

**No. 4**  
**STATE OF MICHIGAN**  
**JOURNAL**  
**OF THE**  
**House of Representatives**  
**97th Legislature**  
**REGULAR SESSION OF 2013**

---

---

House Chamber, Lansing, Wednesday, January 23, 2013.

1:30 p.m.

The House was called to order by the Speaker.

The roll was called by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, who announced that a quorum was present.

Abed—present	Genetski—present	Lauwers—present	Roberts—present
Ananich—present	Gardon—present	LaVoy—present	Robinson—present
Banks—present	Goike—present	Leonard—present	Rogers—present
Barnett—present	Graves—present	Lipton—present	Rutledge—present
Bolger—present	Greimel—present	Lori—present	Santana—present
Brinks—present	Haines—present	Lund—present	Schmidt—present
Brown—present	Haugh—present	Lyons—present	Schor—present
Brunner—present	Haveman—present	MacGregor—present	Segal—present
Bumstead—present	Heise—present	MacMaster—present	Shirkey—present
Callton—present	Hobbs—present	McBroom—present	Singh—present
Cavanagh—present	Hooker—present	McCann—present	Slavens—present
Clemente—present	Hovey-Wright—present	McCready—present	Smiley—present
Cochran—present	Howrylak—present	McMillin—present	Somerville—present
Cotter—present	Irwin—present	Muxlow—present	Stallworth—present
Crawford—present	Jacobsen—present	Nathan—present	Stamas—present
Daley—present	Jenkins—present	Nesbitt—present	Stanley—present
Darany—present	Johnson—present	O'Brien—present	Switalski—present
Denby—present	Kandrevas—present	Oakes—present	Talabi—present
Dianda—present	Kelly—present	Olumba—excused	Tlaib—present
Dillon—present	Kesto—present	Outman—present	Townsend—present
Driskell—present	Kivela—present	Pagel—present	VerHeulen—present
Durhal—present	Knezek—present	Pettalia—present	Victory—present
Faris—present	Kosowski—present	Poleski—present	Walsh—present
Farrington—present	Kowall—present	Potvin—present	Yanez—present
Forlini—present	Kurtz—present	Price—present	Yonker—present
Foster—present	LaFontaine—present	Pscholka—present	Zemke—present
Franz—present	Lamonte—present	Rendon—present	Zorn—present
Geiss—present	Lane—present		

e/d/s = entered during session

Rev. Richard D. McKenzie, Pastor Emeritus of Immanuel Lutheran Church in Grand Ledge, offered the following invocation:

“Almighty God, we stand together before You, one House, seeking today Your help to serve the people of this State. We acknowledge our work as a sacred trust from both them and You. Drive from our spirits cynicism, divisiveness and self-promotion. Fill our minds with wisdom, our hearts with charity, and our wills with commitment to justice for all.

Gracious Father, we undertake our work aware that we share these virtues with our colleagues on the other side of this historic Chamber. Therefore, we ask for ourselves listening ears, open hearts, and gentle tongues, so that at the end of this day we will have faithfully served the common and higher good.

These petitions, I pray on behalf of these servant leaders in the name of Jesus whom I serve as Your Son and my Lord. Amen.”

---

Rep. Hobbs moved that Rep. Olumba be excused from today’s session.  
The motion prevailed.

### **Motions and Resolutions**

Reps. Stamas and Hobbs offered the following concurrent resolution:

#### **House Concurrent Resolution No. 1.**

A concurrent resolution prescribing the Joint Rules of the House of Representatives and Senate.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the following be and are hereby adopted as the Joint Rules of the House of Representatives and Senate:

### **JOINT RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE**

#### **Transmission of Messages.**

Rule 1. All messages necessary for conducting legislative business between the two houses shall be communicated in writing and electronically by the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

#### **Amendments.**

Rule 2. It shall be in the power of either house to amend an amendment made by the other to any bill or resolution.

#### **Conference Committees.**

Rule 3. (a) The house not concurring in the amendments of the other house shall appoint conferees and notify the amending house of its action. The amending house shall request return of the bill or resolution or appoint conferees. The conference committee shall consist of three members from each house, to be appointed as each house may determine. The first named member of the house in which the bill or resolution originated shall be chairperson of the conference committee. Upon appointment of conferees by both houses, the bill or resolution shall be referred to the conference committee. When one house amends or substitutes a bill that has been returned for concurrence from the other house, but then non-concurs in that bill as amended or substituted, those amendments or that substitute shall not be referred to the conference committee. The conference committee shall serve until the conference report has been adopted by both houses or rejected by a house.

(b) The conference committee shall consist of committees of the two houses with those two committees voting separately while in conference. The adoption of a conference report shall require concurring majorities of the members of each house. The conference committees of the two houses shall vote separately while in conference. The majority of each committee shall constitute a quorum of each committee and shall determine the position to be taken toward the propositions of the conference committee. If the conferees agree, a report shall be made which shall be signed by at least a majority of the conferees of each house who were present and voted in the conference committee meeting to adopt the report. The bill or resolution, including the original signed conference report and three copies, shall be filed in the house of origin where the question shall be on the adoption of the conference report. If the conference report is adopted in the house of origin, the bill or resolution, including the original signed conference report, and two copies of the conference report shall be transmitted to the other house where the question shall be on the adoption of the conference report. If the conference report

is adopted in the other house, the bill or resolution and the original signed copy of the conference report shall be returned to the house of origin and referred for enrollment printing and presentation to the Governor, filing with the Secretary of State, or filing for record with the Secretary of the Senate or Clerk of the House of Representatives.

#### **Conference Committee Clerk.**

Rule 4. The conference committee clerk shall be from the house of origin, who shall notify the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives of all scheduled meetings for public posting and shall deliver written notice to each member of the conference committee and the majority and minority leaders of each house indicating the time and place of all scheduled meetings. Conference committees on appropriation bills may use fiscal agency personnel from the same house as the Chairperson for clerks.

#### **Conference Report: Rejection.**

Rule 5. If the conference report is rejected by the house of origin, it shall appoint second conferees and notify the other house of its action. The procedure shall then be the same as for an original conference.

If the conference report is rejected by the other house, it shall appoint second conferees, notify the house of origin of its action, and transmit the bill or resolution to the house of origin. Upon receipt of the bill or resolution, the house of origin shall appoint second conferees and refer the bill or resolution to the second conference committee. The procedure shall then be the same as for an original conference.

#### **Disagreement of Conferees.**

Rule 6. If the conferees are unable to agree, a report of that fact shall be made to both houses. The report, that the conferees were unable to agree, shall be signed by at least a majority of the conferees of each house who were present and voted in the conference committee meeting to adopt the report. The bill or resolution, including the original signed conference report that the conferees were unable to agree, and three copies shall be filed in the house of origin. Both houses shall appoint second conferees, and the house of origin shall refer the bill or resolution to the second conference committee. The procedure shall then be the same as for an original conference.

#### **Second Conference: Failure.**

Rule 7. When a second conference committee fails to reach agreement, or when a second conference report is rejected by either house, no further conference is in order.

#### **Power of Conferees.**

Rule 8. The conference committee shall not consider any matters other than the matters of difference between the two houses.

For all bills making appropriations, adoption of a substitute by either house shall not open identical provisions contained in the other house-passed version of the bill as a matter of difference; nor shall the adoption of a substitute by either house open provisions not contained in either house version of the bill as a matter of difference.

When the conferees arrive at an agreement on the matters of difference that affects other parts of the bill or resolution, the conferees may recommend amendments to conform with the agreement. In addition, the conferees may also recommend technical amendments to the other parts of the bill or resolution, such as, necessary date revisions, adjusting totals, cross-references, misspelling and punctuation corrections, conflict amendments for bills enacted into law, additional anticipated federal or other flow through funding, and corrections to any errors in the bill or resolution or the title.

#### **Adoption of Conference Report.**

Rule 9. Conference reports shall not be subject to amendments or division. The vote on conference reports shall be taken by "yeas" and "nays" and shall require the same number of votes constitutionally required for passage of the bill or adoption of the resolution. Conference reports shall not be considered until printed in the Journal. The Journal printing requirement may be suspended by a house by a majority vote in that house, provided that a copy of the conference report has been made available to each Member.

#### **Conference Reports: Points of Order.**

Rule 10. Points of order regarding conference reports shall be decided by the presiding officer, subject to an appeal, which appeal shall be determined by a majority vote. When a conference report is ruled out of order, the conference report is returned to the originating conference committee with instructions to eliminate from the report such matters as have been declared not within the powers of the conferees to consider.

#### **Either House May Recede.**

Rule 11. At any time while in possession of the bill or resolution, either house may recede from its position in whole or in part, and the bill or resolution upon request may be returned to the other house for that purpose. If this further action is agreed to by both houses, the bill or resolution shall be referred for enrollment printing and presentation to the Governor, filing with the Secretary of State, or filing for record with the Secretary of the Senate or Clerk of the House of Representatives.

**Correction of Errors.**

Rule 12. If errors are found in a bill or resolution which has been passed or adopted by both houses, the house in which the bill or resolution originated may make amendments to correct the errors and shall notify the other house of its action. If the corrective amendments are agreed to by the other house, the corrected bill or resolution shall be referred for enrollment printing and presentation to the Governor, filing with the Secretary of State, or filing for record with the Secretary of the Senate or Clerk of the House of Representatives.

In addition, the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, as the case may be, shall correct obvious technical errors in the enrolled bill or resolution, including adjusting totals, misspellings, the omission or redundancy of grammatical articles, cross-references, punctuation, updating bill or resolution titles, capitalization, citation formats, and plural or singular word forms.

**Bills and Joint Resolutions.**

Rule 13. Upon introduction, no bill shall include catch lines, a severing clause, or a general repealing clause, as distinguished from a specific or an express repealing clause. The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall delete such catch lines and clauses from all bills.

The same joint resolution shall not propose an amendment to the Constitution on more than one subject matter. However, more than one section of the Constitution may be included in the same joint resolution if the subject matter of each section is germane to the proposed amendment.

**Yeas and Nays.**

Rule 14. The yeas and nays shall be taken and printed in the Journal of the house taking action upon the passage or adoption of any bill, joint resolution, conference report, and amendments made by the other house to a bill or joint resolution.

**No Members Present.**

Rule 15. In the event the presiding officer and all members are absent on a day scheduled for meeting, the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as the case may be, shall call that house to order at the designated time and announce the absence of a quorum. That house shall be declared adjourned until the succeeding legislative day and hour previously designated.

In any event where either or both houses of the Legislature adjourns to a date certain for more than two days, a committee composed of the Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives may, by a unanimous vote of that committee, convene either or both houses of the Legislature at any time in case of emergency.

If a gubernatorial appointment that is subject to the advice and consent process is made at a time such that 60 days would lapse during an extended recess of the Senate, the Senate Majority Leader may schedule a session of the Senate for the sole purpose of carrying out the Senate's constitutional duties to advise and consent on gubernatorial appointments. No other action shall be taken by the Senate during session convened under this provision. The Senate Majority Leader shall notify the Secretary of the Senate at least 10 calendar days prior to the date of the scheduled session, and the Secretary of the Senate shall take all reasonable steps to notify the members of the Senate of the scheduled session.

**Passage, Adoption, and Enrollment Printing.**

Rule 16. Every bill passed or joint resolution adopted by both houses and returned to the house of origin shall forthwith be enrolled and signed by the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives. Enrolled bills shall be presented to the Governor, and enrolled joint resolutions that propose an amendment to the Constitution shall be filed with the Secretary of State with a certificate attached to the effect that the joint resolution has been adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. If the house having last passed the bill or adopted the joint resolution requests its return and such request is granted or a motion is made in the house of origin to amend errors in the bill or joint resolution or to give the bill immediate effect, the enrollment printing shall not occur.

Every bill, joint resolution, and concurrent resolution passed or adopted by either house shall be transmitted to the other house unless a motion for reconsideration is pending.

**Immediate Effect.**

Rule 17. Whenever both houses, by the constitutional vote, order that a bill take immediate effect, a statement shall be added at the enrollment of the bill in words to this effect: "This act is ordered to take immediate effect."

**Joint Resolutions.**

Rule 18. Joint resolutions shall be used for the following purposes:

1. Amendments to the Constitution of Michigan.
2. Ratification of amendments to the Constitution of the United States submitted by the Congress.
3. Matters upon which power is solely vested in the Legislatures of the several states by the Constitution of the United States.

Joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution of Michigan shall require a 2/3 vote of the members elected and serving in each house for adoption. Other joint resolutions shall require a majority of the members elected and serving in each house for adoption. All joint resolutions shall require a record roll call vote.

#### **Veto Override: Filing with Secretary of State.**

Rule 19. When a bill is passed by both houses over the objections of the Governor or a bill is not filed by the Governor with the Secretary of State within the constitutionally mandated 14-day period, and the Legislature continues in session, an official enrolled bill with a letter from the house of origin signed by the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as appropriate, shall be filed with the Secretary of State for a public act number to be assigned. The letter shall certify that the Governor's veto has been overridden by both houses of the Legislature or that the bill has not been returned within the specified time, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

#### **Section Numbers of Compiled Laws - Amendments.**

Rule 20. The title of every bill to amend or repeal existing laws shall be clear and explicit so as to definitely fix what is proposed to be done. Such title shall refer to the act number and the year in which it was passed. If the bill was passed at an extra session of the Legislature, the title shall designate which extra session.

Such title shall contain the last title of the act it is proposed to amend. However, the short title (e.g., This act shall be known and may be cited as "The revised judicature act of 1961,") shall be used in acts where it has been defined by legislative enactment. The title shall also contain the chapter, part numbers and compiler's section numbers, if any, and the year of the compilation containing the same.

Following the passage of a bill with a short title, the house other than the house of origin shall replace the short title with the last full title of the act it is proposed to amend or repeal. Other corrective amendments to the title shall be made as may be necessary. The full title and amended title shall be agreed to by both houses.

When an amendment to a bill or a bill to amend an existing law is printed, words proposed to be added to such law shall be printed in upper case bold type, and the words to be omitted shall be printed in stricken-through type. This style requirement also applies to joint resolutions that amend the Constitution of Michigan.

All bills and joint resolutions introduced, amendments to joint resolutions, substitute bills and joint resolutions, and conference committee reports shall be approved as to form and section numbers by the Legislative Service Bureau.

#### **Tie-bars.**

Rule 21. A bill or resolution that is tie-barred to a request number shall not be considered for passage or adoption unless that tie-barred request item has been introduced. No bill or resolution shall be passed or adopted by either house until the tie-barred item has been designated in the appropriate blank space provided.

#### **Elections in Joint Convention.**

Rule 22. Whenever there is an election of any officer in joint convention, the result shall be certified by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The results shall be announced by the presiding officers to their respective houses, printed in the Journal of each house, and communicated to the Governor by the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

#### **Legislative Handbook.**

Rule 23. The initial appointment of the standing committee members of the two houses shall be printed in their respective Journals as soon as possible after the announcement. The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall prepare and have printed a legislative handbook containing these appointments and other information they deem appropriate.

#### **Compensation.**

Rule 24. Compensation for members, officers, and employees of the Legislature shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Senate or Clerk of the House of Representatives, as the case may be, and transmitted directly to the payee.

If the office of a member of the Legislature becomes vacant, the compensation for the elected successor shall begin on the date of his or her oath of office.

#### **Committee Expenses.**

Rule 25. No committee created by concurrent resolution shall incur expenses in excess of \$2,500.00 unless authorized in the resolution creating that committee.

#### **Final Adjournment of Regular Sessions.**

Rule 26. In the regular session in each year, this rule for adjournment shall govern.

The Majority Floor Leader of the Senate and/or the Majority Floor Leader of the House of Representatives shall introduce a concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment schedule for the Legislature for that regular session.

**Daily Adjournment.**

Rule 27. Neither house shall remain in session on any legislative day beyond 12:00 midnight. If either house is in session at 12:00 midnight, the presiding officer shall declare that house adjourned until a fixed hour for meeting on the next legislative day. That house shall stand adjourned until the next fixed meeting time.

**Pending Business.**

Rule 28. Any business, bill, or joint resolution which has not been defeated by either house shall be considered pending under the provisions of Article 4, Section 13 of the Constitution.

It shall not be in order for either house, by suspension of rules or any other means, to reconsider in a subsequent year the vote by which any business, bill, joint resolution, or veto override was defeated in a previous year unless there is a pending motion to reconsider offered in the odd-numbered year.

The question being on the adoption of the concurrent resolution,

The concurrent resolution was adopted.

---

The Speaker called the Speaker Pro Tempore to the Chair.

Reps. Haines, Crawford, Barnett, Brown, Callton, Darany, Denby, Driskell, Durhal, Forlini, Foster, Franz, Geiss, Graves, Greimel, Haugh, Haveman, Heise, Hovey-Wright, Jacobsen, Johnson, Kelly, Kesto, Kivela, Kowall, Kurtz, LaFontaine, Lamonte, Lane, Lipton, Lori, Lund, Lyons, MacGregor, MacMaster, McBroom, McCann, McCready, Muxlow, Nathan, Oakes, Pettalia, Poleski, Price, Pscholka, Rendon, Roberts, Rogers, Schmidt, Schor, Segal, Singh, Slavens, Somerville, VerHeulen, Victory, Walsh, and Yanez offered the following resolution:

**House Resolution No. 7.**

A resolution to declare January 2013 as Clinical Trial Awareness Month in the state of Michigan.

Whereas, Clinical trials of new medicines and devices are a vitally important part of the drug development and approval process, and account for 45-75 percent of the \$1.2 billion average cost of developing a new drug for patients; and

Whereas, Biopharmaceutical and biomedical research companies are conducting or have conducted more than 3,400 clinical trials for new medicines and devices in collaboration with Michigan's clinical research centers, university medical schools, and hospitals (1999 to present); and

Whereas, Of the 3,400 clinical trials, 1,725 target or have targeted the nation's six most debilitating chronic diseases - asthma, cancer, diabetes, heart disease, mental illness, and stroke and more than 385 clinical trials are still recruiting; and

Whereas, Thousands of Michigan patients are benefitting from cutting edge treatments where no other treatment options may exist today or are testing improved dosage guidelines and administration routes that may result in fewer side effects; and

Whereas, Biopharmaceutical and biomedical research companies have been an important source of jobs, tax revenue, and research spending in Michigan, supporting nearly 95,000 jobs throughout the state and paying more than \$1.6 billion in employee revenue, leading to \$57 million in state taxes and more than \$388 million in federal taxation; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the members of this legislative body declare January 2013 as Clinical Trial Awareness Month in the state of Michigan. Research institutions, academic facilities, healthcare provider organizations, hospitals and others are urged to recognize and participate in Clinical Trial Awareness Month by honoring and celebrating so that people of Michigan are aware of the benefits that clinical trials offer as therapeutic options and the benefits of clinical trials to the economy of the state of Michigan.

The question being on the adoption of the resolution,

The resolution was adopted.

Reps. Slavens, Ananich, Banks, Barnett, Brinks, Brown, Brunner, Callton, Cavanagh, Cochran, Cotter, Darany, Denby, Dillon, Driskell, Durhal, Faris, Forlini, Geiss, Goike, Graves, Greimel, Haugh, Haveman, Heise, Hobbs, Hooker, Hovey-Wright, Howrylak, Jenkins, Kandrevas, Kelly, Kesto, Kivela, Knezek, Kosowski, Kowall, Kurtz, Lamonte, Lane, LaVoy, Leonard, Lipton, Lori, Lund, Lyons, MacGregor, McCann, McCready, Nesbitt, O'Brien, Outman, Pagel, Poleski, Potvin, Price, Pscholka, Rendon, Roberts, Rogers, Rutledge, Santana, Schor, Segal, Singh, Smiley, Stanley, Talabi, Tlaib, Townsend, VerHeulen, Victory, Walsh, Yanez, and Zorn offered the following resolution:

**House Resolution No. 8.**

A resolution to declare January 2013 as Blood Donor Month in the state of Michigan.

Whereas, January has been recognized as National Blood Donor Month for over 40 years; and

Whereas, Blood is traditionally in short supply during the winter months; and

Whereas, Few blood centers can maintain more than a three-day supply of blood for transfusions; and

Whereas, Every two seconds someone in America needs blood and approximately 40,000 units of red blood are needed every day; and

Whereas, Donating blood is a safe, life-saving, and selfless gift that enhances the level of preparedness for each and every community in this nation; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the members of this legislative body declare January 2013 as Blood Donor Month in the state of Michigan. We urge all citizens to observe this momentous occasion.

The question being on the adoption of the resolution,

The resolution was adopted.

Reps. Slavens, Ananich, Banks, Barnett, Brinks, Brown, Brunner, Clemente, Cochran, Cotter, Crawford, Darany, Denby, Dillon, Driskell, Durhal, Faris, Forlini, Geiss, Goike, Graves, Greimel, Haines, Haugh, Haveman, Heise, Hobbs, Hovey-Wright, Jenkins, Kandrevas, Kesto, Knezek, Kowall, Kurtz, Lamonte, Lane, LaVoy, Lipton, Lori, Lund, Lyons, MacGregor, McCann, McCready, Muxlow, Nathan, Nesbitt, Oakes, Outman, Pagel, Poleski, Price, Pscholka, Rendon, Roberts, Rutledge, Santana, Schor, Segal, Singh, Smiley, Somerville, Talabi, Tlaib, Townsend, VerHeulen, Walsh, Yanez, Yonker, and Zorn offered the following resolution:

**House Resolution No. 9.**

A resolution to declare January 2013 as School Board Recognition Month in the state of Michigan.

Whereas, Section 2 of Article VIII of Michigan's Constitution of 1963 establishes that maintaining and supporting public education for Michigan's youth is a basic duty of state government; and

Whereas, Michigan's institutions of public education are the foundations on which we prosper economically, socially, and intellectually; and

Whereas, The elected school board members are public servants who lead their school districts and communities and maintain excellence in education and instruction throughout the state; and

Whereas, School board members must be visionaries who are dedicated to our students and our state's future. They must be designers of structures that create achievement and stewards of the public's trust that utilize shared resources in such a way as to maximize each investment; and

Whereas, School board members are some of the strongest advocates for quality education and have established themselves as integral in the creation of public policy targeted at getting positive results; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the members of this legislative body declare January 2013 as School Board Recognition Month in the state of Michigan. We urge all citizens to observe this momentous occasion.

The question being on the adoption of the resolution,

The resolution was adopted.

Reps. Darany, Barnett, Brown, Brunner, Cavanagh, Cochran, Denby, Dianda, Durhal, Geiss, Greimel, Haveman, Heise, Hobbs, Hovey-Wright, Jenkins, Kesto, Kivela, Knezek, Kowall, Lamonte, Lane, LaVoy, Lipton, Lori, Lund, Lyons, MacMaster, McCann, Nesbitt, O'Brien, Oakes, Pagel, Poleski, Price, Pscholka, Rogers, Rutledge, Santana, Schor, Segal, Slavens, Smiley, Somerville, Stallworth, Switalski, Talabi, Tlaib, Townsend, Walsh, Yanez, and Zorn offered the following resolution:

**House Resolution No. 10.**

A resolution to declare February 4, 2013, as Rosa Parks Day of Courage in the state of Michigan.

Whereas, It is with great respect that the members of this legislative body are proud to join with the citizens of Michigan in remembering this historic individual for her heroic actions that served as a catalyst for justice and equality; and

Whereas, Rosa Louise McCauley Parks was born in Tuskegee, Alabama on February 4, 1913, to James and Leona (Edwards) McCauley; and

Whereas, Rosa Parks' use of non-violent, civil disobedience became an exemplification of change when advocating for human rights and dignity while advancing an end to discrimination; and

Whereas, Rosa Parks was arrested on December 1, 1955, for refusing to give up her seat to a white passenger on a Montgomery, Alabama bus. This action ignited the Montgomery Bus Boycott and resulted in thousands of African Americans boycotting the Montgomery bus system for more than a year. This boycott continued until the bus segregation law was changed on December 21, 1956, after the United States Supreme Court ruled on November 13, 1956, that the Montgomery segregation law was unconstitutional. This was a great turning point in the fight for civil rights; and

Whereas, These actions and the civil rights movement led to the passage of Civil Rights Act of 1964, which removed the status of legal discrimination against African Americans and guaranteed equality under the law; and

Whereas, Rosa Parks has been honored and was the recipient of many awards for her efforts on behalf of social justice, including the Congressional Gold Medal, the highest civilian honor in the United States, and the Presidential Medal of Freedom; and

Whereas, Rosa Parks inspired a long struggle against racial segregation in the United States. She highlighted the strength of non-violent protest by her bravery and determination and became a catalyst for change; and

Whereas, In 1957 Rosa Parks and her husband Raymond Parks moved to Michigan and remained in Michigan until her death on October 24, 2005; and

Whereas, A special celebration will be held at the Henry Ford Museum in Dearborn, Michigan on February 4, 2013, to honor this historic individual. The museum is home of the historic Rosa Parks city bus that prompted the events that changed the course of history in the United States in the struggle for justice and equality; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the members of this legislative body declare February 4, 2013, as Rosa Parks Day of Courage in the state of Michigan.

The question being on the adoption of the resolution,  
The resolution was adopted.

Reps. Kowall, Hooker, Hovey-Wright and Slavens offered the following resolution:

**House Resolution No. 11.**

A resolution to encourage the inclusion of syringe and scalpel safety scores in healthcare facility accreditation audits.

Whereas, Healthcare workers face many occupational risks as they care for sick and injured persons. Sharps-related injuries, from needles or scalpels, are the most significant of these risks. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that about 385,000 sharps-related injuries occur annually among health care workers in hospitals in the United States. A healthcare worker who is accidentally pricked by a needle or scalpel may be exposed to dangerous bloodborne pathogens, such as HIV, hepatitis B, or hepatitis C; and

Whereas, Innovative safety technologies have been developed to protect healthcare workers and others from sharps-related injuries. Safety syringes contain a shield over the needle or retract the needle into the syringe barrel after use. Safety scalpels have protective sheaths to guard against accidental cuts. Healthcare workers are particularly susceptible to a sharps injury when used scalpel blades are removed and replaced with new ones. Single-handed scalpel blade removers allow users to safely remove blades from the handle, instead of using fingers or forceps; and

Whereas, A healthcare facility's use of sharps-related safety technology can be evaluated using "safety scores." The Syringe Safety Score could be determined by calculating the portion of a healthcare facility's annual syringe purchases, which are comprised of safety syringes. A scalpel safety score can be determined by comparing annual purchases of safety scalpels and single-handed scalpel blade removers with the healthcare facility's total annual scalpel blade purchases; and

Whereas, Assessing healthcare facilities' utilization of sharps-related safety technologies can contribute to staff and patient safety. Syringes cause 3.2 injuries per one hundred thousand purchased and scalpels cause 662 injuries per one hundred thousand purchased. Helping healthcare facilities reduce these numbers will help promote a culture of safety for healthcare workers and patients; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That we encourage the inclusion of syringe and scalpel safety scores in healthcare facility accreditation audits; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Michigan Department of Community Health, the Bureau of Health Facilities Licensing in the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs, and all bodies conducting healthcare facility accreditation in Michigan.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Health Policy.

Reps. O'Brien, Ananich, Banks, Barnett, Brinks, Brown, Brunner, Cavanagh, Cochran, Cotter, Daley, Darany, Denby, Dillon, Driskell, Faris, Farrington, Foster, Franz, Geiss, Goike, Greimel, Haines, Haugh, Haveman, Heise, Hobbs, Hovey-Wright, Irwin, Jacobsen, Jenkins, Johnson, Kelly, Kesto, Kivela, Knezek, Kosowski, Kowall, Kurtz, LaFontaine, Lamonte, Lane, Lauwers, LaVoy, Leonard, Lipton, Lori, Lund, Lyons, MacGregor, MacMaster, McBroom, McCready, Muxlow, Nathan, Nesbitt, Outman, Poleski, Pscholka, Rendon, Roberts, Rogers, Rutledge, Santana, Schmidt, Segal, Singh, Slavens, Smiley, Somerville, Stallworth, Stanley, Switalski, Talabi, Townsend, VerHeulen, Walsh, Yanez, Yonker, Zemke and Zorn offered the following resolution:

**House Resolution No. 12.**

A resolution to declare February 2013 as Heart Month in the state of Michigan.

Whereas, While progress has been significant in reducing deaths from heart disease, it is still the number one killer of both women and men; and

Whereas, Cardiovascular diseases are the nation's leading cause of death and costliest disease with direct and indirect costs estimated to be \$312.6 billion; and

Whereas, Between 1999 and 2009, the rate of deaths from cardiovascular diseases fell 32.7 percent, but still accounted for nearly one in three deaths in the nation; and

Whereas, About 2,150 people die from cardiovascular diseases each day accounting for about one death every 40 seconds; and

Whereas, The American Heart Association’s 2020 impact goal seeks to improve the cardiovascular health of all Americans by 20 percent while reducing deaths from cardiovascular diseases and stroke by 20 percent through research, population and community level interventions, public health and policy measures; and

Whereas, Efforts of the American Heart Association encourage citizens to help save lives by calling 9-1-1 if symptoms occur, become trained in CPR, and encourage comprehensive automated external defibrillator programs in their communities; and

Whereas, The American Heart Association is celebrating February 2013 as American Heart Month and promoting education and awareness by encouraging citizens to learn the warning signs of heart attack and stroke; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the members of this legislative body declare February 2013 as Heart Month in the state of Michigan. We recognize the importance of the ongoing fight against heart disease and we urge all citizens to recognize the critical importance of tools and skills that will increase survival rates from cardiac arrest. By incorporating these tools into aggressive programs, we can save thousands of lives each year.

The question being on the adoption of the resolution,

The resolution was adopted.

Reps. Lipton, Barnett, Heise, Hovey-Wright, Lamonte, McCann, Slavens, Talabi and Tlaib offered the following resolution:  
**House Resolution No. 13.**

A resolution to declare February 1, 2013, as Wear Red Day in the state of Michigan.

Whereas, The American Heart Association’s Go Red For Women movement has been impacting the health of women for 10 years and more than 627,000 women’s lives have been saved and 330 fewer women are dying every day; and

Whereas, Heart disease is the number one killer of women, yet only one in five American women believe that heart disease is her greatest health threat; and

Whereas, Cardiovascular diseases cause one in three women’s deaths each year, killing approximately one woman every minute; and

Whereas, An estimated 43 million women in the U.S. are affected by cardiovascular diseases; and

Whereas, Ninety percent of women have one or more risk factors for developing heart disease; and

Whereas, Women comprise only 24 percent of participants in all heart-related studies; and

Whereas, Since 1984, more women than men have died each year from heart disease and the gap between men and women’s survival continues to widen; and

Whereas, Women are less likely to call 911 for themselves when experiencing symptoms of a heart attack than they are if someone else were having a heart attack; and

Whereas, In celebration of the tenth National Wear Red Day on February 1, 2013, Go Red For Women is asking all women across America to join us in making America Go Red and save women’s lives; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the members of this legislative body declare February 1, 2013, as Wear Red Day in the state of Michigan. We recognize the importance of the ongoing fight against heart disease and stroke and we urge all citizens to show their support for women and the fight against heart disease by commemorating this day by wearing the color red. By increasing awareness, speaking up about heart disease, and empowering women to reduce their risk for cardiovascular disease, we can save thousands of lives each year.

The question being on the adoption of the resolution,

The resolution was adopted.

**Announcement by the Clerk of Printing and Enrollment**

The Clerk announced that the following bills and joint resolution had been printed and placed upon the files of the members on Wednesday, January 23:

<b>House Bill Nos.</b>	<b>4008</b>	<b>4009</b>	<b>4010</b>	<b>4011</b>	<b>4012</b>	<b>4013</b>	<b>4014</b>	<b>4015</b>	<b>4016</b>	<b>4017</b>	<b>4018</b>	<b>4019</b>	<b>4020</b>	<b>4021</b>
	<b>4022</b>	<b>4023</b>	<b>4024</b>	<b>4025</b>	<b>4026</b>	<b>4027</b>	<b>4028</b>	<b>4029</b>	<b>4030</b>	<b>4031</b>	<b>4032</b>	<b>4033</b>	<b>4034</b>	<b>4035</b>
	<b>4036</b>	<b>4037</b>	<b>4038</b>	<b>4039</b>	<b>4040</b>	<b>4041</b>	<b>4042</b>	<b>4043</b>	<b>4044</b>	<b>4045</b>	<b>4046</b>	<b>4047</b>	<b>4048</b>	<b>4049</b>
	<b>4050</b>	<b>4051</b>	<b>4052</b>	<b>4053</b>	<b>4054</b>	<b>4055</b>	<b>4056</b>	<b>4057</b>	<b>4058</b>	<b>4059</b>	<b>4060</b>	<b>4061</b>	<b>4062</b>	<b>4063</b>
	<b>4064</b>	<b>4065</b>	<b>4066</b>	<b>4067</b>	<b>4068</b>	<b>4069</b>	<b>4070</b>	<b>4071</b>	<b>4072</b>	<b>4073</b>	<b>4074</b>	<b>4075</b>	<b>4076</b>	<b>4077</b>
	<b>4078</b>	<b>4079</b>	<b>4080</b>	<b>4081</b>	<b>4082</b>	<b>4083</b>	<b>4084</b>	<b>4085</b>	<b>4086</b>	<b>4087</b>	<b>4088</b>	<b>4089</b>		

**House Joint Resolution        B**

**Introduction of Bills**

Rep. Kowall introduced

**House Bill No. 4090, entitled**

A bill to amend 1961 PA 236, entitled "Revised judicature act of 1961," by amending section 151e (MCL 600.151e), as amended by 2004 PA 465.

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

Rep. Kowall introduced

**House Bill No. 4091, entitled**

A bill to amend 1961 PA 236, entitled "Revised judicature act of 1961," by amending section 1344 (MCL 600.1344), as amended by 2002 PA 739.

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

Rep. Kurtz introduced

**House Bill No. 4092, entitled**

A bill to amend 1927 PA 175, entitled "The code of criminal procedure," by amending section 19 of chapter XVII (MCL 777.19), as amended by 2000 PA 279.

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

Rep. LaFontaine introduced

**House Bill No. 4093, entitled**

A bill to amend 1949 PA 300, entitled "Michigan vehicle code," by amending sections 625, 625a, 625g, and 625m (MCL 257.625, 257.625a, 257.625g, and 257.625m), sections 625 and 625m as amended by 2008 PA 463 and sections 625a and 625g as amended by 2003 PA 61.

The bill was read a first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Criminal Justice.

---

Rep. Yonker moved that the House adjourn.

The motion prevailed, the time being 4:25 p.m.

The Speaker Pro Tempore declared the House adjourned until Thursday, January 24, at 12:00 Noon.

GARY L. RANDALL  
Clerk of the House of Representatives