5714	5715	5716	5717	5718	5719	5720	5721	5722	5723	5724	5725	5726
	5727	5728	5729	5730	5731	5732	5733	5734	5735	5736	5737	5738	5739
	5740												

Scheduled Meetings

Joint Select Committee on the COVID-19 Pandemic - Wednesday, April 29, 9:30 a.m., Room 352, House Appropriations Room, Capitol Building (517) 373-5795

Senator MacGregor moved that the Senate adjourn.
The motion prevailed, the time being 10:41 a.m.

The President, Lieutenant Governor Gilchrist, declared the Senate adjourned until Wednesday, April 29, 2020, at 10:00 a.m.

MARGARET O'BRIEN
Secretary of the Senate