

**GRADE A MILK LAW OF 2001 (EXCERPT)**  
**Act 266 of 2001**

**288.473 Definitions; B to G.**

Sec. 3. As used in this act:

(a) "Bulk milk hauler/sampler" means any person who collects official samples and may transport raw milk from a farm or raw milk products to or from a milk plant, receiving station, or transfer station and has in his or her possession a license or permit issued by the department to sample those products.

(b) "Bulk milk pickup tanker" means a vehicle, including truck, tank, and those appurtenances necessary for its use, used by a bulk milk hauler/sampler to transport bulk raw milk for pasteurization from a dairy farm to a milk plant, receiving station, or transfer station.

(c) "Cash payments", regarding the producer security requirements of this act, means a payment in cash or by check, money order, wire transfer, or draft for a sale in which the title to farm milk is transferred.

(d) "Dairy animal" means any domesticated lactating mammal, including a cow, goat, sheep, water buffalo, or other hooved mammal, which is managed and milked to obtain milk for human consumption.

(e) "Dairy farm" means any place or premises where 1 or more dairy animals are kept for milking purposes, and from which a part or all of the milk is provided, sold, or offered for sale.

(f) "Department" means the Michigan department of agriculture.

(g) "Director" means the director of the Michigan department of agriculture or his or her designee.

(h) "Distributor" means a person other than a producer or processor who offers for sale, holds for sale, or sells at wholesale milk or milk products. A distributor's facilities include warehousing, refrigerated storage, and distribution vehicles.

(i) "Farm tank" means the farm bulk milk tank, milk tank truck, or silo used for the storage or cooling, or both, of milk prior to pickup and transport from the farm.

(j) "Federal act" means the federal food, drug, and cosmetic act, 21 USC 301 to 321, 331 to 360dd, 360hh to 376, and 378 to 399.

(k) "First receiving point" means the milk plant where the milk is first received for processing and manufacturing. First receiving point for producer security requirements does not include receiving stations and transfer stations.

(l) "Food law of 2000" means the food law of 2000, 2000 PA 92, MCL 289.1101 to 289.8111.

(m) "Food service establishment" means a fixed or mobile restaurant, coffee shop, cafeteria, short order cafe, luncheonette, grill, tearoom, sandwich shop, soda fountain, tavern, bar, cocktail lounge, nightclub, drive-in, industrial feeding establishment, private organization serving the public, rental hall, catering kitchen, delicatessen, theater, commissary, food concession, or similar place in which food or drink is prepared for direct consumption through service on the premises or elsewhere, and any other eating or drinking establishment or operation where food is served or provided for the public. Food service establishment does not include any of the following:

(i) A motel that serves continental breakfasts only.

(ii) A bed and breakfast that has 10 or fewer sleeping rooms, including sleeping rooms occupied by the innkeeper, 1 or more of which are available for rent to transient tenants.

(iii) A bed and breakfast that has at least 11 but fewer than 15 rooms for rent, if the bed and breakfast serves continental breakfasts only.

(iv) A child care organization regulated under 1973 PA 116, MCL 722.111 to 722.128, unless the establishment is carrying out an operation considered by the director to be a food service establishment.

(n) "Grade A milk" means milk or milk products produced in substantial compliance with the requirements of this act.

**History:** 2001, Act 266, Eff. Feb. 8, 2002;—Am. 2008, Act 136, Eff. June 20, 2008.