

**CHAPTER 435. SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS
REVISED STATUTES OF 1846**

CHAPTER 43

Chapter 43. Of The Observance Of The First Day Of The Week, And The Prevention And Punishment Of Immorality

OBSERVANCE OF THE FIRST DAY OF THE WEEK.

435.1-435.8 Repealed. 1962, Act 127, Eff. Mar. 28, 1963.

**SUNDAY CONVEYANCES AND CONTRACTS
Act 127 of 1962**

435.11-435.13 Repealed. 1974, Act 171, Imd. Eff. June 23, 1974.

**SUNDAY TRANSACTIONS
Act 128 of 1962**

435.51-435.59 Repealed. 1968, Act 58, Eff. Nov. 15, 1968.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS

Act 124 of 1865

AN ACT to designate the holidays to be observed in acceptance and payment of bills of exchange, bank checks and promissory notes, the business of banking, savings and loan, building and loan, municipal offices, the holding of courts and relative to the continuance of suits.

History: 1865, Act 124, Eff. June 22, 1865;—Am. 1919, Act 335, Eff. Aug. 14, 1919;—Am. 1948, 1st Ex. Sess., Act 33, Eff. Aug. 20, 1948.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

435.101 Public holidays as to bills, checks, notes, and holding of courts; validity of bank transactions performed on Saturday; holding court or transacting business on Saturday; continuation of action, matter, or proceeding; adjournment of circuit court to secular day; validity of legal process, holding courts, or transaction of business on Saturday afternoons; closing of county or municipal offices on Saturday; state employees working on Sunday.

Sec. 1. (1) The following days are considered and treated as the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, and as public holidays or half-holidays:

- (a) January 1, New Year's Day.
- (b) The third Monday of January in conjunction with the federal holiday, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day.
- (c) February 12, Lincoln's Birthday.
- (d) The third Monday of February, Washington's Birthday.
- (e) The last Monday of May, Memorial or Decoration Day.
- (f) June 19, Juneteenth.
- (g) July 4, Independence Day.
- (h) The first Monday of September, Labor Day.
- (i) The second Monday of October, Columbus Day.
- (j) November 11, Veterans Day.
- (k) The fourth Thursday of November, Thanksgiving Day.
- (l) December 25, Christmas Day.
- (m) Every Saturday from 12 noon until 12 midnight, which is designated a half-holiday.

(2) Subsection (1) applies for all purposes regarding the presenting for payment or acceptance, and the protesting and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks, and promissory notes, and for the holding of courts, except as otherwise provided in this act. Bills, checks, and notes otherwise presentable for acceptance of payment on a day described in subsection (1) are payable and presentable for acceptance or payment on the next secular or business day succeeding the holiday or half-holiday.

(3) A law in this state does not affect the validity of, or render void or voidable, the payment, certification, or acceptance of a check or other negotiable instrument or any other transaction by a bank in this state because the payment, certification, acceptance, or other transaction was done or performed on a Saturday between 12 noon and 12 midnight, if the payment, certification, acceptance, or other transaction would be valid if done or performed before 12 noon on that Saturday.

(4) This act does not compel a bank, savings and loan association, or building and loan association in this state that by law or custom is entitled to close at 12 noon on a Saturday to remain open for the transaction of business or to perform the acts or transactions described in this section on a Saturday after that hour except at its own option.

(5) Under this section, every Saturday, unless a whole holiday, must for the holding of court and the transaction of business authorized by the laws of this state be considered a secular or business day.

(6) If the return or adjourn day in an action, matter, hearing, or proceeding before a court, officer, referee, or arbitrator falls on a day described in subsection (1) except a Sunday, then that action, matter, hearing, or proceeding, commenced or adjourned, does not, by reason of falling on any of those days except a Sunday, abate, but stands continued on the next day at the same time and place unless that next succeeding day is the first day of the week or a holiday, in which case it stands continued to the day next succeeding the first day of the week or holiday at the same time and place.

(7) If the first day of the general term of a circuit court, as established by the order of a circuit judge, falls on a day described in subsection (1) or if a circuit court is adjourned to a day described in subsection (1), that court may be adjourned to the next succeeding secular day.

(8) This act does not prohibit or invalidate the entry, issuance, service, or execution of a writ, summons, confession of judgment, or other legal process; the holding of court; or the transaction of lawful business except banking on any of the Saturday afternoons designated in this act as half-holidays.

(9) This act does not prohibit a bank, savings and loan association, or building and loan association from remaining open or transacting its business on Saturday afternoons, if by vote of its directors it elects to do so.

(10) The legislative body of a county or city may, by ordinance or resolution, provide for the closing of county or municipal offices for any purpose on Saturdays.

(11) This act does not affect state employees working on a Sunday in accordance with their employment as construed by the civil service commission.

History: 1865, Act 124, Eff. June 22, 1865;—Am. 1871, Act 28, Eff. July 18, 1871;—CL 1871, 1559;—Am. 1875, Act 163, Imd. Eff. Apr. 29, 1875;—Am. 1881, Act 208, Eff. Sept. 10, 1881;—How. 1591;—Am. 1893, Act 77, Eff. Aug. 28, 1893;—Am. 1893, Act 185, Eff. Aug. 28, 1893;—CL 1897, 4880;—Am. 1903, Act 254, Eff. Sept. 17, 1903;—Am. 1905, Act 35, Imd. Eff. Mar. 29, 1905;—Am. 1909, Act 246, Eff. Sept. 1, 1909;—CL 1915, 6232;—Am. 1919, Act 335, Eff. Aug. 14, 1919;—Am. 1929, Act 155, Imd. Eff. May 20, 1929;—CL 1929, 9085;—Am. 1935, Act 101, Imd. Eff. May 28, 1935;—Am. 1945, Act 97, Eff. Sept. 6, 1945;—Am. 1946, 2nd Ex. Sess., Act 2, Imd. Eff. July 15, 1946;—Am. 1948, 1st Ex. Sess., Act 33, Eff. Aug. 20, 1948;—CL 1948, 435.101;—Am. 1955, Act 93, Eff. Oct. 14, 1955;—Am. 1969, Act 12, Eff. Jan. 1, 1971;—Am. 1973, Act 13, Imd. Eff. Apr. 18, 1973;—Am. 1974, Act 9, Imd. Eff. Feb. 5, 1974;—Am. 1977, Act 136, Imd. Eff. Nov. 7, 1977;—Am. 1984, Act 4, Imd. Eff. Feb. 1, 1984;—Am. 2023, Act 54, Imd. Eff. July 12, 2023.

435.102 Monday deemed public holiday where certain holidays fall on Sunday; presentation of bills, checks, and notes.

Sec. 2. When January 1, February 12, June 19, July 4, November 11, or December 25 is a Sunday, the next succeeding Monday is a public holiday for the purposes aforesaid. A bill of exchange, check, or promissory note that would otherwise be presentable for acceptance or payment on a Monday described in this section is presentable for acceptance or payment on the next succeeding secular or business day.

History: Add. 1893, Act 185, Eff. Aug. 28, 1893;—CL 1897, 4881;—Am. 1909, Act 246, Eff. Sept. 1, 1909;—CL 1915, 6233;—CL 1929, 9086;—Am. 1935, Act 101, Imd. Eff. May 28, 1935;—Am. 1948, 1st Ex. Sess., Act 33, Eff. Aug. 20, 1948;—CL 1948, 435.102;—Am. 1955, Act 93, Eff. Oct. 14, 1955;—Am. 1969, Act 12, Eff. Jan. 1, 1971;—Am. 1973, Act 97, Imd. Eff. Aug. 8, 1973;—Am. 2023, Act 54, Imd. Eff. July 12, 2023.

435.103 Saturday closing for banks, savings and loan associations and building and loan associations.

Sec. 3. In addition to the holidays and half-holidays designated in section 1 of this act, and notwithstanding the provisions of any other law of this state to the contrary, any one or more Saturdays up to 12 o'clock noon upon which a bank, savings and loan association, and building and loan association, as hereinafter defined, may desire to close as hereinafter provided, is hereby designated a holiday for such bank, savings and loan association, and building and loan association for such period and shall for all purposes whatever as regards the presenting for payment or acceptance, and the protesting and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks and promissory notes, after this act shall take effect, but for no other purpose be treated and considered as the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday. All such bills, checks and notes otherwise presentable for acceptance or payment on any such holiday shall be deemed to be payable and presentable for acceptance or payment on the secular or business day next succeeding such holiday.

The terms "bank", "savings and loan association" or "building and loan association" as used in this section shall mean any bank, savings and loan association or building and loan association organized under the laws of this state, any partnership or individual conducting a legally authorized private banking business, any national bank or federal savings and loan association and any federal reserve bank or branch thereof.

Any bank, savings and loan association or building and loan association desiring to close as aforesaid shall install a night depository before so doing.

Any bank, savings and loan association or building and loan association desiring to close as aforesaid shall adopt a resolution to that effect concurred in by a majority of its board of directors, or if a private bank by a majority of its partners or by all of them if there be no more than 2 partners, notice of which shall be posted in its banking house or place of doing business for not less than 15 days before the taking effect thereof.

History: Add. 1948, 1st Ex. Sess., Act 33, Eff. Aug. 20, 1948;—CL 1948, 435.103.

MRS. ROSA L. PARKS DAY
Act 28 of 1997

AN ACT to designate the first Monday following February 4 as Mrs. Rosa L. Parks day in the state of Michigan.

History: 1997, Act 28, Imd. Eff. June 18, 1997.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

435.111 Mrs. Rosa L. Parks day.

Sec. 1. (1) The legislature recognizes the outstanding contributions to American life, history, and culture made by Mrs. Rosa L. Parks, a woman of great courage, vision, love, and faith, who for decades has resided in our great state and continues to serve the state of Michigan and her country by actively laboring to achieve equality for all. In commemoration of the significant role Mrs. Rosa L. Parks has played in the history of the state of Michigan and the nation, the legislature declares that the first Monday following February 4 of each year shall be known as "Mrs. Rosa L. Parks day".

(2) The legislature encourages individuals, educational institutions, and social, community, religious, labor, and business organizations to pause on Mrs. Rosa L. Parks day and reflect upon the significance of Mrs. Rosa L. Parks's love and important contributions to the history of the state of Michigan and to the history of this great nation.

History: 1997, Act 28, Imd. Eff. June 18, 1997.

GRANDPARENTS' AND GRANDCHILDREN'S DAY
Act 186 of 1985

AN ACT to designate March 18 as grandparents' and grandchildren's day.

History: 1985, Act 186, Eff. Mar. 31, 1986.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

435.121 Grandparents' and grandchildren's day.

Sec. 1. March 18 of each year shall be known as "grandparents' and grandchildren's day".

History: 1985, Act 186, Eff. Mar. 31, 1986.

SEVENTH DAY OF THE WEEK
Act 198 of 1939

AN ACT declaring what shall constitute the seventh day of the week; and to declare the effect of this act.

History: 1939, Act 198, Eff. Sept. 29, 1939.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

435.131 Seventh Day Adventists; application of Sunday laws.

Sec. 1. Whenever in the statutes of this state, rights, privileges, immunities or exemptions are given or duties and responsibilities are imposed on persons who conscientiously believe the seventh day of the week ought to be observed as the sabbath, said sabbath or seventh day shall mean and be construed in accordance with the worship and belief of such persons to include the period from sunset on Friday evening to sunset on Saturday evening.

History: 1939, Act 198, Eff. Sept. 29, 1939;—CL 1948, 435.131.

CASIMIR PULASKI DAY
Act 121 of 1972

AN ACT designating October 11 of each year as the Casimir Pulaski Day.

History: 1972, Act 121, Imd. Eff. Apr. 27, 1972.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

435.141 Casimir Pulaski Day.

Sec. 1. October 11 of each year shall be known as the "Casimir Pulaski Day".

History: 1972, Act 121, Imd. Eff. Apr. 27, 1972.

COLUMBUS DAY
Act 258 of 1909

435.151 Repealed. 1969, Act 12, Eff. Jan. 1, 1971.

MICHIGAN INDIAN DAY
Act 30 of 1974

AN ACT providing for the establishment of Michigan Indian day.

History: 1974, Act 30, Imd. Eff. Mar. 8, 1974.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

435.161 Michigan Indian day.

Sec. 1. The fourth Friday in September of each year shall be known as Michigan Indian day. This date is not to be construed as a legal holiday.

History: 1974, Act 30, Imd. Eff. Mar. 8, 1974.

ARBOR DAY
S.C.R. 6 of 1885

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION for the naming of "Arbor Day."

435.171 Arbor day.

Resolved (the House concurring), That the Governor is hereby requested to call the attention of the people of this State to the importance of planting trees for ornament and shade, by naming a day upon which this work shall be given special attention, to be known as "Arbor Day."

History: 1885, S.C.R. 6, Imd. Eff. Mar. 26, 1885;—CL 1897, 1754;—CL 1915, 1094;—CL 1929, 9088;—CL 1948, 435.171.

JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY DAY
Act 250 of 1966

AN ACT designating May 29 of each year as the John Fitzgerald Kennedy day.

History: 1966, Act 250, Eff. Mar. 10, 1967.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

435.181 John Fitzgerald Kennedy Day.

Sec. 1. May 29 of each year shall be known as "John Fitzgerald Kennedy Day".

History: 1966, Act 250, Eff. Mar. 10, 1967.

AMERICAN FAMILY DAY
Act 236 of 1980

AN ACT to designate the first Sunday in August as American family day.

History: 1980, Act 236, Imd. Eff. July 24, 1980.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

435.191 American family day.

Sec. 1. The first Sunday in August of each year shall be known as American family day.

History: 1980, Act 236, Imd. Eff. July 24, 1980.

STANDARDS OF TIME
Act 5 of 1885

435.201 Repealed. 1967, Act 6, Eff. Dec. 6, 1968.

STANDARDS OF TIME
Act 6 of 1967

435.211-435.213 Repealed. 1972, Initiated Law, Eff. Dec. 8, 1972.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
Act 36 of 1974

435.221-435.225 Expired. 1974, Act 36, Eff. Apr. 27, 1975.

MICHIGAN GARDEN WEEK
Act 91 of 1989

AN ACT to provide for the establishment of Michigan garden week.

History: 1989, Act 91, Imd. Eff. June 20, 1989.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

435.231 Michigan garden week.

Sec. 1. The first full week in June of each year shall be known as "Michigan garden week".

History: 1989, Act 91, Imd. Eff. June 20, 1989.

LOG CABIN DAY
Act 60 of 1989

AN ACT to provide for the establishment of log cabin day.

History: 1989, Act 60, Imd. Eff. June 16, 1989.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

435.241 Log cabin day.

Section 1. The last Sunday in June of each year shall be known as "log cabin day".

History: 1989, Act 60, Imd. Eff. June 16, 1989.

Compiler's note: "Section 1." evidently should read "Sec. 1.".

SALE OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON SUNDAY
Act 66 of 1953

AN ACT to prohibit the opening of any retail or wholesale new and used car business on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, for the purpose of carrying on or engaging in the business of offering to buy, sell, exchange, trade or participate in the negotiation thereof of any type or kind of automobile, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday.

History: 1953, Act 66, Imd. Eff. May 12, 1953.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

435.251 Motor vehicles; sale on Sunday unlawful, exception.

Sec. 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to engage in the business of buying, selling, trading or exchanging new, used or second-hand motor vehicles or offering to buy, sell, trade or exchange, or participate in the negotiation thereof, or attempt to buy, sell, trade or exchange any motor vehicle or interest therein, or of any written instrument pertaining thereto, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday.

History: 1953, Act 66, Imd. Eff. May 12, 1953.

435.252 Conducting business on Sunday; exception.

Sec. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to keep open their establishment or place of business on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, for any of the purposes mentioned in section 1 of this act: Provided, however, That nothing in this act shall apply to any person who conscientiously believes that the seventh day of the week, from sunset Friday to sunset Saturday, should be observed as the Sabbath and who actually refrains from conducting or engaging in the business of buying, selling or offering for sale motor vehicles, or performing other secular business on that date.

History: 1953, Act 66, Imd. Eff. May 12, 1953.

435.253 Violation of act; penalty.

Sec. 3. Any person, firm or corporation who violates or offends against the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by the laws of this state, or by the court, in its discretion, suspending or revoking the dealer's license to do business within the state, or by fine and imprisonment and suspension and/or revocation, in the discretion of the court.

History: 1953, Act 66, Imd. Eff. May 12, 1953.

435.254 Applicability of act.

Sec. 4. This act shall not apply to counties having a population under 130,000 inhabitants according to the latest or each succeeding federal decennial census.

History: 1953, Act 66, Imd. Eff. May 12, 1953.

PEARL HARBOR DAY
Act 157 of 2000

AN ACT to designate December 7 of each year as Pearl Harbor day in the state of Michigan.

History: 2000, Act 157, Imd. Eff. June 14, 2000.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

435.271 “Pearl Harbor Day”; designation.

Sec. 1. (1) The legislature recognizes the enormous sacrifice made by the 2,335 servicemen and servicewomen who gave their lives in the defense of this nation during the Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. Another 1,143 servicemen and servicewomen were injured during the attack. The legislature further recognizes that the attack on Pearl Harbor changed the course of history by bringing the United States into the war with Japan and Germany. In commemoration of this historic and tragic attack, the legislature declares that December 7 of each year shall be known as "Pearl Harbor Day".

(2) The legislature encourages individuals, governmental and educational institutions, and community organizations to pause on Pearl Harbor day and reflect upon the courage and sacrifice of those who died or were injured in that attack.

History: 2000, Act 157, Imd. Eff. June 14, 2000.

ARMENIAN GENOCIDE REMEMBRANCE DAYS
Act 558 of 2002

AN ACT to establish the Michigan days of remembrance of the Armenian genocide.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

435.281 Michigan days of remembrance of the Armenian genocide of 1915-1923.

Sec. 1. The legislature declares that April 24 of each year shall be the Michigan day of remembrance of the Armenian genocide of 1915-1923, and that the period beginning on the Sunday before that day through the following Sunday shall be the days of remembrance in this state, in memory of the victims of the genocide, and in honor of the survivors.

History: 2002, Act 558, Imd. Eff. Aug. 28, 2002.

CHILDREN'S MEMORIAL DAY
Act 213 of 2003

AN ACT to designate the fourth Friday in April of each year as children's memorial day in the state of Michigan.

History: 2003, Act 213, Imd. Eff. Nov. 26, 2003.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

435.291 "Children's Memorial Day."

Sec. 1. (1) The legislature recognizes the great number of tragic deaths of children of all ages from all causes that occur each year. Each day in America many children and youths under age 20 commit suicide, are victims of a homicide, or die as a result of accidents. Many more children die from illness. In commemoration of this terrible toll, the legislature declares that the fourth Friday in April of each year shall be known as "Children's Memorial Day".

(2) The legislature encourages individuals, educational institutions, and social, community, religious, labor, and business organizations to pause on children's memorial day and reflect upon the precious resource that our children constitute and the great loss we suffer when we lose our children.

History: 2003, Act 213, Imd. Eff. Nov. 26, 2003.

**FRED KOREMATSU DAY; CESAR E. CHAVEZ DAY; PRESIDENT GERALD R. FORD DAY;
HENRY FORD DAY
Act 225 of 2003**

AN ACT to designate January 30 of each year as Fred Korematsu Day, March 31 of each year as Cesar E. Chavez Day, July 14 of each year as President Gerald R. Ford Day, and July 30 of each year as Henry Ford Day.

History: 2003, Act 225, Imd. Eff. Dec. 3, 2003;—Am. 2023, Act 32, Eff. Aug. 15, 2023.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

435.301 “Cesar E. Chavez Day.”

Sec. 1. (1) The legislature recognizes the fundamental contribution that Cesar E. Chavez made to this nation by organizing farm workers to campaign for safe and fair working conditions, reasonable wages, decent housing, and the outlawing of child labor. Cesar E. Chavez began working in the fields of Arizona and California at the age of 10. Profoundly influenced by these humble beginnings, Chavez embraced the nonviolent principles of Mohandas Gandhi and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., to crusade against racial and economic discrimination, coordinate voter registration drives, and found the united farm workers of America. In 1994, Chavez was posthumously awarded the presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest honor given to civilians by the United States government. In memory of this great American, the legislature declares that March 31 of each year shall be known as "Cesar E. Chavez Day".

(2) The legislature encourages each individual in the great state of Michigan to pause on Cesar E. Chavez day and reflect upon the courage and sacrifice of a man Robert Kennedy once referred to as "one of the heroic figures of our time".

History: 2003, Act 225, Imd. Eff. Dec. 3, 2003.

435.302 “President Gerald R. Ford Day.”

Sec. 2. (1) The legislature recognizes the exceptional contributions to American life, history, and leadership made by Gerald R. Ford, the thirty-eighth president of the United States and the only United States president from Michigan, who for decades has served the United States and the state of Michigan. For much of his life, President Ford resided in Grand Rapids. He attended South high school in Grand Rapids and the university of Michigan in Ann Arbor. He served with distinction as a member of the United States house of representatives, vice president of the United States, and president of the United States. Among numerous other awards and honors, President Ford has received the Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian award in the nation, and the Congressional Gold Medal for his "dedicated public service and outstanding humanitarian contributions". In commemoration of the significant role Gerald R. Ford has played in the history of the state of Michigan and our nation, the legislature declares that July 14 of each year shall be known as "President Gerald R. Ford Day".

(2) The legislature encourages each individual in the great state of Michigan to pause on President Gerald R. Ford day and reflect upon the significance of President Ford's leadership and important contributions to the history of the state of Michigan and to the history of this great nation.

History: 2003, Act 225, Imd. Eff. Dec. 3, 2003.

435.303 “Henry Ford Day.”

Sec. 3. (1) The legislature recognizes the outstanding contributions to American life, history, and culture made by Henry Ford, founder of Ford motor company and a man of great vision. During most of his life, Henry Ford resided in Dearborn. He pioneered industrial mass production methods and made an automobile that was affordable for his workers. The Ford motor company debuted the Model T in 1908; by 1918, fully half of all cars sold in America were Model Ts. In 1910, Ford opened a large automobile factory in Highland Park; later, he introduced the moving assembly line. This innovation reduced costs, increased production, and revolutionized industrial manufacturing in the United States and abroad. In honor of the significant role Henry Ford has played in the history of the state of Michigan and the United States, the legislature declares that July 30 of each year shall be known as "Henry Ford Day".

(2) The legislature encourages each individual in the great state of Michigan to pause on Henry Ford day and reflect upon the significance of Henry Ford's contributions to the history of the state of Michigan and to the history of this great nation.

History: 2003, Act 225, Imd. Eff. Dec. 3, 2003.

435.304 "Fred Korematsu Day."

Sec. 4. (1) The legislature recognizes the contributions to civil liberties made by Fred Korematsu. Fred Korematsu was born to Japanese immigrant parents in Oakland, California, on January 30, 1919, the third of 4 sons. Fred Korematsu was 1 of the many American citizens of Japanese ancestry living on the West Coast during World War II. Following the attack on Pearl Harbor by the Imperial Japanese Navy on December 7, 1941, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt issued Executive Order No. 9066 on February 19, 1942. The order authorized the Secretary of War and his military commanders to require all Americans of Japanese ancestry to be placed in incarceration camps. Fred Korematsu is famously known for his arrest, at the age of 23, on May 30, 1942, and conviction on September 8, 1942 for defying the government's order to report to an assembly center to be moved to an incarceration camp. He appealed his case all the way to the United States Supreme Court. In the December 1944 landmark decision of *Korematsu v United States*, the high court ruled against him with a 6-to-3 decision that declared that the incarceration was justified by the Army's claims that Americans of Japanese ancestry were radio-signaling enemy ships from shore and were prone to dishonesty. Fred Korematsu later moved to Detroit, Michigan, where his younger brother resided. There he met his wife Kathryn, and the 2 wed before moving to the state of California to raise their children, Karen and Ken. Fred Korematsu's conviction was formally vacated on November 10, 1983 by United States District Judge Marilyn Hall Patel of the United States District Court of Northern California in San Francisco. This action, considered to be a pivotal moment in civil rights history, cleared Fred Korematsu's name but did not overturn the 1944 Supreme Court decision. Fred Korematsu remained an activist throughout his life. On February 9, 1989, Fred Korematsu spoke to 400 people at the University of Michigan Law School. He said, "America finally came through for me, but I don't want this to happen again". In 1998, he received the nation's highest civilian honor, the Presidential Medal of Freedom, from President Clinton for his contributions. Fred Korematsu served on the Constitution Project's bipartisan Liberty and Security Committee from 2001 until his death on March 30, 2005. Fred Korematsu was recognized in 2010 when the state of California passed the Fred Korematsu day of civil liberties and the constitution bill, making January 30 of each year the first day in United States history designated to honor an Asian American. Fred Korematsu Day has also been recognized in the states of Hawaii, Utah, Georgia, and Virginia. Fred Korematsu is considered by many as a national civil rights hero whose growing legacy continues to inspire people of all backgrounds.

(2) In recognition of the contributions that Fred Korematsu has made, the legislature declares that January 30 of each year shall be known as "Fred Korematsu Day".

History: Add. 2023, Act 32, Eff. Aug. 15, 2023.

HOLOCAUST REMEMBRANCE WEEK

Act 10 of 2004

AN ACT to establish Holocaust remembrance week in the state of Michigan.

History: 2004, Act 10, Imd. Eff. Feb. 26, 2004.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

435.311 Holocaust remembrance; designation.

Sec. 1. (1) The legislature recognizes that the horrors of the Holocaust should never be forgotten. The Holocaust was the state-sponsored, systematic persecution and annihilation of European Jewry by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945. In addition to the murder of some 6,000,000 Jews, millions more, including the handicapped, Poles, Gypsies, homosexuals, Jehovah's Witnesses, prisoners of war, and political dissidents, also suffered grievous oppression and death under Nazi tyranny.

(2) A key date in the history of the Holocaust is April 19, 1943, the beginning of the Warsaw ghetto uprising, when Jews, using homemade bombs and stolen or bartered weapons, resisted death camp deportation by the Nazis for 27 days. This date, which in the Hebrew calendar is the twenty-seventh day of Nisan, has been established by the United States congress as a national Holocaust remembrance day, and the week surrounding this date has been established as the Days of Remembrance.

(3) The legislature declares that the twenty-seventh day of the month of Nisan in the Hebrew calendar shall be Holocaust remembrance day, and that the period beginning on the Sunday before that day through the following Sunday shall be the Days of Remembrance in this state, in memory of the victims of the Holocaust, and in honor of the survivors, as well as the rescuers and liberators.

History: 2004, Act 10, Imd. Eff. Feb. 26, 2004.

435.312 Holocaust remembrance; reflection.

Sec. 2. The legislature encourages individuals, educational institutions, and social, community, religious, labor, and business organizations to pause on Holocaust remembrance day and during the Days of Remembrance and reflect upon the terrible events of the Holocaust, so that as a society we will remain vigilant against hatred, persecution, and tyranny and actively rededicate ourselves to the principles of individual freedom in a just society.

History: 2004, Act 10, Imd. Eff. Feb. 26, 2004.

WILLIE HORTON DAY
Act 53 of 2004

AN ACT to designate October 18 of each year as Willie Horton Day in the state of Michigan.

History: 2004, Act 53, Imd. Eff. Apr. 8, 2004.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

435.321 "Willie Horton Day".

Sec. 1. The legislature recognizes the fundamental contribution that Willie Horton has made to the city of Detroit and the state of Michigan through his humanitarian works. Raised in a Detroit housing project, Willie fulfilled a boyhood dream by playing for his hometown team, the Detroit Tigers. Throughout his career, Willie has been involved with such organizations as the United Way, the Boys and Girls Club of America, Meals on Wheels, and the Foundation Fighting Blindness. His dedication to helping the youth of his city and beyond has been a hallmark of his playing career and in the years since he left the game. In 1967, Willie used his ambassadorship and goodwill to help crush the violence that erupted during the riots in Detroit. In 2000, the Detroit Tigers further honored this man by retiring his number and erecting a statue in his image at Comerica Park. In recognition of this great man, the legislature declares October 18 of each year to be known as "Willie Horton Day".

History: 2004, Act 53, Imd. Eff. Apr. 8, 2004.

MICHIGAN MANUFACTURING DAY
Act 115 of 2004

AN ACT to designate Michigan manufacturing day in the state of Michigan.

History: 2004, Act 115, Imd. Eff. May 21, 2004.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

435.331 "Michigan Manufacturing Day".

Sec. 1. In recognition of the importance of manufacturing to the development of the state and its economy, the legislature declares that the Friday in the second full week of May shall be known as "Michigan Manufacturing Day".

History: 2004, Act 115, Imd. Eff. May 21, 2004.

435.332 Manner of celebration.

Sec. 2. To celebrate that day, the legislature encourages manufacturers to open their plants and facilities to young people, teachers, and parents and encourages visits to manufacturing plants and facilities to foster knowledge and appreciation of the historic, scientific, economic, and cultural significance of manufacturing in Michigan.

History: 2004, Act 115, Imd. Eff. May 21, 2004.

ARMED FORCES COMMEMORATION ACT
Act 402 of 2004

AN ACT to commemorate the anniversary of the founding of the branches of the United States armed forces; and to prescribe the duties of certain state agencies and officials.

History: 2004, Act 402, Imd. Eff. Nov. 15, 2004.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

435.341 Short title.

Sec. 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "armed forces commemoration act".

History: 2004, Act 402, Imd. Eff. Nov. 15, 2004.

435.342 Commemoration dates.

Sec. 2. In recognition of the men and women who served in the United States armed forces, specifically the United States army, the United States navy, the United States marines, the United States air force, and the United States coast guard, the dates of founding of each branch shall be commemorated. The commemoration dates shall include all of the following:

- (a) The United States army is commemorated on June 14.
- (b) The United States coast guard is commemorated on August 4.
- (c) The United States air force is commemorated on September 18.
- (d) The United States navy is commemorated on October 13.
- (e) The United States marine corps is commemorated on November 10.

History: 2004, Act 402, Imd. Eff. Nov. 15, 2004;—Am. 2005, Act 9, Imd. Eff. Apr. 25, 2005.

435.343 Flags.

Sec. 3. The flags of each branch shall be flown over the state capitol building in Lansing annually on the commemoration date for each branch identified in section 2.

History: 2004, Act 402, Imd. Eff. Nov. 15, 2004.

POLICE OFFICERS MEMORIAL DAY; FIREFIGHTERS MEMORIAL DAY
Act 438 of 2004

AN ACT to designate May 15 of each year as Police Officers Memorial Day in the state of Michigan; and to designate May 4 of each year as Firefighters Memorial Day in the state of Michigan.

History: 2004, Act 438, Imd. Eff. Dec. 21, 2004;—Am. 2006, Act 649, Imd. Eff. Jan. 5, 2007.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

435.351 Police Officers Memorial Day; Firefighters Memorial Day.

Sec. 1. (1) In recognition of the men and women who have lost their lives in the line of duty while serving as law enforcement officers in the state of Michigan, May 15 of each year shall be known as "Police Officers Memorial Day".

(2) In recognition of the men and women who have lost their lives while serving as firefighters in the state of Michigan, May 4 of each year shall be known as "Firefighters Memorial Day".

History: 2004, Act 438, Imd. Eff. Dec. 21, 2004;—Am. 2006, Act 649, Imd. Eff. Jan. 5, 2007.

435.352 Flags at public buildings; memorial ceremony.

Sec. 2. On these days, all flags at public buildings shall be lowered to half staff in honor and appreciation of fallen law enforcement officers and firefighters. Each community throughout the state is encouraged to conduct a memorial ceremony, and the state's citizens are encouraged to pause and reflect on the dedicated professionals who bravely chose to accept personal risk and made the ultimate sacrifice while protecting and defending the public.

History: 2004, Act 438, Imd. Eff. Dec. 21, 2004;—Am. 2006, Act 649, Imd. Eff. Jan. 5, 2007.

JUNETEENTH NATIONAL FREEDOM DAY; SOJOURNER TRUTH DAY
Act 48 of 2005

AN ACT to designate November 26 of each year as Sojourner Truth Day.

History: 2005, Act 48, Imd. Eff. June 17, 2005;—Am. 2023, Act 216, Eff. Feb. 13, 2024.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

435.361 Sojourner Truth Day.

Sec. 1. The legislature recognizes the fundamental contribution Sojourner Truth made to the abolition of slavery, to the establishment of equal rights for women, and to several other significant social reform and human justice movements in the nineteenth century. Truth toured the nation for more than 40 years as a forceful and passionate advocate for the dispossessed, using her quick wit and fearless tongue to deliver her message of equality and justice. She lived in Battle Creek, Michigan, from 1857 until her death on November 26, 1883. Empowered by her religious faith, the former slave worked tirelessly for many years to transform national attitudes and institutions. According to Nell Painter, Princeton professor and Truth biographer, "No other woman who had been through the ordeal of slavery managed to survive with sufficient strength, poise, and self-confidence to become a public presence over the long term". Designating Sojourner Truth Day in this state not only acknowledges the importance of this national figure in the antislavery and human justice movements, but it also recognizes her strong ties to this state during her 26 years of Michigan residence. In recognition of this great woman, the legislature declares that November 26 of each year shall be known as "Sojourner Truth Day".

History: 2005, Act 48, Imd. Eff. June 17, 2005;—Am. 2023, Act 216, Eff. Feb. 13, 2024.

WOMEN VETERANS RECOGNITION DAY
Act 42 of 2023

AN ACT to designate June 12 of each year as Women Veterans Recognition Day.

History: 2023, Act 42, Imd. Eff. June 12, 2023.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

435.371 Women Veterans Recognition Day.

Sec. 1. (1) The legislature recognizes all of the following:

(a) Women have proudly served the United States in many military roles throughout its history. The roles include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

(i) Soldiers, disguised as men, during the American Revolution and the American Civil War.

(ii) Nurses in World War I.

(iii) Combat helicopter pilots in Afghanistan.

(b) Women have served as an informal part of the United States Armed Forces since its inception. Women have served as a formal part of the United States Armed Forces since the establishment of the Army Nurse Corps in 1901.

(c) In 1917, the United States Navy announced that it would allow women to enlist. During World War I, approximately 12,000 women served in the United States Navy as couriers and translators, among other roles. By 1945, the end of World War II, there were approximately 280,000 women in the United States Armed Forces.

(d) Women were permitted to serve as permanent members of the United States Armed Forces with the enactment of the women's armed services integration act of 1948, but the federal law restricted women to not more than 2% of the enlisted force for each branch of the United States Armed Forces. A subsequent act in 1967 lifted the restriction and allowed women to achieve higher military rank.

(e) Laws passed since the 1970s have formally granted veteran status to women with World War II service; have recognized the many contributions made by women veterans; and have allowed women veterans more equal status and access to benefits, opportunities, and programs from the federal government, state governments, and veteran service organizations.

(f) More than 2,000,000 women veterans live in the United States, and approximately 48,000 women veterans reside in this state.

(2) In recognition of women veterans, the legislature declares that June 12 of each year shall be known as "Women Veterans Recognition Day".

History: 2023, Act 42, Imd. Eff. June 12, 2023.

**JUNETEENTH
Act 215 of 2023**

AN ACT to designate June 19 of each year as Juneteenth.

History: 2023, Act 215, Eff. Feb. 13, 2024.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

435.381 Juneteenth.

Sec. 1. (1) The legislature recognizes that slavery existed in American history for more than 200 years. Millions of African-Americans were brought to the Americas as slaves stacked in the bottom of slave ships in a 5- to 12-week journey across the Atlantic Ocean known as the "Middle Passage". Although approximately 11,500,000 African-Americans survived the voyage across the ocean, the number of those who died in the inhuman conditions of the passage is probably even higher. Once in the United States, the slaves were subjected to whipping, castration, branding, and rape. The legislature further observes that President Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was issued on January 1, 1863 and declared that all slaves in Confederate-controlled areas were free. In the following months, spontaneous celebrations erupted throughout the United States as African-Americans learned of their freedom. News of the Emancipation Proclamation reached the states at different times, and it was not until June 19, 1865 that the message of freedom reached the state of Texas. In honor of this great moment in United States history, the legislature declares that June 19 of each year shall be known as "Juneteenth".

(2) The legislature encourages each individual in this state to pause on Juneteenth and reflect on the strong survival instinct of the African-American slaves and the excitement and great joy with which African-Americans first celebrated the emancipation from slavery. It is a reminder to all Americans of the status and importance of Americans of African descent as American citizens.

History: 2023, Act 215, Eff. Feb. 13, 2024.

NEGRO LEAGUES DAY
Act 65 of 2024

AN ACT to designate May 2 of each year as Negro Leagues Day.

History: 2024, Act 65, Eff. Apr. 2, 2025.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

435.391 Negro Leagues Day.

Sec. 1. The legislature declares that May 2 of each year shall be known as "Negro Leagues Day".

History: 2024, Act 65, Eff. Apr. 2, 2025.

BLUE STAR MOTHERS DAY
Act 69 of 2024

AN ACT to designate February 1 of each year as Blue Star Mothers Day.

History: 2024, Act 69, Eff. Oct. 6, 2024.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

435.401 Blue Star Mothers Day.

Sec. 1. (1) The legislature finds that Blue Star Mothers of America, Inc. is a national organization of mothers whose sons and daughters serve honorably in the nation's armed forces. Blue Star Mothers of America, Inc. was founded in Flint, Michigan, in 1942. The purposes and activities of Blue Star Mothers of America, Inc. include all of the following:

- (a) Perpetuating the memory of the men and women who have served our country as members of the armed forces.
- (b) Welcoming home returning veterans.
- (c) Visiting wounded veterans in hospitals and rehabilitation centers.
- (d) Assisting in veterans' ceremonies.
- (e) Attending patriotic rallies and meetings.
- (f) Maintaining true allegiance to the government of the United States.
- (g) Upholding the American institutions of freedom, justice, and equal rights.
- (h) Caring for the unsupported mothers who gave their sons and daughters to the service of the nation.
- (i) Providing moral support for members.

(2) In recognition of the contributions that Blue Star Mothers of America, Inc. has made to our state and nation, the legislature declares that February 1 of each year shall be known as "Blue Star Mothers Day".

History: 2024, Act 69, Eff. Oct. 6, 2024.