

Michigan Compiled Laws Annotated [Currentness](#)

## Chapter 29. Fire Prevention

→ Fire Prevention Code ([Refs & Annos](#))

→ **29.1. Definitions**

Sec. 1. As used in this act:

- (a) “Bureau” means the bureau of fire services created in section 1b. [\[FN1\]](#)
- (b) “Director” means the director of the department of labor and economic growth.
- (c) “Department” means the department of labor and economic growth.
- (d) “Building” means a structure, framework, or place for housing 1 or more persons or a tank, receptacle, or container for the storage of commodities or other materials.
- (e) “Premises” means a lot or parcel of land, exclusive of buildings, and includes a parking lot, tourist camp, trailer camp, airport, stockyard, junkyard, wharf, pier, and any other place or enclosure.
- (f) “Fire hazard” means a building, premises, place, or thing that, because of its nature, location, occupancy, condition, or use, may cause loss, damage, or injury to persons or property by fire, explosion, or action of the elements.
- (g) “Person” means an individual, partnership, corporation, or voluntary association.
- (h) “Owner” means a person with an ownership interest in property, and includes a trustee, a board of trustees of property, and a person with a freehold interest in property. Owner does not include a lessee or mortgagee of property.
- (i) “Organized fire department” means a department, authority, or other governmental entity that safeguards life and property from damage from explosion, fire, or disaster and that provides fire suppression and other related services in this state. Organized fire department includes any lawfully organized firefighting force in this state.
- (j) “State fire marshal” means the individual appointed by the director under section 1b.

(k) "Firm" means a sole proprietorship, partnership, association, or corporation.

(l) "Vehicle" means a tank vehicle or bulk transportation vehicle, excluding the tractor of a tank vehicle or bulk transportation vehicle.

(m) "Hazardous material" means explosives, pyrotechnics, flammable gas, flammable compressed gas, non-flammable compressed gas, flammable liquid, combustible liquid, oxidizing material, poisonous gas, poisonous liquid, irritating material, etiologic material, radioactive material, corrosive material, or liquefied petroleum gas.

(n) "Firefighter" means a member of an organized fire department, including a volunteer member or a member paid on call, who is responsible for, or is in a capacity that includes responsibility for, the extinguishment of fires, the directing of the extinguishment of fires, the prevention and detection of fires, and the enforcement of the general fire laws of this state. Firefighter does not include a person whose job description, duties, or responsibilities do not include direct involvement in fire suppression.

(o) "Place of public assemblage" means a room or other space in a building if the room or other space can accommodate 50 or more individuals, including connected rooms and spaces that share a common means of entrance and egress. Place of public assemblage does not include a private 1- or 2-family dwelling.

(p) "Fire chief" or "chief of an organized fire department" means the chief operating officer of an organized fire department.

(q) "Board" means the state fire safety board created in section 3b. [\[FN2\]](#)

(r) "Terminal" means a location where an aboveground liquid storage tank containing a flammable liquid is located.

(s) "Attended terminal" means a terminal, other than a remote control terminal, where an individual knowledgeable in the aboveground liquid storage tank filling operation is physically in attendance and control during the entire delivery of a flammable liquid and has as his or her primary responsibility supervising the storage tank filling operation.

(t) "Unattended terminal" means a terminal, other than a remote control terminal or an attended terminal, where an individual knowledgeable in the aboveground liquid storage tank filling operation is only in attendance during a portion of the time when a flammable liquid is being delivered or the individual's primary responsibility is a function other than supervising the storage tank filling operation.

(u) “Remote control terminal” means a terminal where filling an aboveground liquid storage tank with a flammable liquid is controlled at a remote location by the individual who conveyed the flammable liquid to the terminal.

(v) “Pipeline” means a pipeline that conveys a flammable liquid from a crude petroleum wellhead collection site to a refinery or terminal or from a refinery to a terminal. Pipeline does not mean gathering lines that convey a flammable liquid from the wellhead to a crude petroleum collection tank or piping used in a plant operation.

(w) “Fire alarm system” means an assemblage of components that indicates or provides a warning of a fire emergency, installation of which is required by the bureau under rules promulgated under section 3c. [\[FN3\]](#)

(x) “Fire suppression system” means an integrated combination of a fire alarm system and fire suppression equipment that, as a result of predetermined temperature, rate of temperature rise, products of combustion, flame, or human intervention, will discharge a fire extinguishing substance over a fire area, installation of which is required by the bureau under rules promulgated under section 3c.

(y) “Flammable liquid” means a liquid with a flash point below 100 degrees Fahrenheit and a vapor pressure that does not exceed 40 pounds per square inch absolute at 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

(z) “Combustible liquid” means a liquid with a flash point at or above 100 degrees Fahrenheit and below 200 degrees Fahrenheit.

(aa) “Owner of a vehicle” means 1 or more of the following:

(i) A person who rents or leases the vehicle or has the exclusive use of the vehicle for a period greater than 30 days.

(ii) Subject to subparagraph (iii), a person who holds legal title to the vehicle.

(iii) If the vehicle is the subject of a conditional sale or lease agreement with the right of purchase upon performance of the conditions in the agreement, and if the conditional vendee or lessee has the immediate right of possession, or if a mortgagor of a vehicle is entitled to possession, the conditional vendee or lessee or mortgagor.

(bb) “Noncommercial transportation” means the occasional transportation of personal property by an individual not for compensation or in the furtherance of a commercial enterprise, and transportation not regulated under the motor carrier safety act of 1963, 1963 PA 181, [MCL 480.11](#) to [480.25](#).

[FN1] M.C.L.A. § 29.1b.

[FN2] M.C.L.A. § 29.3b.

[FN3] M.C.L.A. § 29.3c.

### **29.1a. Short title**

Sec. 1a. This act shall be known and may be cited as the “fire prevention code”.

### **29.1b. Bureau of fire services; creation; state fire marshal, qualifications; authority, powers, duties, functions, and responsibilities of bureau generally; performance of particular functions for bureau by department; duties of state budget director**

Sec. 1b. (1) The bureau of fire services is created in the department.

(2) The governor shall appoint a state fire marshal to serve as the head of the bureau. The state fire marshal shall possess not less than 10 years' experience in 1 or more of the following areas:

(a) Safeguarding life and property from damage from explosion, fire, disaster, or other fire-related emergencies.

(b) Delivery of fire suppression or related fire services or emergency response services.

(c) Fire investigation or the provision of related investigation services to law enforcement or fire service agencies.

(d) Training of firefighters or fire investigators.

(e) Enforcement of the general fire laws of this state.

(3) The bureau shall include the following:

(a) The state fire marshal.

(b) The firefighters training council created under section 3 of the firefighters training council act, 1966 PA 291, [MCL 29.363](#).

(c) The board.

(d) Any other agency, board, or commission designated as a part of the bureau by law.

(4) The bureau shall have all of the authority, powers, duties, functions, and responsibilities transferred from the fire marshal division of the department of state police to the department under [Executive Reorganization Order No. 2003-1, MCL 445.2011](#). The department shall perform the budgeting, procurement, and related management functions of the bureau. The bureau shall administer the authority, powers, duties, functions, and responsibilities vested in the bureau and may make internal organizational changes to ensure efficient administration.

(5) To implement the amendatory act that added this section, the state budget director shall determine and authorize the most efficient methods for the bureau to handle financial transactions and records in the financial management system of this state.

**29.1c. Bureau of fire services; general powers and duties; powers of state fire marshal as to organization and personnel of bureau**

Sec. 1c. (1) The bureau shall do all of the following:

(a) Serve as a focal point for matters relating to fire services in this state.

(b) Coordinate with the fire investigation unit of the department of state police activities relating to fire investigations, fire investigator training, and the provision of related assistance to local law enforcement and fire service agencies.

(c) Provide forms that cities, villages, and townships may use to grant permits for fireworks under section 243b of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, [MCL 750.243b](#).

(2) The bureau may do 1 or more of the following:

(a) Establish a program for the reporting and central compilation of fire service personnel credentials, including, but not limited to, qualifications, tests, examinations, certifications, educational experience, and training.

(b) Participate in the child fire setting and juvenile arson program.

(c) Participate in the national fire incident reporting system.

(d) Operate an accelerant detecting canine program.

(e) All other things necessary to achieve the objectives and purposes of the bureau under this act and other laws that relate to the purposes and responsibilities of the bureau.

(3) The state fire marshal may organize or reorganize the bureau and appoint deputies, assistants, and employees with titles, powers, and duties related to the administration and enforcement of this act.

#### **29.1d. State fire marshal; general powers and duties**

Sec. 1d. The state fire marshal shall do all of the following:

(a) Oversee and direct fire service programs in this state that are vested in the bureau.

(b) Perform the powers and duties of the state fire marshal under this act in a manner that maximizes the effective administration of the fire service of this state.

(c) Serve as policy advisor to the governor on the development and administration of fire service policies, programs, and procedures.

(d) Participate in the development, review, and implementation of the Michigan hazard mitigation plan.

(e) Provide information for the development and regular updating of the Michigan hazard analysis, including the structural fires element, and the Michigan emergency management plan required under section 7a of the emergency management act, 1976 PA 390, [MCL 30.407a](#).

#### **29.1e. Furnishing of uniforms, equipment, and other articles by bureau; sale, possession, display, use, etc., of badge, patch, uniform, or facsimile of state fire marshal or deputy; penalties; charging, etc., of violations of other laws**

Sec. 1e. (1) The bureau shall provide the state fire marshal and any deputy state fire marshals with suitable uniforms, equipment, and other articles necessary to carry out this act. The state fire marshal shall prescribe the uniforms and equipment for the state fire marshal and any deputy state fire marshals.

(2) A person shall not sell, furnish, possess, wear, exhibit, display, or use a badge, patch, uniform, or facsimile of a badge, patch, or uniform of the state fire marshal or a deputy state fire marshal unless 1 or more of the following apply:

- (a) The person is authorized to do so by the state fire marshal.
  - (b) The person is the state fire marshal or a deputy state fire marshal.
  - (c) The badge is a retirement badge and is in the possession of a retired state fire marshal or deputy state fire marshal.
  - (d) The badge, patch, or uniform is the badge, patch, or uniform of a deceased state fire marshal or deputy state fire marshal and is in the possession of his or her spouse, child, or next of kin.
  - (e) The person is a collector of badges, patches, uniforms, or facsimiles. A badge, patch, uniform, or facsimile possessed as part of a collection shall be in a container or display case when being transported.
  - (f) The person is in the theatrical profession and wears the badge, patch, uniform, or facsimile while actually engaged in following that profession.
- (3) A person who violates subsection (2) is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 93 days or a fine of not more than \$500.00, or both. A charge under or a conviction or punishment for a violation of this section does not prevent a person from being charged with, convicted of, or punished for any other violation of law arising from the same transaction.
- (4) As used in this section, “facsimile” includes both an exact replica of an existing item and a close imitation of an existing item.

## **29.2. Administration and enforcement of act**

Sec. 2. Except as otherwise provided in this act, the administration and enforcement of this act are the responsibility of the bureau.

### **29.2a. Promulgation of rules generally**

Sec. 2a. (1) Rules promulgated under this act shall be promulgated pursuant to the administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, [MCL 24.201](#) to [24.328](#).

(2) The state fire marshal, after consultation with the board, may appoint ad hoc committees to assist the bureau, including the board and the state fire marshal, in promulgating rules under this act. The committees shall consist of as many members as the state fire marshal considers necessary, but shall include at least 2 persons

who are representatives of 1 or more fire associations having a direct interest in the rules and at least 1 person who is representative of the persons owning facilities regulated by this act.

(3) The committees appointed under subsection (2) shall serve during the promulgation of the rules, may make recommendations on the content of the rules, and may recommend revisions in the rules.

(4) The board shall make recommendations on the content of the rules promulgated under this act and may recommend revisions in proposed rules or existing rules.

### **29.2b. Delegation of enforcement authority; certification of fire inspectors; renewal and revocation of delegated authority; review of determinations of bureau**

Sec. 2b. (1) On request by resolution of a governing body of an organized fire department, the bureau may delegate to 1 or more individuals employed as full-time fire inspectors by the organized fire department and certified under subsection (2) the authority to enforce 1 or more of the fire safety rules promulgated under this act.

(2) The bureau shall promulgate rules as provided in this section establishing qualifications for certification of an individual described in subsection (1). The state fire marshal shall certify an individual who meets the qualifications established by the bureau. The delegation of authority under subsection (1) does not prohibit a city, village, or township from adopting fire safety ordinances or a city, village, township, or other governmental entity otherwise authorized from employing persons as fire inspectors.

(3) The authority delegated under subsection (1) may be delegated for not more than 2 years, but may be renewed under subsection (1) for subsequent 2-year periods. The authority shall be revoked by the bureau, if the bureau finds that the employee is not in compliance with subsection (1) or if the governing body of the employing city, village, or township, by resolution, requests the revocation.

(4) The board shall review all decisions of the bureau delegating or revoking authority under subsection (1) and may overrule a decision if it is made contrary to subsection (1).

### **29.2c. Fees**

Sec. 2c. (1) To implement and enforce this act, the bureau may charge hospitals operation and maintenance inspection fees and may charge hospitals and schools plan review and construction inspection fees as provided in this section.

(2) Fees charged under subsection (1) shall be deposited in the general fund in a restricted account. The fees

collected under this act and placed in the restricted account shall be used only to fund the services for which the fees were collected and shall remain in the restricted account at the end of the fiscal year.

(3) The fees charged under this section shall be established in a fee schedule contained in each fiscal year's appropriations act for the department.

**29.3. Repealed by P.A.1965, No. 200, § 2, Imd. Eff. July 16, 1965**

**29.3a. Repealed by P.A.1978, No. 3, § 2, Imd. Eff. Feb. 7, 1978**

**29.3b. State fire safety board**

Sec. 3b. (1) The state fire safety board is created in the bureau and shall consist of 17 members who are residents of this state. Of the members:

(a) Three shall be representatives of organized fire departments in the Lower Peninsula.

(b) One shall be a representative of organized fire departments in the Upper Peninsula.

(c) One shall be a representative of hospital administration.

(d) One shall be a registered professional engineer.

(e) One shall be a registered architect.

(f) One shall be a representative of the nursing home industry.

(g) One shall be an individual who meets any of the following criteria:

(i) The individual is a member of the governing board of a school district, public school academy, or intermediate school district.

(ii) The individual is employed by a school district, a public school academy, or an intermediate school district in an administrative capacity.

(iii) The individual is a member of, or is employed by, a statewide association representing school board members or school administrators.

(h) One shall be a representative of the building trades.

(i) One shall be a representative of persons who own a place of public assemblage.

(j) One shall be a representative of the flammable liquids industry.

(k) One shall be a representative of the liquefied petroleum gas industry or the flammable compressed gases industry.

(l) One shall be a representative of the chemical manufacturing industry.

(m) One shall be a licensed electrical contractor or master electrician.

(n) One shall be a representative of persons who own adult foster care facilities.

(o) One shall be the state fire marshal or an employee of the bureau designated by the state fire marshal.

(2) Board members, other than the state fire marshal or the state fire marshal's designee, shall be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The members appointed by the governor shall have the qualifications the governor considers essential to enable them to competently decide matters of fire prevention and fire safety for the establishments or facilities specified in section 3c(1). [\[FN1\]](#)

(3) Each member appointed by the governor before January 1, 2007 shall be appointed for a term of 3 years. Each member appointed by the governor after December 31, 2006 shall be appointed for a term of 4 years. Continued absence of a member appointed by the governor from regular or special meetings of the board makes the member subject to immediate removal by the governor.

(4) A majority of the members appointed to and serving on the board constitutes a quorum. Affirmative votes of at least a majority of the members appointed to and serving on the board is required to decide any question, action, or business of the board, except that a hearing of a contested case may be conducted before 3 board members who, after hearing the facts and considering the evidence and testimony, shall recommend the action the board should take.

(5) The governor shall designate 1 of the members of the board to serve as chairperson of the board at the

pleasure of the governor. Annually, the board may elect from its members a vice-chairperson of the board. Each year, the board shall hold not fewer than 4 regular meetings. Special meetings may be called by the chairperson or upon written request of 5 board members. Meetings shall be held at a location in this state designated by the chairperson.

(6) The business of the board shall be conducted at a public meeting that complies with the open meetings act, 1976 PA 267, [MCL 15.261](#) to [15.275](#).

(7) Each appointed member of the board is entitled to actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of his or her duties as a member of the board, subject to available appropriations.

(8) The board shall keep minutes of its proceedings, showing the vote of each member on each proposition or question, or indicating if a member is absent or fails to vote. A record of board action and business shall be made and maintained.

(9) Except as provided in subsections (10) and (11), a writing prepared, owned, used, in the possession of, or retained by the board, the department, their agents, or others in the performance of an official function under this act is subject to the freedom of information act, 1976 PA 442, [MCL 15.231](#) to [15.246](#).

(10) A person regulated under this act may designate a report or other information furnished to or obtained by the department, its agents, or others under this act as being only for confidential use by the department, its agents, or others in the performance of an official function. If the department, its agents, or others receive a request under section 5 of the freedom of information act, 1976 PA 442, [MCL 15.235](#), for a public record that includes information designated as confidential or information obtained under section 4, the department, its agents, or others shall notify the person regulated under this act. The person regulated under this act has 30 days after receipt of the notice to demonstrate to the department, its agents, or others, that the information designated as confidential or information obtained under section 4 [FN2] constitutes a trade secret or confidential business information that, if disclosed, may cause a competitive disadvantage. The department, its agents, or others shall grant the request for the information unless the person regulated under this act makes a satisfactory demonstration to the department, its agents, or others that disclosure of the information may cause a competitive disadvantage. If a dispute occurs between the person regulated under this act and the person requesting the information, the board shall make a final decision to grant or deny the request.

(11) This act does not prevent the use of a record or information by the department to compile or publish reports, analyses, or summaries of general conditions for the prevention of fire, or the use of a record or information to administer or enforce federal, state, or local fire prevention laws. However, a report, analysis, summary, or use shall not directly or indirectly publicly reveal information otherwise confidential under this section.

[FN1] M.C.L.A. § 29.3c.

[FN2] M.C.L.A. § 29.4.

### **29.3c. Fire safety and hazardous material rules**

Sec. 3c. (1) The bureau shall promulgate rules as provided under section 2a [FN1] pertaining to fire safety requirements for the construction, operation, or maintenance of all of the following:

(a) Schools and dormitories, including state supported schools, colleges, and universities and school, college, and university dormitories.

(b) Buildings owned or leased by this state.

(c) A health facility or agency as defined in section 20106 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, [MCL 333.20106](#).

(d) Places of public assemblage.

(e) Penal facilities as described in section 62 of the corrections code of 1953, 1953 PA 232, [MCL 791.262](#).

(f) Mental facilities as described in section 135 of the mental health code, 1974 PA 258, [MCL 330.1135](#).

(2) The bureau shall promulgate other rules as provided in section 2a as necessary to implement this act.

(3) Consistent with Executive Reorganization Order Nos. 1997-2 and 1998-2, [MCL 29.451](#) and [29.461](#), the department of environmental quality shall promulgate rules pertaining to all of the following:

(a) Fire safety requirements for the construction, operation, and maintenance of dry cleaning establishments that use flammable liquids.

(b) The storage, transportation, and handling of liquefied petroleum gas and for the storage, noncommercial transportation, and handling of other hazardous materials to the extent authorized by federal law.

(4) Rules promulgated under this act shall be consistent with recognized good practice as evidenced by standards adopted by nationally recognized authorities in the field of fire protection. Experiences identified in the fire incident reports received by this state may be considered by the board and the bureau when reviewing

rules promulgated or considering promulgation of new rules under this act.

(5) The bureau shall promulgate rules as provided under section 2a for the certification of a firm that does any of the following:

(a) Installs, modifies, or documents the installation or modification of a fire suppression system.

(b) Documents the installation or modification of a fire alarm system.

(c) Performs testing, servicing, inspections, or maintenance that has not been exempted by the rules promulgated by the bureau on fire alarm systems or fire suppression systems.

(d) Submits a drawing, plan, or specification of a fire alarm system or fire suppression system to the bureau for approval under section 29, [\[FN2\]](#) except an architect or professional engineer licensed under article 20 of the occupational code, 1980 PA 299, [MCL 339.2001](#) to [339.2014](#).

(6) A person may request a variation of the application of a rule promulgated under this act by applying to the state fire marshal. The state fire marshal may make a variation upon a finding that the variation does not result in a hazard to life or property. The finding shall be transmitted to the person requesting the variation and entered into the records of the bureau. If the variation requested concerns a building, the finding shall also be transmitted to the governing body of the city, village, or township in which the building is located.

(7) The entire board, except as provided in section 3b(4), [\[FN3\]](#) shall act as a hearing body in accordance with the administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, [MCL 24.201](#) to [24.328](#), to review and decide a contested case or a ruling of the state fire marshal interpreting or applying the rules. After a hearing, the board may vary the application of a rule or may modify the ruling or interpretation of the state fire marshal if the enforcement of the ruling or interpretation would do manifest injustice and would be contrary to the spirit and purpose of the rules or the public interest.

(8) A decision of the board to vary the application of a rule, or to modify or change a ruling of the state fire marshal, shall specify the variation, modification, or change made, the conditions upon which it is made, and the reasons for the variation, modification, or change.

(9) If a local school board passed a resolution calling for an election on the question of the issuance of bonds for the construction or remodeling of or an addition to a school, if the election was held not later than September 28, 1989 and approved issuance of the bonds, and if construction was reasonably anticipated to begin not later than June 30, 1990, the construction, remodeling, or addition to that school was exempt from the rules promulgated by the fire safety board entitled "schools, colleges, and universities", former R 29.301 to R

29.321 of the Michigan administrative code, filed with the secretary of state on July 14, 1989 and effective on July 29, 1989. The construction, remodeling, or addition to that school was, however, subject to the standards contained in rules promulgated by the board entitled "school fire safety", former R 29.1 to R 29.298 of the Michigan administrative code.

[FN1] M.C.L.A. § 29.2a.

[FN2] M.C.L.A. § 29.29.

[FN3] M.C.L.A. § 29.3b.

**29.3d. Repealed by P.A.2006, No. 189, § 2, Imd. Eff. June 19, 2006**

**29.3e. Rules relating to fire safety requirements for operation and maintenance of commercial, industrial, and residential buildings; rules relating to delegation of authority to firefighters and fire chiefs**

Sec. 3e. (1) The bureau shall promulgate rules as provided under section 2a [FN1] pertaining to uniform fire safety requirements for the operation and maintenance, but not the construction, of commercial buildings, industrial buildings, and residential buildings, excluding 1- and 2-family dwellings and mobile homes.

(2) The state fire marshal shall consult with the board with respect to developing rules for the delegation of authority to firefighters and fire chiefs.

[FN1] M.C.L.A. § 29.2a.

**29.4. Reporting of fires; release of information by insurance companies; disclosure of information obtained by insurance companies**

Sec. 4. (1) The chief of each organized fire department, or the clerk of each city, village, or township that does not have an organized fire department, immediately after the occurrence of fire within the official's jurisdiction resulting in loss of life or property, shall make and file with the bureau a complete fire incident report of the fire. The report shall be made on and according to forms supplied by the bureau.

(2) Each fire insurance company authorized to do business in this state on request shall promptly furnish to the bureau information in the company's possession concerning a fire occurring in this state. The report shall be in addition to and not in place of any other report required by law to be made by the company to other state agencies.

(3) A fire and casualty insurance company may contact directly the bureau or the chief of an organized fire department to report fires if the company suspects arson.

(4) The state fire marshal, the chief of an organized fire department, a firefighter or an employee of an organized fire department acting under the authority of the chief of the organized fire department, a peace officer, or any other fire prevention or fire department official designated by the state fire marshal may request in writing on a form prescribed and furnished by the state fire marshal that an insurance company or authorized agent of an insurance company investigating a fire loss of real or personal property release all information in possession of the company or an agent of the company relative to that loss. The company or agent shall release the information to and cooperate with each official authorized to request the information under this subsection. The information to be provided shall include all of the following:

- (a) Each insurance policy relevant to a fire loss under investigation and each application for the policy.
  - (b) The policy premium payment records of a policy described in subdivision (a).
  - (c) A history of previous claims made by the insured for fire loss.
  - (d) Material relating to the investigation of the loss, including statements of any person, proof of loss, and other relevant evidence.
- (5) If an insurance company has reason to suspect that a fire loss to the real or personal property of a policyholder of the company was caused by incendiary means, the company shall notify the bureau and shall furnish the bureau with all relevant material acquired during its investigation of the fire loss.
- (6) In the absence of fraud or malice, an insurance company or a person who furnishes information on behalf of an insurance company is not liable for damages in a civil action or subject to criminal prosecution for an oral or written statement made or other action taken that is necessary to supply the information required under this section.
- (7) Officials and other persons receiving information furnished pursuant to subsection (4) shall hold the information in confidence until release of the information is required in the course of or pursuant to a criminal or civil proceeding. A person described in subsection (4) may be required to testify as to information in his or her possession regarding a fire loss of real or personal property in any civil action or administrative hearing held under the insurance code of 1956, 1956 PA 218, [MCL 500.100](#) to [500.8302](#), in which a person seeks recovery under a policy against an insurance company for the fire loss or files a complaint with the commissioner of the office of financial and insurance services relative to the refusal of an insurance company to pay under a policy for a fire loss sustained by the person.
- (8) As used in this section, “insurance company” means an insurer authorized to transact property, fire, or casualty insurance in this state and an agent of the insurer, and includes an insurance association, pool, or facility created and operating under the insurance code of 1956, 1956 PA 218, [MCL 500.100](#) to [500.8302](#).

## **29.5. Hazardous materials**

Sec. 5. Hazardous materials or other substances, including alcohol, gunpowder, dynamite, crude petroleum or any of its products, fuel oils, pyroxylin, combustible finishes, and other commodities of a similar nature or quality shall be manufactured, kept or stored, sold, transported, or otherwise handled or disposed of in a manner and by a method as not to constitute a fire hazard or a menace to the public peace, health, or safety, or to endanger or cause loss, injury, or damage to persons or property.

### **29.5a. Transportation of hazardous materials; inspection, condemnation, impounding, and release of vehicles**

Sec. 5a. (1) The motor carrier division of the department of state police, the chief of an organized fire department or police department, a peace officer, or a firefighter in uniform acting under the orders and directions of the local fire chief may inspect a vehicle transporting a hazardous material. Subject to subsection (3), if upon inspection a vehicle is found to be in violation of the rules with respect to safety equipment, the motor carrier division or the inspecting chief, firefighter, or peace officer shall attach to the vehicle a notice identifying the vehicle and stating that it is condemned against further use in the transportation of hazardous material, and listing the violations found. If the vehicle is en route to a destination where its load is to be delivered, the motor carrier division, chief, firefighter, or peace officer, except as otherwise provided in this act, shall allow the vehicle to proceed to make deliveries after which the vehicle shall be returned to its base or customary place of maintenance and repair or taken to a suitable place for repair. If, upon inspection, a vehicle while en route to a delivery destination is found to be in a condition that makes it likely that further operation under normal road and traffic conditions will result in spillage of hazardous material, the motor carrier division, chief, firefighter, or peace officer shall have the vehicle impounded. The vehicle shall be impounded at a suitable place where the hazardous material being transported can be unloaded with reasonable safety, and until the unloading is accomplished and arrangements are made to return the vehicle with reasonable safety to its base or customary place of maintenance and repair, or to move the vehicle to a suitable place of repair. If, upon inspection, the braking, lighting, steering, coupling, sounding, or other devices on a vehicle are found to be in a condition such that the vehicle cannot be operated by a prudent operator without undue risk of accident, the motor carrier division, chief, firefighter, or peace officer shall have the vehicle impounded at a suitable place until the necessary repairs are made.

(2) Except as provided in this act, a vehicle condemned under this act shall not be used in transporting hazardous material until released under this section. Upon being returned to its base or customary place of maintenance and repair, or to a suitable place of repair, the condemned vehicle may be impounded there upon order of the motor carrier division of the department of state police until the conditions for which the condemnation was issued have been corrected. However, the motor carrier division may authorize the temporary release of the condemned vehicle for a reasonable time needed to procure parts or appurtenances necessary to correct the conditions for which the vehicle was condemned. Upon correction of the conditions, the motor carrier division, chief of an organized fire department or police department, a peace officer, or a firefighter in uniform acting under a chief's direction, shall be notified and shall reinspect the vehicle. The motor carrier division, chief, peace officer, or firefighter shall release the vehicle if upon reinspection the vehicle is found to be in

compliance with this act and the rules promulgated under this act, and if reasonable impounding expenses have been paid by the owner of the vehicle. A person inspecting a vehicle under this act shall notify the motor carrier division under rules promulgated under this act, of the circumstances and conditions of each violation, condemnation, impounding, and release.

(3) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2), an official named in subsection (1) inspecting a commercial motor vehicle under the authority of this section shall attach notices, and place vehicles and drivers out of service, only as provided under the motor carrier safety act of 1963, 1963 PA 181, [MCL 480.11 to 480.25](#), and as provided under the out of service criteria issued under the authority of the commercial vehicle safety alliance. As used in this subsection, “commercial motor vehicle” means that term as defined in the motor carrier safety act of 1963, 1963 PA 181, [MCL 480.11 to 480.25](#).

#### **29.5b. Repealed by P.A.1996, No. 152, § 2, Imd. Eff. March 25, 1996**

#### **29.5c. Gas filling or aboveground storage locations; certificate**

Sec. 5c. (1) A person shall not establish or maintain 1 or more of the following without obtaining a certificate from the department of environmental quality:

(a) A flammable compressed gas or liquefied petroleum gas container filling location.

(b) An aboveground flammable compressed gas or liquefied petroleum gas storage location that has a tank with a water capacity of more than 2,000 gallons or has 2 or more tanks with an aggregate water capacity of more than 4,000 gallons.

(c) An aboveground storage location for a flammable liquid or combustible liquid that has an individual tank storage capacity of more than 1,100 gallons. Crude petroleum collection tanks that receive crude petroleum directly from a wellhead and are certified by the department of environmental quality may be maintained without further inspection by the department of environmental quality, except as the department of environmental quality considers necessary to assure compliance with this act.

(2) The department of environmental quality may require that a person obtain approval from the department of environmental quality before the installation of an aboveground storage tank for flammable or combustible liquids that has an individual tank storage capacity of 1,100 gallons or less. However, this requirement does not apply to farm location storage tanks of 1,100 gallons or less capacity used for storing motor fuel for noncommercial purposes or heating oil for consumptive use on the premises where stored.

#### **29.5d. Certificates; inspections; installation applications; fees; ordinances; hazardous materials storage**

### **tank regulatory enforcement fund**

Sec. 5d. (1) The certificates specified in section 5c [FN1] shall be issued every 3 years by the department of environmental quality after the department of environmental quality determines by an inspection that the firm location is in satisfactory compliance with this act. The department of environmental quality may authorize a firm specified in section 5c to conduct inspections required in this section after application to the department of environmental quality and payment of an annual fee of \$1,000.00. Upon annual determination by the department of environmental quality that the firm is in satisfactory compliance with this act, the department of environmental quality may grant the authorization. This authorization may be revoked by the department of environmental quality for cause. Firms authorized to conduct inspections required in this section are exempt from the fees provided in subsection (2). The department of environmental quality may review procedures utilized by the firm to assure compliance with this act.

(2) Each firm required to be certified under section 5c shall submit an installation application to the department of environmental quality according to rules promulgated under this act. Each firm shall pay a fee of \$203.00 per tank. This fee shall be submitted with the installation application to the department of environmental quality. The department of environmental quality shall not approve an installation application unless this fee has been paid as required in this subsection. Payment of this fee shall waive the first annual storage tank fee required in this subsection. The owner of a firm specified in section 5c shall pay an annual fee of \$61.50 for each tank located at each storage or filling location specified in section 5c. Fees required by this subsection shall be paid before the issuance of a certificate when storage tanks operated by firms described in section 5c are used and until such tanks are closed or removed, and notification of the closure or removal is received by the department of environmental quality. Owners of firms described in section 5c shall notify the department of environmental quality of the closure or removal of storage tanks within 30 days after closure or removal on a form provided by the department of environmental quality. Storage tanks that receive crude petroleum directly from a wellhead are exempt from fees under this section.

(3) Beginning October 1, 1990, a local unit of government shall not enact or enforce a provision of an ordinance that requires a permit, license, approval, inspection, or the payment of a fee or tax for the installation, use, closure, or removal of an aboveground storage tank system.

(4) The fees specified in subsection (2) shall be collected and deposited into the hazardous materials storage tank regulatory enforcement fund created in subsection (5).

(5) The hazardous materials storage tank regulatory enforcement fund is created in the state treasury. The fund may receive money as provided in this act and as otherwise provided by law. The state treasurer shall direct the investment of the fund. Interest and earnings of the fund shall be credited to the fund. Money in the fund at the close of the fiscal year shall remain in the fund and shall not revert to the general fund. Money in the fund shall be used only by the department of environmental quality to enforce this act and the rules promulgated under this act pertaining to the delivery, dispensing, noncommercial transportation, or storage of hazardous materials. If at the close of any fiscal year the amount of money in the fund exceeds \$1,000,000.00, the de-

partment of environmental quality shall not collect a fee for the following year for the fund from existing storage tank systems. After the fee has been suspended under this subsection, it shall only be reinstated if at the close of any succeeding fiscal year, the amount of money in the fund is less than \$250,000.00. The department of treasury shall, before November 1 of each year, notify the department of environmental quality of the balance in the fund at the close of the preceding fiscal year.

[FN1] M.C.L.A. § 29.5c.

#### **29.5e. Noncompliance with act or rules; revocation or denial of certificate, order to cease operation**

Sec. 5e. Upon a finding of noncompliance with this act, or rules promulgated pursuant to this act, the state fire marshal or the director of the department of environmental quality may revoke or deny the renewal of a certificate obtained under section 5c [FN1] and order the person or firm required to be certified to cease all or part of its operation until the firm is in compliance.

[FN1] M.C.L.A. § 29.5c.

#### **29.5f. Repealed by P.A.1996, No. 152, § 2, Imd. Eff. March 25, 1996**

#### **29.5g. Hazardous material incident; notification of bureau and local fire department**

Sec. 5g. Immediately following a fire, explosion, spill, leak, accident, or related occurrence that involves the transportation, storage, handling, sale, use, or processing of hazardous material by a firm, person, or vehicle, the owner of the firm or vehicle or the person and the chief of the first police department or organized fire department upon the scene of the incident shall notify the bureau and the organized fire department of the area in which the incident occurred of the known details regarding the incident.

#### **29.5h. Hazardous material incident; duties of bureau**

Sec. 5h. After notification is made pursuant to section 5g, [FN1] the bureau shall do the following:

- (a) Determine, with the organized fire department of the area in which the incident occurred, the emergency measures to be taken.
- (b) Notify responsible federal, state, and local authorities and agencies and, if the bureau is notified by a person other than the owner of the firm or vehicle involved, notify the owner of the firm or vehicle involved.
- (c) Cause an investigation to be made to determine the cause of the incident and to determine what related

factors contributed to the cause of the incident and to any loss of life or property.

(d) Cause a report to be filed containing its findings related to the incident. A record of those reports shall be maintained by the bureau.

[FN1] M.C.L.A. § 29.5g.

### **29.5i. Dry cleaning operations; certificates**

Sec. 5i. (1) A firm that is engaged in a dry cleaning operation that uses a flammable liquid shall not establish or maintain such an operation at a location unless the firm obtains a certificate from the department of environmental quality for that location.

(2) A certificate shall not be issued until payment is made of a fee of \$15.00 for the first dry cleaning machine in the firm's location and \$6.00 for each additional dry cleaning machine in the firm's location. Beginning October 1, 1981, the fees imposed by this section shall be adjusted each year by the annual average percentage increase or decrease in the Detroit consumer price index--all items. The adjustment shall be made by multiplying the annual average percentage increase or decrease in the Detroit consumer price index for the prior calendar year by the current fee as adjusted by this subsection. The resultant product shall be added to the current fee as adjusted by this subsection and then rounded off to the nearest half dollar which shall be the new fee.

(3) This section applies when a class IV installation is operated in the same building or establishment as other classes of dry cleaning installations.

(4) As used in this section, "class IV installation" means that term as defined in section 13301 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, [MCL 333.13301](#).

### **29.5j. Terminals; high level alarm system; requirements**

Sec. 5j. (1) Each terminal at which a tank filled by pipeline is located shall comply with the following requirements:

(a) Each terminal shall be equipped with a high level alarm system.

(b) The high level alarm system shall be set to activate at a predetermined level in each tank filled by pipeline at the terminal to allow sufficient time for the flow of the flammable liquid to be shut down before the tank overfills. The level shall be determined by the maximum filling rate expected and the time required for personnel to take appropriate action to stop the flow of the flammable liquid.

(c) The high level alarm system shall be maintained in accordance with its manufacturer's recommendations.

(d) The high level alarm system shall be tested every 3 months by the owner of the terminal and a record of the test shall be maintained.

(2) A device shall not be used in a high level alarm system described in subsection (1) unless the device has been tested for its intended use by a nationally recognized testing laboratory as determined by the director of the department of environmental quality.

(3) Plans and specifications for a high level alarm system described in subsection (1) shall be submitted to the director of the department of environmental quality for approval before the installation of the system.

(4) Upon the completion of the installation of a high level alarm system described in subsection (1), the director of the department of environmental quality shall be notified and a final inspection shall be made to determine if the installation is in compliance with this section.

(5) The owner of a terminal described in subsection (1) shall develop a fire and emergency plan in conjunction with the organized fire department having jurisdiction over the terminal.

#### **29.5k. Attended terminals; high level alarm system; additional requirements**

Sec. 5k. In addition to the requirements specified in section 5j, [FN1] each attended terminal at which a tank filled by a pipeline is located shall comply with the following requirements:

(a) The high level alarm system at the terminal shall provide an audible sound of sufficient decibels to alert personnel responsible for taking corrective action.

(b) The high level alarm system at the terminal shall be electrically self-supervised and equipped with an audible trouble alarm which has a distinctive sound that is not used for any other purpose. The audible trouble alarm shall sound upon the occurrence of any of the following:

(i) A loss of the main electrical operating power.

(ii) An electrical break or ground fault in the alarm initiating circuit or the signaling device circuit.

(iii) The derangement of the high level alarm system control equipment.

- (iv) The removal of initiating devices.
- (v) The electrical derangement of the signaling devices.

[FN1] M.C.L.A. § 29.5j.

#### **29.5l. Unattended terminals; high level alarm system; additional requirements**

Sec. 5l. In addition to the requirements specified in section 5j, [FN1] each unattended terminal at which a tank filled by pipeline is located shall comply with the following requirements:

- (a) The high level alarm system shall be capable of systematically shutting off or diverting the flow of the flammable liquid at the point of origin or at the point of receipt.
- (b) The high level alarm system shall be capable of systematically shutting off or diverting the flow of the flammable liquid, in the event of a power failure at the point of origin or at the point of receipt.

[FN1] M.C.L.A. § 29.5j.

#### **29.5m. Remote control terminals; high level alarm system; audible trouble alarm**

Sec. 5m. In addition to the requirements specified in section 5j, [FN1] each remote control terminal at which a tank filled by pipeline is located shall be equipped with a high level alarm system which is fail-safe and will provide an audible trouble signal at the remote control point. The audible trouble alarm shall sound upon the occurrence of any of the following:

- (a) A loss of the main electrical operating power.
- (b) An electrical break or ground fault in the alarm initiating circuit or the signaling device circuit.
- (c) The derangement of the high level alarm system control equipment.
- (d) The removal of initiating devices.
- (e) The electrical derangement of the signaling devices.

[FN1] M.C.L.A. § 29.5j.

**29.5n. Remote control terminals; delivery of flammable liquid with flash point below 100 degrees Fahrenheit by pipeline into above ground storage tank**

Sec. 5n. A firm shall not deliver a flammable liquid that has a flash point below 100 degrees Fahrenheit directly into an above ground liquid storage tank by pipeline at a remote control terminal unless the firm does each of the following:

(a) Furnishes to the director of the department of environmental quality, and receives the approval from the director of the department of environmental quality of, a detailed description of the firm's capabilities and procedures to deliver a flammable liquid by remote control to an above ground liquid storage tank.

(b) Furnishes to the director of the department of environmental quality, and receives the approval from the director of the department of environmental quality of, a description of the firm's procedures to be followed if an above ground storage tank is overfilled.

**29.5o. Additional safety equipment and procedures; variation of requirements; local ordinances**

Sec. 5o. (1) The director of the department of environmental quality may, at the request of the organized fire department having jurisdiction over a terminal, require additional safety equipment and procedures when the public safety is endangered.

(2) A person may request a variation of the requirements of section 5j, 5k, 5l, 5m, or 5n, [FN1] or subsection (1), under the procedures provided in section 3c. [FN2]

(3) A local unit of government shall not enact an ordinance or ordinances more restrictive than the requirements included in sections 5j to 5n. [FN3]

[FN1] M.C.L.A. §§ 29.5j, 29.5k, 29.5l, 29.5m, or 29.5n.

[FN2] M.C.L.A. § 29.3c.

[FN3] M.C.L.A. §§ 29.5j to 29.5n.

**29.5p. Requests for employer information; rules; written updates**

Sec. 5p. (1) A person who is an employer under the Michigan occupational safety and health act, 1974 PA 154, MCL 408.1001 to 408.1094, shall provide the information described in this section upon written request by the fire chief for the jurisdiction where the person is located.

(2) A person subject to this section shall, subject to subsection (1), provide a copy of a list required to be developed by the standard incorporated by reference in section 14a of the Michigan occupational safety and health act, 1974 PA 154, [MCL 408.1014a](#), and a material safety data sheet for each hazardous chemical identified on the list within 10 working days after receipt of the request.

(3) Except as provided in subsection (4), a person subject to this section shall provide a description of the quantity and location of any hazardous chemical specified by the fire chief for the jurisdiction where the person is located within 10 working days after receipt of a written request made by the fire chief after review of a list provided under subsection (2). Upon request, the fire chief may extend the time to provide the information described in this subsection by 5 working days. The information obtained by a fire chief under this subsection may be made available to a public official, agency, or employee, but is exempt from disclosure under the freedom of information act, 1976 PA 442, [MCL 15.231](#) to [15.246](#).

(4) The department of environmental quality may promulgate rules to exempt from the application of subsection (3) de minimis and portable quantities of hazardous chemicals.

(5) A person subject to this section shall provide to the fire chief for the jurisdiction where the person is located a written update of information required by this section when there is a significant change relating to fire hazards in the quantity, location, or presence of hazardous chemicals in the person's workplace.

(6) An ordinance, law, rule, regulation, policy, or practice of a city, township, village, county, governmental authority created by statute, or other political subdivision of the state shall not require that a person who is an employer under the Michigan occupational safety and health act, 1974 PA 154, [MCL 408.1001](#) to [408.1094](#), provide to a fire chief information regarding hazardous chemicals in the workplace in any other manner or to any greater extent than is required by this section or rules authorized by this section.

#### **29.6. Investigation of fires, authority of state fire marshal; access to premises**

Sec. 6. (1) The state fire marshal may investigate and inquire into the cause or origin of a fire occurring in this state that results in the loss of life or damage to property and for those purposes may enter, without restraint or liability for trespass, a building or premises and inspect the building or premises and the contents and occupancies of the building or premises.

(2) The state fire marshal shall investigate, and prepare a report of the investigation, if a demonstration fire results in the injury or death of an individual who is not a firefighter. As used in this subsection, "demonstration fire" means a fire intentionally set by a fire department for training or other legitimate purposes.

(3) The chief of a fire department shall immediately report to the state fire marshal any injury to or death of a

person who is not a firefighter resulting from a demonstration fire.

(4) If a firefighter dies or suffers a reportable injury as defined under the Michigan occupational safety and health act, 1974 PA 154, [MCL 408.1001 to 408.1094](#), resulting from a demonstration fire, the department shall provide a copy of any report of the death or reportable injury to the state fire marshal.

(5) As used in this section, “injury” means an injury that requires prompt medical attention by trained medical personnel.

#### VALIDITY

<To preserve the constitutionality of this section, a warrant requirement must be read into it. See [People v. Tyler \(1977\) 250 N.W.2d 467, 399 Mich. 564](#), affirmed [98 S.Ct. 1942, 436 U.S. 499, 56 L.Ed.2d 486](#).>

#### **29.7. Crimes in connection with fires, investigation; witnesses, perjury; circuit court to enforce; privilege from testifying denied**

Sec. 7. (1) If the state fire marshal has reason to believe that a crime or other offense has been committed in connection with a fire, the state fire marshal may conduct an inquiry with relation to the fire. The inquiry shall be held at the time and place the state fire marshal directs and may be continued from time to time and to the place the state fire marshal directs.

(2) The state fire marshal may issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses to testify at the inquiry and for the production of books, records, papers, documents, or other writings or things considered material to the inquiry, may administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses, and may cause testimony to be taken stenographically and transcribed and preserved. Willful false swearing by a witness is perjury.

(3) If a subpoena is disobeyed, the state fire marshal may invoke the aid of the circuit court in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, records, papers, documents, or other writings or things considered material to the inquiry. A judge of the circuit court having jurisdiction in the county in which the inquiry is conducted may issue an order requiring the person to appear before the state fire marshal and to produce books, records, papers, documents, or other writings or things considered material to the inquiry and give evidence concerning the matter in question. Failure to obey the court's order may be punished as contempt of the court.

(4) A person shall not be excused from testifying or from producing books, records, papers, documents, or other writings or things considered material to the inquiry in an investigation or at a hearing when ordered to do so by the state fire marshal on the ground that the testimony or evidence may tend to incriminate the person

or subject the person to a criminal penalty. Truthful testimony, evidence, or other truthful information compelled under this section and any information derived directly or indirectly from that truthful testimony, evidence, or other truthful information shall not be used against the witness in a criminal case, except for impeachment purposes or in a prosecution for perjury, making a false statement, or otherwise failing to testify or produce evidence as required.

### **29.7a. Dangerous conditions; protection of persons and property, investigations**

Sec. 7a. (1) If the state fire marshal or the commanding officer of the fire department of a city, village, township, or county, or a fire fighter in uniform acting under the orders and directions of the commanding officer determines a dangerous condition exists, the state fire marshal, the commanding officer of the fire department of a city, village, township, or county, or the fire fighter in uniform acting under the orders and direction of the commanding officer upon finding an emergency condition dangerous to persons or property, may take all necessary steps and prescribe all necessary restrictions and requirements to protect persons and property until the dangerous condition is abated.

(2) The state fire marshal, the commanding officer of the fire department of a city, village, township, or county, or a fire fighter in uniform acting under the orders and directions of the commanding officer, responding to a fire or emergency call, who, upon arriving at the scene of a fire or emergency, finds a condition dangerous to persons or property, may take all necessary steps and requirements to protect persons and property until the dangerous condition is abated.

(3) The state fire marshal or the commanding officer of the fire department of a city, village, township, or county, or a fire fighter in uniform acting under the orders and direction of the commanding officer may investigate causes and effects related to dangerous conditions.

### **29.7b. Tents, fire resistance requirements; safety nets, exemption**

Sec. 7b. (1) The following items shall meet the appropriate requirements for resistance to fire prescribed in the standard methods of fire tests for flame-resistant textiles, films, national fire protection association No. 701-1969:

- (a) A tent which may be occupied or furnished for public assembly by 50 or more people.
- (b) A tent in which animals are stabled for public exhibition or sale.
- (c) A tent located within a building used by the public.

(d) All tarpaulins and decorative material used in connection with any of the above.

(2) A safety net or tent used for recreational camping is exempt from this section.

(3) After October 1, 1975, all camping tentage of new manufacture sold in this state shall comply with the provisions for resistance to fire as prescribed in the specification for flame-resistant materials used in camping tentage, canvas products association international-84, 1974, or another nationally recognized standard that is acceptable to the director.

### **29.7c. Immunity from liability**

Sec. 7c. (1) A person who provides assistance upon request of the state fire marshal following an accident or during an emergency which accident or emergency involves the handling, transportation, or storage of a hazardous material shall not be liable in a civil action for damages as a result of an act or omission by the person arising out of and in the course of the person's good faith rendering of that assistance unless the person's act or omission was the result of that person's gross negligence or wilful misconduct.

(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply to a person rendering assistance for remuneration beyond reimbursement for out of pocket expenses in connection with the assistance.

(3) This section does not grant immunity to a person who causes an accident or emergency as described in subsection (1).

(4) The state fire marshal may issue identification to persons called upon to provide assistance pursuant to subsection (1).

### **29.8. Fire hazards, access to investigate; report for abatement**

Sec. 8. The state fire marshal, or the chief of an organized fire department, regular or voluntary, or a fire fighter in uniform acting under the orders and directions of the local fire chief; or the clerk of a city, village, township, or county not having an organized fire department, or the managing head of an organized fire district in this state, upon complaint of a person having an interest in a building or premises or property adjacent to a building or premises, or at the official's own instance without a complaint and without restraint or liability for trespass, may at an hour reasonable under the circumstances involved, enter into and upon a building or premises within the official's jurisdictions for the purpose of inspection and examination of the building or premises, together with their occupancies and contents, for the discovery of the existence of a fire hazard. When an official finds a building or premises, either public or private, which for want of repairs, lack of or insufficient fire escapes, automatic or other fire alarm apparatus or fire extinguishing equipment, or by reason of

age or dilapidated condition, defective electrical wiring or electrical equipment, defective chimneys, defective gas connections, defective heating apparatus, accumulation of rubbish, waste materials, or flammable substances or decorations, or from any other condition, or for any other reason, may cause an otherwise preventable fire or explosion or endanger other property or premises or be dangerous to the public peace, security, or safety, the official may reduce to writing the official's findings on the inspection and examination and file the same with the department, with a report stating the ownership, location, and description of the building or buildings or premises inspected, and with other data and information as the state fire marshal prescribes in those cases, together with recommendations relative to the abatement of the fire hazard.

### **29.9. Repair or razing of buildings; use or occupancy, change, termination; procedure**

Sec. 9. Upon the filing of the findings and report provided in section 8, [FN1] the state fire marshal, from the findings and report or from an additional report or investigation the state fire marshal considers necessary, may make a determination as to whether, and to what extent the building should be repaired or whether the building should be razed and completely removed; whether the use or occupancy of the building, or buildings, should be changed or terminated; and, in the case of premises other than buildings, to what extent the building should be cleared or improved or the hazardous condition remedied. The state fire marshal may make any other or further determination which, in the opinion of the state fire marshal, should be made to effectively protect the peace, security, and safety of persons and property. Following the determination of the state fire marshal, the state fire marshal may make and execute an order directed to the owner of the building or premises, based upon the determination, and cause the same to be served upon the owner and other parties as the state fire marshal considers to be interested in the subject matter of the order. If the order requires a building to be repaired, the owner shall be given not less than 10 days after the date of service of the order to signify in writing an intention to comply with the order. If the order requires the building to be torn down, removed, or repaired, the owner of the building shall be given not less than 30 days after the date of service of the order to comply with the order. Failure on the part of an owner served with an order to repair to signify an intention within the time limits prescribed in this section shall be considered a refusal to obey the order. If the owner of the building or premises is unknown, service may be made as provided in section 10(c).[FN2] This section shall not be construed to prevent a local unit of government from enforcing local ordinances or charter provisions relating to the occupancy, repair, demolition, clearing, or otherwise rendering safe a building which is in a hazardous or dangerous condition.

[FN1] M.C.L.A. § 29.8.

[FN2] M.C.L.A. § 29.10(c).

### **29.10. Service of orders of state fire marshal**

Sec. 10. Service of an order of the state fire marshal under section 9, [FN1] or of any other order made by the state fire marshal under this act, may be made in 1 or more of the following ways:

(a) By personally delivering a copy of the order to the person or persons to whom it is directed within this state.

(b) By delivering a copy of the order by registered mail, addressed to the last known post-office address of the addressee, and deliverable to the addressee only, with return receipt requested. Service under this subdivision is personal and not substituted service.

(c) If a person to whom the order is directed cannot be found, does not have a known post-office address, or is not a resident of this state, by publication in a newspaper published or circulating in the county in which the property or premises described in the order is situated, once in each week for 3 successive weeks, the last publication to be made at least 10 days before the date of performance specified in the order.

[FN1] M.C.L.A. § 29.9.

#### **29.11. Validity of orders; compliance with procedural requirements**

Sec. 11. A substantial compliance with the requirements of sections 8 and 9 [FN1] shall be sufficient to give full force and effect to a order of the state fire marshal and the order shall not be declared invalid, inoperative, or void for an omission or for a reason not affecting the merit and substance of the subject matter of the order.

[FN1] M.C.L.A. §§ 29.8 and 29.9.

#### **29.12. Presumption of validity and reasonableness of orders; evidence**

Sec. 12. Each order issued by the state fire marshal under section 9 [FN1] shall be presumed to be valid and reasonable and shall be prima facie evidence of the truth of the matters and things set forth in the order.

[FN1] M.C.L.A. § 29.9.

#### **29.13. Orders to repair, raze, or remove buildings or clear or improve premises, enforcement, modification**

Sec. 13. If at the expiration of the time specified in an order to repair a building, the owner has failed to signify in writing an intention to make the repairs, or if at expiration of the time prescribed in an order to raze or remove a building, or to clear and improve premises, the owner has failed to comply with the order, the state fire marshal may file in the circuit court of the county in which the building or premises is situated a petition signed and verified by the state fire marshal, setting forth the facts relating to the making and service of the order, and praying for the issuance of an order to show cause under the rules and practices of the court. Upon the filing of the petition, and the presentation of the petition to the court either in chambers or otherwise, the court shall immediately issue an order requiring the defendant or defendants named in the petition to show

cause at a time specified in the order why the order of the state fire marshal should not be complied with. Service of the order shall be made in a manner and within a time as the court directs. Upon the return day fixed in the order the cause shall stand to be heard upon the petition and the return of the respondent, without further pleadings, and proofs taken in open court, and the court shall make a determination as considered just and proper. The court may modify or change the order of the state fire marshal according to the facts and circumstances as shown by the proofs, or may affirm the order and direct compliance with the order upon terms and conditions as the court imposes. If a respondent named in the order to show cause fails to appear or make return, that failure shall be taken as an admission of the facts alleged in the petition, and the court may take the proofs as considered required and make determination of the cause as provided in this section. The court may retain jurisdiction of the cause during a time as it determines to secure specific performance of the order or direction of the court in the premises. An injunction shall not issue to stay any of the proceedings in the cause.

#### **29.14. Notice of pendency of proceedings**

Sec. 14. The state fire marshal, upon the issuance of the order provided for in section 9, [FN1] may make and file for record in the office of the register of deeds of the county in which the land, building, or premises described in the order is situated a notice of pendency of proceedings under the order, which filing shall be constructive notice to subsequent grantees, mortgagees, tenants, or other occupants of the lands of the pendency of abatement proceedings as well as of court proceedings which shall later be instituted as provided in this act, and the order and court proceedings shall not be affected by a subsequent transfer of ownership, possession, or encumbrance of the lands, buildings, or premises.

[FN1] M.C.L.A. § 29.9.

#### **29.15. Parties to chancery procedure**

Sec. 15. A mortgagee of record shall be, and any other lien holder, person in possession, other than the owner, and all other persons interested in the lands or premises described in the petition described in section 13, [FN1] may be brought in as a party defendant to the cause by the service on the lien holder or other person at least 10 days before the return day of the order, or in any other manner as the court directs, of a copy of the order to show cause. It shall not be necessary to serve upon the lien holder or other person the order of the state fire marshal described in section 9. [FN2]

[FN1] M.C.L.A. § 29.13.

[FN2] M.C.L.A. § 29.9.

#### **29.16. Contempt, failure to comply with court order; fire hazard abatement, expenses, salvage**

Sec. 16. (1) The refusal or failure of a defendant to comply with an order or direction of the court issued under section 13, [FN1] within the time limited for compliance, is contempt of court for which the respondent may

be ordered to appear and answer in the same manner as in other cases of contempt of court. Upon the refusal or failure, the court may order the state fire marshal to execute the order and directions and abate the fire hazard and, for the purpose of executing the order and directions, to enter upon the premises and employ or contract for labor, tools, implements, or other assistance as is necessary for the performance of the work. The amount of the cost and expense of executing the order is a lien upon the land and premises enforceable and collectible in the same manner as a construction lien under the construction lien act, 1980 PA 497, [MCL 570.1101](#) to [570.1305](#).

(2) Salvage of materials made in the abatement of the fire hazard may be used by the bureau to defray the cost and expense of executing the order or directions of the court to the extent of the cost and expense and the discharge of the lien. A surplus over and above the cost and expense belongs to the owner of the premises.

[\[FN1\] M.C.L.A. § 29.13.](#)

#### **29.17. Acquisition of title by state not to exempt property from act**

Sec. 17. In case the title to any lands upon which a building constituting a fire hazard is situated should become vested in the state or any political subdivision of this state, or any department, board or other agency thereof, either before or after the issuance of the order described in section 9 [\[FN1\]](#) hereof, such building or fire hazard shall be subject in all cases to the provisions of this act.

[\[FN1\] M.C.L.A. § 29.9.](#)

#### **29.18. Service of orders or process of court**

Sec. 18. An officer of the department may serve an order or process of court issued under the authority of this act, and the officer may make return of service under his certificate in the same manner as is provided by law for return of service of process by the sheriff of a county.

#### **29.19. Fire drills in schools; minimum number of drills; tornado safety drills; nature and conduct of drills; conduct during lunch and recess periods; installation of protective apparatus or equipment; models for drills**

Sec. 19. (1) The chief administrative officer and the teachers of all schools, including state supported schools, colleges, and universities and the owner, or owner's representative, of all school dormitories shall have a fire drill each month and ensure unrestricted emergency egress during school hours and when the school is open to the public. Each teacher in a school, including a state supported school, college, or university and the owner or owner's representative of a dormitory shall comply with these requirements and keep a record of the drills.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3), a minimum of 8 fire drills is required for each school year. If weather conditions do not permit fire drills to be held at least once a month, then at least 5 fire drills shall be held in the fall of each year and 3 fire drills shall be held during the remaining part of the school year.

(3) A minimum of 6 fire drills is required for each school year for a school that operates any of grades kindergarten to 12. Four of the fire drills shall be held in the fall and 2 shall be held during the remaining part of the school year.

(4) A minimum of 2 tornado safety drills is required for each school year at the schools and facilities described in subsection (1). These drills shall be conducted for the purpose of preventing fires and related hazards and injuries caused by severe weather.

(5) A minimum of 2 drills in which the occupants are restricted to the interior of the building and the building secured is required for each school year at a school that operates any of grades kindergarten to 12. A drill conducted under this subsection shall include security measures that are appropriate to an emergency such as the release of a hazardous material or the presence of an armed individual on or near the premises. The drill shall be conducted in coordination with the local emergency management coordinator appointed under section 9 of the emergency management act, 1976 PA 390, [MCL 30.409](#), the county sheriff for the county or the chief of police or fire chief for the municipality where the school is located, or the designee of the sheriff, chief of police, or fire chief and consistently with applicable federal, state, and local emergency operations plans. The governing body of a school shall seek input from the administration of the school on the nature of the drills to be conducted under this subsection.

(6) A school that operates any of grades kindergarten to 12 shall conduct some of the drills required by this section during lunch and recess periods, or at other times when a significant number of the students are gathered but not in the classroom.

(7) The state fire marshal, a fire chief, or a firefighter in uniform acting under orders and directions of the fire chief may cause fire drills to be held in school houses, school dormitories, and other public buildings as the state fire marshal considers advisable. The state fire marshal may order the installation of other protective apparatus or equipment that conforms to recognized and approved modern practices.

(8) The department of state police emergency management division shall develop a model to be used by a school in conducting, and by a local emergency management coordinator, county sheriff, chief of police, fire chief, or designee of a sheriff, chief of police, or fire chief in coordinating, a drill under subsection (5).

**29.20, 29.21. Repealed by P.A.1978, No. 3, § 2, Imd. Eff. Feb. 7, 1978**

**29.20, 29.21. Repealed by P.A.1978, No. 3, § 2, Imd. Eff. Feb. 7, 1978**

**29.21a. Fire extinguishers; maximum toxicity**

Sec. 21a. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), a person shall not sell, give, offer for sale, install for use, or allow to remain installed for use a fire extinguisher or fire extinguishing device containing an active agent having a level of vapor toxicity equal to or greater than any of the following listed materials, or a fire extinguisher or fire extinguishing device containing an active agent or propellant whose thermal decomposition product or products have a level of vapor toxicity equal to or greater than any of the following listed materials:

- (a) Carbon tetrachloride,  $CCl_4$
- (b) Chlorobromomethane,  $CH_2BrCl$
- (c) Azeotropic chlormethane,  $CM-7$
- (d) Dibromodifluoromethane,  $CBr_2F_2$
- (e) 1,2-dibromo-2-chloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane,  $CBrF_2CBrCF$
- (f) 1,2-dibromo-2,2-difluoroethane,  $CH_2BrCBrF_2$
- (g) Methyl bromide,  $CH_3Br$
- (h) Ethylene dibromide,  $CH_2BrCH_2Br$
- (i) Hydrogen bromide,  $HBr$
- (j) Methylene bromide,  $CH_2Br_2$
- (k) Bromodifluoromethane,  $CHBrF_2$

(2) A person may sell, give, offer for sale, install for use or allow to remain installed for use, a fire extinguisher or fire extinguisher device which contains, in addition to an inert propellant, bromotrifluoromethane or bromochlorodifluoromethane, or a combination of bromotrifluoromethane and bromochlorodifluoromethane.

### **29.21b. Liquefied compressed gas extinguishing agents, conditions of toxicity and use**

Sec. 21b. Notwithstanding section 21a, [FN1] a liquefied compressed gas extinguishing agent that meets both of the following conditions of toxicity and use may be used in properly engineered fire extinguishing or fire control systems:

(a) The agent in its normal state is not a prohibited agent or propellant under section 21a(1).

(b) The agent is used only under conditions approved by the national fire protection association and a nationally recognized independent testing laboratory that has considered the hazard of the thermal decomposition products and use approved by the bureau.

[FN1] M.C.L.A. § 29.21a.

### **29.21c. Places of public assemblage; inspections, certificates**

Sec. 21c. (1) The bureau or, upon written request of the governing body of a city, village, township, or county and the approval of the bureau, a fire chief, or a firefighter in uniform acting under the orders and directions of a fire chief shall at least annually inspect each place of public assemblage to determine whether it is being maintained in compliance with this act.

(2) A place of public assemblage shall not be established or operated without obtaining a certificate from the bureau indicating its maximum capacity and that it is in compliance with this act.

### **29.21d. Places of public assemblage; certificates, issuance, display, revocation, or denial**

Sec. 21d. (1) The certificate required in section 21c(2) [FN1] shall be issued annually by the bureau and shall be displayed in a conspicuous location in the place of public assemblage.

(2) If a place of public assemblage is not being maintained in compliance with this act, the bureau may revoke or deny the certificate required by section 21c(2) and may order the place of public assemblage to cease operation until it is in compliance.

[FN1] M.C.L.A. § 29.21c.

### **29.21e. Repealed by P.A.1980, No. 247, § 2, Eff. Oct. 1, 1980**

### **29.22. Violations, penalty**

Sec. 22. (1) Except as otherwise provided for in this act, a person who violates this act, or who maintains a fire hazard in violation of this act, or rule promulgated pursuant to this act, is guilty of a misdemeanor. In addition, the owner of a firm or vehicle operated in this state which is operated in violation of this act or the rules promulgated under this act shall pay a civil fine of \$200.00, if the violation creates a fire hazard or a likelihood that hazardous material will be released. Each civil fine collected shall be deposited in the general fund of this state.

(2) A member of the board who intentionally violates section 3b(6) [FN1] shall be subject to the penalties prescribed in Act No. 267 of the Public Acts of 1976, as amended, being [sections 15.261 to 15.275 of the Michigan Compiled Laws](#).

(3) If the board arbitrarily and capriciously violates section 3b(9) [FN2] the board shall be subject to the penalties prescribed in Act No. 442 of the Public Acts of 1976, as amended, being [sections 15.231 to 15.246 of the Michigan Compiled Laws](#).

[FN1] M.C.L.A. § 29.3b(6).

[FN2] M.C.L.A. § 29.3b(9).

### **29.23. Fire hazards; nuisances; abatement, removal, correction, or discontinuance**

Sec. 23. The existence of a fire hazard, of any nature, origin, or cause, is a nuisance and the nuisance may be abated, removed, corrected, and its continuance enjoined in the manner provided by law for the abatement of nuisances. If the state fire marshal determines that a fire hazard is imminently dangerous or menacing to human life and the public safety requires its immediate abatement, removal, correction, or discontinuance, the state fire marshal may bring, or cause to be brought, in the circuit court of the county in which the fire hazard is located, an action to abate, remove, correct, or discontinue the fire hazard. Sections 3801 to 3840 of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, [MCL 600.3801 to 600.3840](#), apply to the action. The court, in addition to the powers conferred by that act, may make any order it determines is necessary or expedient to ensure the safety and security of human life, and may direct that a building described in the complaint be razed and removed and all rubbish and debris removed, or that the building be repaired and in what manner and to what extent. The court may order the removal of occupancies of a building and the discontinuance of any use of the building that constitute a fire hazard or menace to human life, and may order the clearing and improvement of premises described in the complaint. The court may issue an injunction restraining the defendant from continuing the existence of a fire hazard, may include specific directions to the defendant, and may retain jurisdiction to compel complete performance of the order, writ, or other determination of the court. The court may direct that the abatement of the fire hazard be done by the department under the court's instructions, and with provision for defraying the cost and expense of the abatement as the court determines equitable and authorized by this act. A continuance of a hearing under this act shall not be granted except upon a clear showing of unavoidable circumstances. Jurisdiction of the court under this act does not depend upon the amount of money, or value of property, involved.

#### **29.24. Annual report to governor**

Sec. 24. The state fire marshal shall include in the bureau's annual report to the governor as required by law, a detailed account of the bureau's administration of this act and of the receipts and disbursements made under this act, together with recommendations for changes in this act as the state fire marshal considers expedient.

#### **29.25. Repealer; saving clause**

Sec. 25. Act No. 178 of the Public Acts of 1915, as amended, [FN1] being sections 603 to 620, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of 1929, is hereby repealed, and all other acts or parts of acts in anywise conflicting with or contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed: Provided, That no pending suit or proceedings, or order of the commissioner as ex officio state fire marshal heretofore issued, shall abate or be in any way affected by such repeal, but the same shall continue in full force and effect.

[FN1] See, now, § 29.1 et seq.

#### **29.26. Certification for firms working with fire alarm and fire suppression systems; acts prohibited without certification; requirements for certification; exemptions for architects and engineers**

Sec. 26. (1) Except as provided in subsection (3), a firm located or operating in this state, unless certified under this section, shall not do any of the following:

- (a) Install, modify, or document the installation or modification of a fire suppression system.
  - (b) Document the installation or modification of a fire alarm system.
  - (c) Perform a test, service, inspection, or item of maintenance that has not been exempted by the rules promulgated by the bureau on a fire alarm system or fire suppression system.
  - (d) Submit a drawing, plan, or specification of a fire alarm system or fire suppression system to the bureau for approval under section 29. [FN1]
- (2) The bureau shall certify a firm that submits a drawing, plan, or specification of a fire alarm system or a fire suppression system or that installs, modifies, tests, services, inspects, maintains, or documents the installation or modification of a fire alarm system or a fire suppression system if the firm does both of the following:
- (a) Meets the requirements established by rules promulgated under section 3c. [FN2]

(b) Pays a fee of \$150.00 to the bureau.

(3) Subsections (1)(d) and (2) do not apply to an architect or professional engineer licensed under article 20 of the occupational code, 1980 PA 299, [MCL 339.2001](#) to [339.2014](#).

[\[FN1\] M.C.L.A. § 29.29.](#)

[\[FN2\] M.C.L.A. § 29.3c.](#)

**29.27. Repealed by P.A.2006, No. 189, § 2, Imd. Eff. June 19, 2006**

**29.28. Certified firms working with fire alarm and fire suppression systems; display of certification, records, recertification, payment of fees**

Sec. 28. (1) A firm certified under section 26 [\[FN1\]](#) shall display the certificate issued by the bureau or a duplicate of that certificate at each location where the firm conducts business.

(2) A firm certified under section 26 shall maintain a record of the installation, testing, service, inspection, maintenance, modification, and documentation of each fire alarm system or fire suppression system the firm installed, tested, modified, inspected, serviced, maintained, or documented, pursuant to rules promulgated by the bureau. A copy of the record shall be kept in the building or other location acceptable to the bureau in which the system has been installed. The owner, operator, or a designated representative of the owner or operator of the building shall make the record available for inspection by the bureau during normal business hours.

(3) A firm required to be certified under section 26 shall secure recertification every 3 years and pay a fee of \$150.00 for the recertification.

(4) The fees specified in this section and sections 26 and 29 [\[FN2\]](#) shall be paid to the bureau for implementation of sections 26 to 33. [\[FN3\]](#)

[\[FN1\] M.C.L.A. § 29.26.](#)

[\[FN2\] M.C.L.A. §§ 29.26 and 29.29.](#)

[\[FN3\] M.C.L.A. §§ 29.26 to 29.33.](#)

**29.29. Fire alarm and fire suppression systems; installation, modification, testing, servicing, inspection, or maintenance; approval of plans and specifications; documentation; drawing of installation for inspection**

Sec. 29. (1) Except as provided in subsection (7), a firm shall not install or modify a fire alarm system or fire

suppression system, before the firm submits detailed plans and specifications of the system to the bureau for approval.

(2) A firm that installs or modifies a fire suppression system shall submit written documentation of the installation or modification of the system and a fee of \$40.00 to the bureau.

(3) A firm that documents the installation or modification of a fire alarm system shall submit written documentation of installation or modification of the system and a fee of \$40.00 to the bureau.

(4) The documentation required by this section shall be on a form provided by the bureau and shall state both of the following:

(a) That the system has been installed or modified pursuant to the specifications of the manufacturer for each of the components of the fire alarm system or fire suppression system and in compliance with all applicable state law.

(b) That the system has been tested and placed in proper operating condition under the supervision of an architect or professional engineer licensed under article 20 of the occupational code, 1980 PA 299, [MCL 339.2001 to 339.2014](#), or by an employee of a firm certified under section 26.

(5) Fire alarm system or fire suppression system testing, servicing, inspection, or maintenance that is not exempt under rules promulgated by the bureau shall be performed by a firm certified under section 26 [\[FN1\]](#). The testing, servicing, inspection, or maintenance of the fire alarm system or fire suppression system shall be noted and displayed at the location of the main control or other location acceptable to the bureau and filed with the owner, operator, or a designated representative of the owner or operator of the building in which the fire alarm system or fire suppression system is installed.

(6) A drawing that depicts the completed installation of the fire alarm system or fire suppression system shall be available to the bureau or the fire safety inspector of the city, village, or township in which the building is located for use during an inspection of a fire alarm system or fire suppression system.

(7) A firm that installs, modifies, tests, services, inspects, or maintains a fire suppression system or a fire alarm system on its own premises shall be certified under section 26, but shall only be required to provide detailed plans and specifications or documentation of the system if requested by the state fire marshal under rules promulgated by the bureau.

[\[FN1\] M.C.L.A. § 29.26.](#)

### **29.30. Fire alarm and fire suppression systems; violations, report, acknowledgment, action**

Sec. 30. (1) If a firm certified under section 26 [FN1] discovers a fire alarm system or fire suppression system that the firm believes was installed, serviced, modified, tested, or maintained in violation of state law, the firm immediately shall report the alleged violation to the bureau on a form provided by the bureau and to the owner, operator, or a designated representative of the owner or operator of the building in which the fire alarm system or fire suppression system is installed.

(2) Upon notification under subsection (1) that a fire alarm system or fire suppression system is installed, serviced, modified, tested, or maintained in a manner that a firm believes to be in violation of state law, the owner, operator, or a designated representative of the owner or operator of the building in which the fire alarm system or fire suppression system is installed shall provide the bureau with a written acknowledgment of the notice of the alleged violations and the action taken by the owner, operator, or designated representative of the owner or operator on a form provided by the bureau.

[FN1] M.C.L.A. § 29.26.

### **29.31. Ordinances, resolutions, and rules inconsistent with this act**

Sec. 31. (1) A township, city, village, or county shall not adopt or enforce an ordinance or resolution that is inconsistent with this act or any rule promulgated under this act.

(2) A state agency shall not promulgate rules inconsistent with this act. This subsection does not apply to the motor carrier safety act of 1963, 1963 PA 181, MCL 480.11 to 480.21, or rules promulgated under that act by the motor carrier division of the department of state police.

(3) An organized fire department shall not charge a fee for conducting an inspection of a farm operation under title III of the superfund amendments and reauthorization act of 1986, Public Law 99-499, unless the fee is specifically provided by law.

(4) As used in this section, “inconsistent” means a rule or ordinance that is more permissive than the provisions of this act, or is more restrictive, or requires more action, equipment, or permits, or prevents or obstructs compliance with the provisions of this act.

### **29.32. Fire alarm and fire suppression systems; noncompliance with law, suspension or revocation of firm's certification, recertification; corrected plans and specifications, hearing**

Sec. 32. (1) The certification of a firm under section 26 [FN1] may be suspended by the bureau pending a hearing by the board as specified in section 3c, [FN2] if the firm documents the installation or modification of

a fire alarm system or fire suppression system and the system does not comply with applicable state law or if the firm installs, tests, services, inspects, or maintains a fire alarm system or a fire suppression system in a manner not in compliance with applicable state law. After the hearing, the board may affirm, reverse, or modify the decision of the bureau to suspend a firm's certification or may revoke the firm's certification. A firm whose certification is revoked under this section may be recertified only after an additional hearing before the board.

(2) The bureau shall not accept for approval under section 29(1) [FN3] plans or specifications submitted by an architect or professional engineer who has failed to provide corrected plans and specifications before the installation of a fire alarm system or fire suppression system for which previous plans and specifications have been disapproved. The bureau may accept for approval under section 29(1) plans and specifications submitted by that architect or engineer only after a hearing before the board.

[FN1] M.C.L.A. § 29.26.

[FN2] M.C.L.A. § 29.3c.

[FN3] M.C.L.A. § 29.29.

### **29.33. Fire alarm and fire suppression systems; noncertified firm, misdemeanor**

Sec. 33. The principal executive officer of a noncertified firm which tests, services, maintains, modifies or documents the installation and modification of a required fire alarm system or designs, installs, tests, maintains, or services a required fire suppression system is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or a fine of not more than \$3,000.00, or both.

### **29.34. Repealed by P.A.2006, No. 189, § 2, Imd. Eff. June 19, 2006**

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