

BIENNIAL REPORT
of the
ATTORNEY GENERAL
of the
STATE OF MICHIGAN

for the

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2018

BILL SCHUETTE
ATTORNEY GENERAL

AUTHORITY

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Honorable Legislature of the state of Michigan:

In accordance with the provisions of MCL 14.30, I submit the Report of the Attorney General for the biennial period of January 1, 2017, through December 31, 2018.

BILL SCHUETTE
Attorney General



BILL SCHUETTE

Attorney General

A native of Midland, Bill Schuette graduated cum laude from Georgetown University, receiving a Bachelor of Science in Foreign Service. Schuette earned his law degree from the University of San Francisco.

Bill Schuette is the only Attorney General in Michigan history to have served in all three branches of government – executive, legislative, and judicial – as well as at both the state and federal levels. Bill Schuette was elected to three terms in the United States Congress. Following that, Schuette was named Director of the Michigan Department of Agriculture. During that time, he and his wife Cynthia founded the Michigan Harvest Gathering, to help feed the hungry. Afterwards, Schuette was elected to the first of two terms in the Michigan Senate representing the 35th District. Upon completion of his Senate terms, Schuette was elected to the Michigan Court of Appeals and served for six years as one of 28 appellate judges in Michigan. For two years, he served as Senior Counsel at the law firm of Warner, Norcross & Judd. In 2010, Schuette was elected as Michigan’s 53rd Attorney General and was re-elected to a second term on November 4, 2014.

Currently, Schuette serves as vice president of the Rollin M. Gerstacker Foundation and is a trustee of the Elsa U. Pardee Foundation and the Gerald R. Ford Foundation. In addition, Schuette is a Fellow of the Michigan State Bar Foundation. He is also the author of “Big Lessons from a Small Town,” a practical collection of lessons on public service and leadership. Schuette and his wife, Cynthia, are the parents of two children.



LAURA L. MOODY

Chief Deputy Attorney General

Laura Moody has been in public service for over 20 years and has served under four Attorneys General. After graduating from the University of Detroit School of Law she served as a staff attorney in the Michigan Court of Appeals, a federal law clerk to the Honorable Barbara K. Hackett of the United States District Court of the Eastern District of Michigan, and a Michigan Supreme Court Commissioner.

In the Attorney General's Office, Moody served as Chief of the Criminal Appellate Division, Criminal Bureau Chief, Chief Legal Counsel, and most recently served as Chief Deputy Attorney General. She also currently sits as a governor appointed commissioner on the Criminal Justice Policy Commission, was appointed by the Michigan Supreme Court to serve on the Model Criminal Jury Instruction Committee, sits on the Prosecuting Attorneys Coordinating Council, and served on the Pipeline Safety Advisory Board. She lives in Williamston with her husband, Michael, and three children.



AARON D. LINDSTROM

Solicitor General

Originally from Jackson, Michigan, Aaron Lindstrom is a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point and served in the Army for five years on active duty as a cavalry officer. After completing his service, he graduated from the University of Chicago Law School and clerked for the Hon. Jeffrey S. Sutton of the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. He then worked in the appellate and constitutional law practice group of Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher's Washington, D.C. office, before returning to Michigan and continuing his appellate practice at Warner Norcross & Judd in Grand Rapids. He joined the Michigan Department of Attorney General in 2012 and was appointed Solicitor General in 2013. Lindstrom and his wife, Sharon, have four children.

As Michigan's 11th Solicitor General, Aaron represents Michigan in the United States Supreme Court, in the Michigan Supreme Court, and in other appellate courts and oversees appellate matters for the state and its agencies.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Letter of Transmittalii

Attorneys General of the State of Michigan.....xi

Chief Deputy Attorneys General of the State of Michiganxiii

Solicitors General of the State of Michiganxiv

Register of the Department of Attorney General.....xv

Thumbnail Sketches of Assistant Attorneys Generalxxv

Prosecuting Attorneys.....lviii

Department of Attorney General Organization Chart.....lx

Opinion Policylxi

Formal Opinions1

Executive Office109

Civil Rights and Civil Litigation Practice Group Reports.....111
Divisions: Civil Litigation, Employment and Elections; Civil Rights; and State
Correctional Facility Reimbursement Act and Collections

Consumer Protection Practice Group Reports115
Divisions: Alcohol and Gambling Enforcement; Consumer Protection;
Corporate Oversight; Health Care Fraud; Licensing and Regulation; and Public
Service

Criminal Justice and Victim Rights Practice Group Reports123
Divisions: Children and Youth Services; Criminal; Criminal Appellate; and
Financial Crimes

Environment and Real Property Practice Group Reports129
Divisions: Environment, Natural Resources and Agriculture; Public
Administration; Special Litigation; and Transportation

State Government Practice Group Reports134
Divisions: Finance; Health Education and Family Services; Labor; Revenue
and Tax; and State Operations

Solicitor General Reports.....142
Divisions: Solicitor General; and Opinions

Opinions Division	146
Complex Litigation Division	147
Child Support Division Report of Prosecutions	148
Corporate Oversight Division Report of Prosecutions	259
Criminal Division Report of Prosecutions.....	262
Health Care Fraud Division Report of Prosecutions	322
Numerical Table of Formal Opinions	327
Index of Formal Opinions by Subject	328

ATTORNEYS GENERAL OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

APPOINTED

DANIEL LEROY	July 18, 1836-1837
PETER MOREY	March 21, 1837-1841
ZEPHANIAH PLATT	March 4, 1841-1843
ELON FARNSWORTH	March 9, 1843-1845
HENRY N. WALKER	March 24, 1845-1847
EDWARD MUNDY	March 12, 1847-1848
GEORGE V. N. LOTHROP	April 3, 1848-1850

ELECTED

WILLIAM HALE	1851-1854
JACOB M. HOWARD	1855-1860
CHARLES UPSON	1861-1862
ALBERT WILLIAMS	1863-1866
WILLIAM L. STOUGHTON	1867-1868
DWIGHT MAY	1869-1872
BYRON B. BALL ¹	1873-1874
ISAAC MARSTON	April 1, 1874-1874
ANDREW J. SMITH	1875-1876
OTTO KIRCHER	1877-1880
JACOB J. VAN RIPER	1881-1884
MOSES TAGGERT	1885-1888
STEPHEN V. R. TROWBRIDGE ²	1889-1890
BENJAMIN W. HOUSTON	March 25, 1890-1890
ADOLPHUS A. ELLIS	1891-1894
FRED A. MAYNARD	1895-1898
HORACE M. OREN	1899-1902
CHARLES A. BLAIR	1903-1904
JOHN E. BIRD ³	1905-1910
FRANZ C. KUHN ⁴	June 7, 1910-1912
ROGER I. WYKES	September 6, 1912-1912
GRANT FELLOWS	1913-1916
ALEX J. GROESBECK	1917-1920
MERLIN WILEY ⁵	1921-1922
ANDREW B. DOUGHERTY ⁶	1923-1926
CLARE RETAN	1926-1926
W. W. POTTER ⁷	1927-1928
WILBUR M. BRUCKER	1928-1930
PAUL W. VOORHIES	1931-1932
PATRICK H. O'BRIEN	1933-1934
HARRY S. TOY ⁸	October 24, 1935-1935

¹ Resigned April 1, 1874. Isaac Marston appointed to fill vacancy.

² Resigned March 25, 1890. Benjamin W. Houston appointed to fill vacancy.

³ Resigned June 6, 1910. Franz C. Kuhn appointed to fill vacancy.

⁴ Resigned September 6, 1912. Roger I. Wykes appointed to fill vacancy.

⁵ Resigned January 9, 1923. Andrew B. Dougherty appointed to fill vacancy.

⁶ Resigned October 27, 1926. Clare Retan appointed to fill vacancy.

⁷ Resigned February 16, 1928. Wilbur M. Brucker appointed to fill vacancy.

⁸ Resigned October 14, 1935. David H. Crowley appointed to fill vacancy.

DAVID H. CROWLEY	1935-1936
RAYMOND W. STARR	1937-1938
THOMAS READ	1939-1940
HERBERT J. RUSHTON.....	1941-1944
JOHN J. DETHMERS ⁹	1945-1946
FOSS O. ELDRED.....	September 9, 1946-1946
EUGENE F. BLACK.....	1947-1948
STEPHEN J. ROTH.....	1949-1950
FRANK G. MILLARD.....	1951-1954
THOMAS M. KAVANAGH ¹⁰	1955-1957
PAUL L. ADAMS ¹¹	1958-1961
FRANK J. KELLEY ¹²	1962-1998
JENNIFER M. GRANHOLM	1999-2002
MICHAEL A. COX	2003-2010
BILL SCHUETTE	2011-2018

⁹ Resigned September 9, 1946. Foss O. Eldred appointed to fill vacancy.

¹⁰ Resigned December 31, 1957. Paul L. Adams appointed to fill vacancy.

¹¹ Resigned December 31, 1961. Frank J. Kelley appointed to fill vacancy.

¹² Appointed December 28, 1961. In 1966 first attorney general elected to 4-year term.

CHIEF DEPUTY ATTORNEYS GENERAL OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN
APPOINTED

HENRY E. CHASE.....	1897-1906; 1907-1912
CHARLES W. MCGILL.....	1907
THOMAS A. LAWLER.....	1912
ANDREW B. DOUGHERTY	1913-1922
SAMUEL D. PEPPER.....	1923
CLARE RETAN	1923-1926
JAMES A. GREENE ¹³	1926
EMERSON R. BOYLES	1927-1932
GERALD K. O'BRIEN	1933-1934
MILES N. CULEHAN	1935-1936
JOHN H. BRENNAN.....	1937-1938
WILLARD MCINTYRE.....	1939-1940
R. GLEN DUNN	1941-1942
JAMES F. SHEPHERD ¹⁴	1935-1936; 1942-1944
FOSS O. ELDRÉD	1944-1946
JOHN A. BRADSHAW ¹⁵	1946-1947; 1947
LEO J. BRENNAN	1947
PETER E. BRADT	1947-1948
GRAYDON G. WITHEY	1949-1950
ARTHUR T. IVERSON.....	1951-1954
HORACE W. GILMORE	1955-1956
JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN.....	1957
JOSEPH B. BILITZKE	1958-1962
LEON S. COHAN	1961-1973
STANLEY STEINBORN ¹⁶	1973-1997
JOE D. SUTTON	1997-1999
WILLIAM RICHARDS	1999-2002
GARY P. GORDON.....	2005-2006
CAROL L. ISAACS	2003-2005; 2006-2017
MATTHEW SCHNEIDER ¹⁷	2017-January 4, 2018
LAURA L. MOODY	January 5, 2018-2018

¹³ Resigned December 31, 1926. Emerson R. Boyles appointed to fill vacancy.

¹⁴ First served briefly in the 1935-1936 term. Died while serving the 1942-1944 term; replaced by Foss O. Eldred.

¹⁵ First appointed in 1946. Replaced by Leo J. Brennan in January 1947, who resigned in February 1947. Reappointed in March 1947; resigned in May 1947.

¹⁶ The title for the position changed in 1976 from Deputy Attorney General to Chief Assistant Attorney General, and back to Deputy Attorney General in 1995.

¹⁷ Resigned January 4, 2018. Laura L. Moody appointed to fill vacancy.

SOLICITORS GENERAL OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

APPOINTED

EDMUND E. SHEPHERD	January 1, 1941-1957
SAMUEL J. TORINA	June 22, 1957-1961
JOSEPH B. BELITZKE	May 16, 1961-1962
EUGENE KRASICKY	January 15, 1962-1962
ROBERT A. DERENGOSKI.....	January 1, 1963-1982
LOUIS J. CARUSO.....	February 15, 1982-1990
GAY SECOR HARDY	May 29, 1990-1992
THOMAS L. CASEY	July 16, 1992-2008
B. ERIC RESTUCCIA	July 28, 2008-2011
JOHN J. BURSCH	February 28, 2011-2013
AARON D. LINDSTROM	December 9, 2013-2018

**REGISTER OF
DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL**

2017-2018

Attorney General	BILL SCHUETTE
Chief Deputy Attorney General	LAURA L. MOODY ¹⁸
Chief Legal Counsel.....	B. ERIC RESTUCCIA ¹⁹
Solicitor General.....	AARON D. LINDSTROM
Senior Advisor.....	GERALD J. HILLS
Director of Public Affairs.....	JOHN B. SELLEK ²⁰
Director of Legislative Relations	ALAN L. CROPSEY
Director of Communications and Governmental Affairs	ANDREA R. BITELY ²¹
Civil Rights and Civil Litigation Practice Group Manager.....	VACANT ²²
Consumer Protection Practice Group Manager	JOSEPH E. POTCHEN ²³
Criminal Justice and Victim Rights Practice Group Manager	JOHN S. PALLAS ²⁴
Environment and Real Property Practice Group Manager.....	S. PETER MANNING
State Government Practice Group Manager.....	RAYMOND O. HOWD

¹⁸ During the biennial period, Laura L. Moody became Chief Deputy Attorney General on January 5, 2018 replacing Matthew Schneider who served from May 6, 2017 to January 4, 2018 and Carol Isaacs who served from January 1, 2017 to May 5, 2017. Prior to that date, she served as the Chief Legal Counsel.

¹⁹ During the biennial period, B. Eric Restuccia became the Chief Legal Counsel on January 14, 2018. Prior to that date, he served as the Assistant Solicitor General.

²⁰ During the biennial period, John B. Sellek separated as of December 27, 2017.

²¹ During the biennial period, Andrea R. Bitely became the Director of Communications and Governmental Affairs on January 14, 2018. Prior to that date, she served as Director of Communications.

²² During the biennial period, Denise Barton was the Civil Rights and Civil Litigation Practice Group Manager and retired on 12/14/2018.

²³ During the biennial period, Joseph E. Potchen became the Consumer Protection Practice Group Manager on January 23, 2017.

²⁴ During the biennial period, John S. Pallas became the Criminal Justice and Victim Rights Practice Group Manager on January 29, 2017.

PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY, EDUCATION, AND POLICY BOARD

Laura L. Moody, Chief Deputy
Mark E. Donnelly, Co-Chairperson
David E. Tanay, Co-Chairperson
Christina M. Grossi
Shelene K. Fasnaugh
Mary Beth Seppala, Ex-Officio member
Valerie A. Schmidt, Department Training Coordinator

The Professional Responsibility, Education, and Policy Board (PREP) mission is:

- a. To advise the Attorney General and Chief Deputy on issues relating to department employee training, ethics and policies;
- b. To coordinate an effective continuing education program for all department staff;
- c. To review ethics issues affecting department staff, recommend courses of action to the Attorney General and Chief Deputy, and provide staff guidance;
- d. To review, develop, and update all department policies to meet the evolving needs of the department and its employees.

During 2017-2018, the PREP Board, authorized 238 training courses. Over the two-year period, training was provided to 2,625 attendees. In addition to the Basic Legal Training curriculum, the board implemented a training curriculum that emphasized trial preparation, use of automated external defibrillators and cardiopulmonary resuscitation, living and working in an online world, and Freedom of Information Act. The board also continued to promote Institute of Continuing Legal Education (ICLE) training opportunities through the AG-ICLE “Partnership Programs.”

A major focus of 2018 was the delivery of small group training sessions to all staff regarding discriminatory harassment. PREP secured the cooperation of a training expert from the Department of Civil Rights who provided this training at no cost to the entire department. During 2018 also delivered specific training to support staff for the use of templates.

The board created and proposed comprehensive training budgets that reflect the dollars expended by the department in furtherance of training needs.

The board partnered with the training arm of the National Association of Attorneys General to bring two courses to Lansing to provide advanced skills to 146 department staff. These courses included Core Leadership Competencies (26 attendees) and Advanced Legal Writing and Editing (120 attendees).

ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS GENERAL

JEFFREY A. AHEE
CHRISTOPHER M. ALLEN
KLEIN K. ALLISON
DANIELLE R. ALLISON-YOKOM
KENDELL S. ASBENSON
ROSENDO ASEVEDO, JR.
EMANUEL A. AWUTA-COKER
ANDREW V. BANAS²⁵
LINUS R. BANGHART-LINN
ELIZABETH A. SCHIFF BARASH
KYLA L. BARRANCO
KATHARYN A. BARRON
KATIE L. BARRON
MARGARET A. BARTINDALE
DENISE C. BARTON²⁶
LISA M. BARWICK
BRYAN W. BEACH
H. DANIEL BEATON, JR.
MEREDITH R. BEIDLER
MICHAEL R. BELL
KATHERINE J. BENNETT
REBECCA A. BERRELS
MARGARET A. BETTENHAUSEN
PHILIP L. BLADEN
WILLIAM R. BLOOMFIELD
DANIEL P. BOCK
PRECIOUS S. BOONE
JOSHUA O. BOOTH
JESSICA A. BRADLEY
BRYAN A. BRANDENBURG²⁷
CHRISTOPHER W. BRAVERMAN
SARAH K. BRENNER
DAVID D. BRICKEY
DANIEL M. BRIDGES
ELIZABETH R. BRIGGS
LEAH J. BROOKS
GERALDINE A. BROWN
KYLE A. BRUCKNER
MICHELLE M. BRYA
STEVEN M. CABADAS
JUSTIN R. CALL
BRITTANY A. CAMPBELL²⁸
ANA V. CAMPOS
DAVID C. CANNON
DEBORAH L. CARLEY
KELLY A. CARTER
CHARLES A. CAVANAGH
VENESHIA P. CEZIL
ANDREA M. CHRISTENSEN BROWN
ALYSSA R. COAST
SUANN D. COCHRAN

NEZIHE B. COLAK
DIANNA L. COLLINS
TRAVIS M. COMSTOCK
FELICIA M. COURTRIGHT
RICHARD L. CUNNINGHAM
JULIUS O. CURLING²⁹
KATHRYN M. DALZELL
SCOTT L. DAMICH
ADAM R. DE BEAR
MICHAEL R. DEAN
WILLIAM F. DENNER
BRIAN D. DEVLIN
MICHAEL J. DITTENBER
HEATHER L. DONALD
NORMAN W. DONKER³⁰
MARK E. DONNELLY
LAUREN D. DONOFRIO³¹
KELLY M. DRAKE
JONATHAN E. DUCKWORTH
HEATHER M. S. DURIAN
BRUCE H. EDWARDS³²
KELLY K. ELIZONDO³³
GEORGE M. ELWORTH
TIMOTHY C. ERICKSON
JASON R. EVANS
LESLEY C. FAIRROW
RONALD H. FARNUM
JAMES T. FARRELL
JOHN G. FEDYNSKY
DANIEL B. FELDER
CHANTAL B. FENNESSEY
GRAHAM H. FILLER³⁴
GENEVIEVE T. FISCHRE
JENNIFER M. FITZGERALD
KATHLEEN P. FITZGERALD
PATRICK M. FITZGERALD
STEVEN B. FLANCHER

²⁵ SEPARATED 12/4/2017

²⁶ RETIRED 12/14/18

²⁷ SEPARATED 8/22/2017

²⁸ TRANSFERRED 6/2/2017

²⁹ TRANSFERRED 9/22/2017

³⁰ SEPARATED 12/19/18

³¹ SEPARATED 6/21/18

³² RETIRED 6/29/18

³³ SEPARATED 7/14/17

³⁴ TRANSFERRED 12/14/18

JEFFREY J. FORMANCZYK³⁵
JENNIFER A. FOSTER
DARRIN F. FOWLER
ADAM L.S. FRACASSI³⁶
PHILLIP I. FRAME
MOSHE FRIEDMAN
MICHAEL G. FREZZA
JOSEPH T. FROELICH³⁷
ALISON A. FURTAW
MARK A. GABRIELSE
BRIAN S. GALIN
JAMES D. GALLAGHER³⁸
NATHAN A. GAMBILL
JASON A. GEISSLER
LISA C. GEMINICK³⁹
CELESTE R. GILL
CARLO P. GINOTTI
NEIL A. GIOVANATTI
KATHLEEN A. GLEESON
MICHAEL V. GOETZ
DAVID H. GOODKIN
JENNIFER L. GORDON
NEIL D. GORDON
A. PETER GOVORCHIN
ERIK A. GRANAY
DANIEL C. GRANO
BRIAN G. GREEN
ERIK A. GRILL⁴⁰
ALYSSA A. GRISSOM
CHRISTINA M. GROSSI
DANIEL P. GUNDERSON
JOHN KYLE GUTHERIE⁴¹
FELEPE H. HALL
CARL J. HAMMAKER
DEBORAH J. HARPER
ERIN E. HARRINGTON
JUANDISHA M. HARRIS
TONI L. HARRIS
DENISE M. HART
SUZANNE Y. HASSAN
JASON D. HAWKINS
KEVIN D. HAYES⁴²
ROBERT M. HAYES
TIMOTHY J. HAYNES⁴³
SUSAN I. HELLERMAN⁴⁴
LINDSAY L. HERMANS
KRISTIN M. HEYSE
MICHAEL S. HILL
SARAH L. HILLEGONDS⁴⁵
JOSEPH Y. HO
MATTHEW B. HODGES
BENJAMIN J. HOLWERDA
DAVID A. HOORT⁴⁶

RAYMOND O. HOWD
ANDREW W. HUDSON⁴⁷
STEVEN D. HUGHEY
RISA N. HUNT-SCULLY
SHANNON W. HUSBAND
JENNIFER M. JACKSON
ERIC M. JAMISON
JOHN A. JANISZEWSKI⁴⁸
MOLLY M. JASON
EMILY A. JEFFERSON
TONYA C. JETER
BRUCE C. JOHNSON
ANDREW J. JURGENSEN
KATHERINE A. KAKISH
RICHARD M. KAROUB
RHONDI B. KELLER
JAMES P. KENNEDY
SEAN D. KERMAN
CHRISTOPHER L. KERR
KATHERINE C. KERWIN
JOEL B. KING
MICHAEL O. KING, JR.⁴⁹
ROSE P. KLEFF
GARETT L. KOGER
BRIAN J. KOLODZIEJ
RAINA I. KORBAKIS
CARRIE L. KORNOELJE
PETER T. KOTULA
RICHARD S. KUHL
LUANNE LAEMMERMAN
ALAN J. LAMBERT
LAURA R. LAMORE
ALICIA M. LANE
H. STEVEN LANGSCHWAGER

³⁵ SEPARATED 10/26/18

³⁶ TRANSFERRED 5/4/18

³⁷ SEPARATED 3/30/18

³⁸ SEPARATED 10/12/18

³⁹ TRANSFERRED 3/23/18

⁴⁰ TRANSFERRED 10/20/17

⁴¹ SEPARATED 10/2/17

⁴² SEPARATED 8/28/17

⁴³ SEPARATED 6/29/18

⁴⁴ SEPARATED 5/4/18

⁴⁵ SEPARATED 11/3/17

⁴⁶ SEPARATED 3/10/17

⁴⁷ TRANSFERRED 6/30/17

⁴⁸ SEPARATED 5/15/18

⁴⁹ SEPARATED 8/9/17

ZACHARY C. LARSEN
 ANDREW J. LEMKE
 MELINDA A. LEONARD
 JOHN F. LEONE⁵⁰
 JESSICA E. LEPINE
 ANICA LETICA⁵¹
 AARON W. LEVIN
 JACLYN SHOSHANA LEVINE
 LARRY W. LEWIS⁵²
 ADAM M. LEYTON
 ROBYN N. LIDDELL
 AARON D. LINDSTROM
 M. ELIZABETH LIPPITT
 MICHAEL A. LOCKMAN⁵³
 JAMES E. LONG
 IRIS M. LOPEZ⁵⁴
 JONATHAN S. LUDWIG
 ASHLEE N. LYNN
 DANIEL J. MAGEE
 S. PETER MANNING
 M. KATHLEEN MARKMAN
 THOMAS S. MARKS
 HAROLD J. MARTIN⁵⁵
 ERIKA N. MARZORATI
 BRENDEN P. MATUREN
 SHELLEY M. MCCORMICK
 BETHANY L. MCCUNE
 EMILY A. MCDONOUGH
 LINDA P. MCDOWELL
 DONALD S. MCGEHEE
 JESSICA A. MCGIVNEY
 BRIAN K. MCCLAUGHLIN
 KELLEY T. MCLEAN
 KELLI L. MEGYESI
 THOMAS P. MEIDT
 HEATHER S. MEINGAST
 RANDI M. MERCHANT
 SCOTT A. MERTANS
 GERALD C. MILLER
 JEANMARIE MILLER
 MEGEN E. MILLER
 JOHN M. MILLHOUSE
 KIMBERLY R. MITSEFF
 ROBERT L. MOL⁵⁶
 FRANK J. MONTICELLO⁵⁷
 LAURA L. MOODY
 MICHAEL E. MOODY
 SUSAN B. MOODY
 LAMAR D. MORELAND
 WILLIAM R. MORRIS⁵⁸
 ELIZABETH A. MORRISSEAU
 BRADLEY K. MORTON
 JESSICA L. MULLEN

MICHAEL F. MURPHY
 SHAUNA N. MURPHY⁵⁹
 PATRICK S. MYERS
 THOMAS R. NAFSO⁶⁰
 BRIAN J. NEGELE
 MARGARET A. NELSON⁶¹
 PATRICK J. O'BRIEN⁶²
 KEVIN J. O'DOWD
 MICHAEL J. ORRIS
 JOSEPH A. ORTIZ
 JOHN S. PALLAS
 DEE J. PASCOE
 AMY M. PATTERSON
 ORONDE C. PATTERSON
 CRAIG O. PAVLOCK
 MATTHEW K. PAYOK
 DAVID A. PELL
 DONNA L. PENDERGAST
 KIMBERLY K. PENDRICK
 WILLIAM F. PETTIT
 DENNIS J. PHENEY, JR.
 LINDA M. PIETROSKI
 DANIEL J. PING
 DAVID A. PORTER
 STEPHANIE L. POSUNIAK
 JOSEPH E. POTCHEN
 ANGELA M. POVILAITIS⁶³
 DOUGLAS G. POWE⁶⁴
 ANDREW T. PRINS
 THOMAS L. QUASARANO
 AUSTIN C. RAINES
 DENNIS J. RATERINK⁶⁵

⁵⁰ RETIRED 10/31/18

⁵¹ TRANSFERRED 6/15/18

⁵² RETIRED 4/27/18

⁵³ RETIRED 1/19/18

⁵⁴ RETIRED 12/29/17

⁵⁵ RETIRED 1/27/17

⁵⁶ SEPARATED 3/31/17

⁵⁷ RETIRED 5/31/18

⁵⁸ RETIRED 4/18/17

⁵⁹ SEPARATED 12/28/18

⁶⁰ SEPARATED 12/1/17

⁶¹ RETIRED 4/20/18

⁶² RETIRED 1/12/18

⁶³ SEPARATED 5/4/18

⁶⁴ SEPARATED 5/18/18

⁶⁵ SEPARATED 10/13/17

SAMANTHA L. REASNER
O. G. JOSEPH P. REASONS
ROBERT P. REICHEL
B. ERIC RESTUCCIA
RICHMOND M. RIGGS
SANTIAGO T. RIOS
ZACHARY A. RISK
SARAH R. ROBBINS
RON D. ROBINSON
WILLIAM A. ROLLSTIN
KANDY C. RONAYNE⁶⁶
ALEXANDER W. ROOT
SCOTT R. ROTHERMEL
CATHRYN R. RUDOLPH
SARA B. RYAN
ADAM P. SADOWSKI
MARK G. SANDS
SPENCER A. SATTLER
CLIFTON B. SCHNEIDER⁶⁷
MATTHEW SCHNEIDER⁶⁸
JARED D. SCHULTZ
LAURL A. SCOTT
WILLIAM S. SELESKY
DUSTIN R. SENNEKER
JAMES C. SHELL
ANN M. SHERMAN
SCOTT R. SHIMKUS
MATTHEW W. SILVER
KRISTEN D. SIMMONS⁶⁹
AMIT T. SINGH
BRIDGET K. SMITH
JOSHUA S. SMITH
REBECCA M. SMITH
ZACHARY T. SMITT
DANIEL E. SONNEVELDT
ALLAN J. SOROS
MATTHEW A. SOUS⁷⁰
ERIC M. ST. ONGE
MONICA M. STEPHENS
RODNEY D. STEWART
KRISTEN E. STINEDURF
JON W. STUCKEY
ANTHONY J. SUKKAR
POLLY A. SYNK
JOHN F. SZCZUBELEK⁷¹
DAVID E. TANAY
JESSICA A. TAUB⁷²
DEBBIE K. TAYLOR
SCOTT L. TETER
DAVID W. THOMPSON
JOHN L. THURBER
GREGORY J. TOWNSEND
SARA E. TRUDGEON

JOHN L. TUTTLE
ROBERT P. VIAR
BRANDON W. WADDELL
MARY A. WADDELL
MICHELE M. WAGNER-GUTKOWSKI
JENNIFER L.A. WALKER
JARED M. WARNER⁷³
THOMAS D. WARREN⁷⁴
M. CATHERINE WASKIEWICZ
JASON D. WELSH
GERALD A. WHALEN
LAURA A. WILLIAMS
MICHAEL S. WILLIAMS
DANA M. WOOD⁷⁵
MITCHELL J. WOOD
ROCK A. WOOD⁷⁶
MICHAEL A. YOUNG
JAMES A. ZIEHMER
EMILY C. ZILLGITT

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO
ATTORNEY GENERAL
LORI A. GAY⁷⁷

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO
CHIEF DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
BARBARA A. TESZLEWICZ

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO
CHIEF LEGAL COUNSEL
HOLLY L. GUSTAFSON

SENIOR EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT
ASSISTANTS
CRISTINA R. DOWKER⁷⁸
TRINIDAD A. PEHLIVANOGLU

⁶⁶ RETIRED 4/12/18

⁶⁷ TRANSFERRED 2/9/18

⁶⁸ SEPARATED 1/4/18

⁶⁹ TRANSFERRED 12/28/18

⁷⁰ SEPARATED 3/30/18

⁷¹ RETIRED 12/28/18

⁷² SEPARATED 8/25/17

⁷³ TRANSFERRED 8/8/17

⁷⁴ SEPARATED 8/4/17

⁷⁵ SEPARATED 2/9/18

⁷⁶ SEPARATED 7/6/18

⁷⁷ SEPARATED 12/31/18

⁷⁸ TRANSFERRED 6/29/18

AUDITORS

BYRON L. BOULER
JOSEPH J. KYLMAN⁷⁹

COMMUNICATIONS
REPRESENTATIVE

LAUREN A. HOUCK⁸⁰

DEPARTMENT MANAGERS

ANDREA R. BITELY⁸¹
MARY G. DREW
INNA Y. VOLKOVA⁸²

DEPARTMENTAL ANALYSTS

SUSAN L. BANNISTER
BRIDGET A. BUSH⁸³
DULCE S. CARDENAS⁸⁴
LYNETTE L. DURNELL
JOANNE M. GRAM⁸⁵
ANNE M. HAUSCH
MEGAN K. HAWTHORNE⁸⁶
DENISE G. HETTINGER⁸⁷
TRAVIS N. HOWELL⁸⁸
REJEAN E. MCKEE
LATASHA C. MONTGOMERY
ROBIN L. NOVAK
BETHANN M. NURENBERG
REBEKAH A. SNYDER
CHRISTY L. WENDLING-RICHARDS

DEPARTMENTAL SPECIALISTS

RICHARD A. BOYER
MARY P. D'ISA
HARMONY L. GLASHOWER
TRINA L. GUY
MARY Jo TOTH

DEPARTMENTAL SUPERVISOR

JANE E. FEELEY

DEPARTMENTAL TECHNICIANS

BEVERLY J. BALLINGER
JACKIE E. CROCKETT
EMILY J. GILBERT
MICHELLE R. DOERR-TIBBITS
CHYNESSIA M. EVANS
STEPHANIE L. GRACE
KIMBERLY E. HARPS
JUDY G. KILDUFF
KASSANDRA J. LUTZ
MITZI F. MERTENS
MARGARET M. PERRIN
ANGELITA RIPLEY

FISCAL MANAGEMENT STAFF

JAMES D. SELLECK, DIRECTOR
KARI L. ANDERS
BETH L. BALL⁸⁹
JOEY R. BENDEL
CYNTHIA A. BRAUN
CATHY D. KNOTT⁹⁰
KATIE E. PEDERSON
KAYLEE N. GATES

HUMAN RESOURCES STAFF

JOYCE M. MACAULEY, DIRECTOR⁹¹
MARY BETH SEPPALA, DIRECTOR
JULIE A. CAMPBELL
VERONICA E. ESTRADA
ALLISON J. FEDEWA⁹²
DARCELLE D. HUDDLE
VALERIE A. SCHMIDT

INVESTIGATORS

PETER B. ACKERLY
LYNNE M. BARRON
LORRIE A. BATES
CHARLES B. BRADLEY
JOHN T. BUCK
DONALD W. CHRISTY, JR.
JAMES P. CLICKNER⁹³
AMY M. COUZZINS-RAWSON⁹⁴
DAVID W. DAHLKE
ROBERT L. DAUSMAN, JR.⁹⁵
JOSEPH J. DIONISE

⁷⁹ RETIRED 6/29/18

⁸⁰ SEPARATED 12/31/18

⁸¹ SEPARATED 12/31/18

⁸² TRANSFERRED 6/1/18

⁸³ SEPARATED 8/3/17

⁸⁴ SEPARATED 12/31/18

⁸⁵ RETIRED 8/10/18

⁸⁶ SEPARATED 12/31/18

⁸⁷ RETIRED 1/27/17

⁸⁸ TRANSFERRED 12/28/18

⁸⁹ RETIRED 7/31/17

⁹⁰ RETIRED 12/31/18

⁹¹ RETIRED 11/30/17

⁹² TRANSFERRED 4/17/17

⁹³ RETIRED 3/30/18

⁹⁴ TRANSFERRED 2/24/17

⁹⁵ RETIRED 5/31/18

DAVID D. DWYRE
SHAWN D. ELLIS⁹⁶
KAREN L. FAIRLEY
R. BRYAN FERGUSON
BRIDGETTE R. FROST
THEODORE A. GOFF
TRACY L. GREENWOOD
KEVIN C. HILLER
DENNIS A. JAMES
MARK KACHAR⁹⁷
ROBERT D. KRAFT
BRIAN J. LAITY
DREW F. MACON
JAMES A. MAY
MARTIN J. MAY
MELANIE M. MAY
DANEIL MITCHELL
STEPHEN C. MORSE
JOHN C. MULVANEY⁹⁸
JOSHUA B. NEWTON
DIANE M. SALTER
LAUREN T. SCHIPANI
ASHLEY L. SCHWARTZ
MARY E. SCLABASSI⁹⁹
JEFFREY L. SEIPENKO
SCOTT M. SHEA
BARBARA J. SIMON
RONALD S. SKARZYNSKI
DENA L. SMITH
STEVEN R. STANDFEST
SCOTT A. STRATTON
KATHRYN E. TEIGELER
JAMES E. THORNBURG
ROBERT M. TRAMEL
BRIAN D. VALENTINE
RALPH R. VANHEYNINGEN
JAMES W. WOOD

PARALEGALS
COLLEEN N. ELLS
KRISTINA L. GIERHART
JULIE A. HARTZLER
LAURA A. KANE¹⁰⁰
DANIEL S. KRASON
KAYLIN J. MARSHALL
MARTIN J. MAY¹⁰¹
AMY M. MITOSINKA
AMY J. REED
SARAH J. SCHULTZ
LAURA L. STRAND¹⁰²
LOREN N. VALENTINE¹⁰³
SARA VAN ORD

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS
COORDINATING COUNCIL

LARRY J. BURDICK, DIRECTOR¹⁰⁴
ALLEN R. ANDERSON
DAN F. BARNETTE
MARCIA A. BEATTY
CHERI L. BRUINSMA
STEPHEN M. BUSH¹⁰⁵
SANGEETA GODIYAL
ROBIN L. KENYON
ANTHONY T. KLISCH¹⁰⁶
LOUISE A. LOFTUS¹⁰⁷
RICHARD A. LOTT
SINDHUVARSHINI MADDIPATI
MELISSA A. MUNK
ROHINI G. PUKALE
MATTHEW K. WADE¹⁰⁸
YING YAN¹⁰⁹

PURCHASING PROCUREMENT
STAFF

CRAIG A. FARR

SECRETARIES/CLERICALS

MONIKA ADAIR
LISA S. ALBRO
DEBORAH S. ANDREWS
KELLIE S. ASHER
BOBBI J. BALLINGER
RENEE D. BARTLETT
BRENDA L. BARTON
DONNA M. BELLGOWAN
STEPHANIE M. BENTLEY

⁹⁶ TRANSFERRED 9/21/18

⁹⁷ SEPARATED 4/5/17

⁹⁸ RETIRED 6/30/17

⁹⁹ SEPARATED 8/31/18

¹⁰⁰ TRANSFERRED 8/24/18

¹⁰¹ RETIRED 8/25/17

¹⁰² TRANSFERRED 3/24/17

¹⁰³ TRANSFERRED 3/24/17

¹⁰⁴ SEPARATED 12/31/18

¹⁰⁵ SEPARATED 9/22/17

¹⁰⁶ TRANSFERRED 5/18/18

¹⁰⁷ TRANSFERRED 3/24/17

¹⁰⁸ TRANSFERRED 7/14/17

¹⁰⁹ SEPARATED 10/27/17

TINA L. BIBBS¹¹⁰
 CANDACE N. BLACK
 CHERYL S. BLISS
 JUDIE K. BRIDLEMAN
 SCHERYL S. BROOKS¹¹¹
 BRANDI L. BROWN
 TAKISHA R. BROWN
 MARY C. BURKE-GIANINO
 MAKENZIE L. CATER
 AMANDA R. CHURCHILL
 JERI L. CLEVINGER¹¹²
 MONIQUE L. COTTRELL¹¹³
 HALEY M. CRANSTON
 TERRI J. DAVIS
 ALICIA M. DOLEHANTY
 CLAUDIA H. DONALDSON
 KARI L. EDGEComb
 MEAGAN R. ELVE
 BLANCA L. FALLON
 SHELENE K. FASNAUGH
 SARAH A. FERRIBY¹¹⁴
 JODIE L. FLINTZ¹¹⁵
 ALICIA S. FORKEL
 KATHERINE E. FOX-APPLEBEE
 KRISTINE M GAERTNER¹¹⁶
 AIDA N. GARMO
 MARY E. GEE
 JULIE A. GERSZEWSKI
 AMY A. GONEA
 SARA B. HAASE
 ERIKA L. HAMILTON
 DIANA M. HANKS
 LACY L. HARDING
 CAROLYN A. HARRIS
 MEGGIN L. HEENEY
 DARLENE K. HEILNER
 DARLENE M. HENDERSEN¹¹⁷
 DAWN HENGESBACH
 TAYLOR L. HESS
 ROBIN A. HIAR
 ALISA S. HILL
 MICHAEL J. HOLCOMB
 BARBARA M. HUGHES
 TRACIE L. JAMES
 MELISSA M. JENSON
 ANN J. JONES
 JACQUELINE P. JORDAN
 JESSIE L. KANADY
 VERONICA L. KELLY
 JAMIE A. KIRGIS
 PATRICIA A. KLEIN¹¹⁸
 KATHY J. LAND¹¹⁹
 LISA M. LANE

CHRISTEL J. LANZ¹²⁰
 REBEKAH A. LAPAN¹²¹
 JAMIE L. LAVIGNE
 NANCY A. LASHBROOK
 MICHELLE R. LEISMER
 MICHELE L. LEMMON
 JULIANA M. LINDEMAN
 SUSAN LUBITZ
 SYLVIA MACGREGOR
 SUSAN E. MACIAS
 MONACA S. MARSH
 TIFFANY M. MARTIN
 MARITA C. McDAVIS
 JOLEEN A. McQUISTON
 PAULA K. MERTINS
 LINDA S. MIERS
 LAUREN J. MORRISH
 ANGELA M. MULVANEY
 ANNETTE L. MURPHY
 KIMBORLY S. MUSSER
 BRENDA K. NUMMER¹²²
 DENISE L. O'BRIEN¹²³
 ASHLEY N. O'DEA
 DEBRA A. OUTWATER
 LEANNE E. PARRISH
 STACY A. PARRISH
 DE ANN M. PAYNE
 DINA M. PEEK¹²⁴
 SHARON L. PEPER
 JILL A. PERKINS
 MANDI L. PETERSON¹²⁵
 PIER M. PIEPENBROK
 PAULA A. PRICE

¹¹⁰ RETIRED 9/28/18

¹¹¹ RETIRED 11/16/17

¹¹² TRANSFERRED 9/7/18

¹¹³ TRANSFERRED 7/14/17

¹¹⁴ TRANSFERRED 6/29/18

¹¹⁵ SEPARATED 9/10/18

¹¹⁶ SEPARATED 11/18/18

¹¹⁷ SEPARATED 1/30/18

¹¹⁸ RETIRED 10/5/18

¹¹⁹ TRANSFERRED 7/13/18

¹²⁰ TRANSFERRED 2/23/18

¹²¹ TRANSFERRED 8/11/17

¹²² SEPARATED 6/4/17

¹²³ RETIRED 4/28/17

¹²⁴ TRANSFERRED 9/7/18

¹²⁵ SEPARATED 3/21/18

PAMELA A. PUNG
LAURA A. PUNG
ALESHA J. QUINTON
CLARISSE Y. RAMEY
MARILYN REED¹²⁶
JODI M. REIDEL
MARGARET P. RICHARDS
CHERIE A. RICHIE
LESLIE A. RIDDLE¹²⁷
MONICA R. ROBINSON
SUSANNE M. RODRIQUEZ
LORI L. ROE¹²⁸
CHRISTI L. SANICKI¹²⁹
TAMARA K. SCHUELLER
KELLY J. SCHUMAKER
CARRIE M. SCEPKA
JULIE L. SIMISON
JENNIFER L. SITTS
STACI J. SOVA¹³⁰
JESSICA L. SMITHLING
NICOLE A. STINCHCOMB¹³¹
CORINNA C. SWAFFORD¹³²
JACQUELINE M. SZYMANSKI¹³³
JOAN P. THARP¹³⁴
LYNNE M. THOMAS
WENDY L. TODD¹³⁵
TRISHA N. VICKERY
KRISTA L. WAKEMAN
LYNNE L. WALTON
ANN E. WEBB
KIMBERLY A. WILCOX
CASSIA N. WOLFE
SUSAN M. WOMBLE
CHRISTINE ZINN

EXECUTIVE OFFICE ASSOCIATE
SHARON K. LOLLIO¹³⁶

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
REPRESENTATIVES
WENDY S. ANDERSON¹³⁷
CARTER J. BUNDY¹³⁸
LUKE R. LONDO¹³⁹
BRENDA C. RESCH¹⁴⁰
BRANDON J. SINCLAIR¹⁴¹
JUDITH SCHWALBACH¹⁴²
GERARD M. SULLIVAN¹⁴³

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGER
CHAD M. CANFIELD
DENYS L. DE CASTILHOS

STATE ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR
JOHN H. LAZET¹⁴⁴

STOREKEEPER
JANICE J. PLINE

¹²⁶ RETIRED 12/31/18

¹²⁷ SEPARATED 10/3/18

¹²⁸ TRANSFERRED 6/2/17

¹²⁹ SEPARATED 6/1/18

¹³⁰ TRANSFERRED 6/29/18

¹³¹ SEPARATED 5/4/18

¹³² TRANSFERRED 6/1/18

¹³³ RETIRED 11/30/17

¹³⁴ TRANSFERRED 1/27/17

¹³⁵ TRANSFERRED 1/27/17

¹³⁶ SEPARATED 12/31/18

¹³⁷ RETIRED 12/31/18

¹³⁸ SEPARATED 12/22/17

¹³⁹ SEPARATED 12/31/18

¹⁴⁰ SEPARATED 12/31/18

¹⁴¹ SEPARATED 12/31/18

¹⁴² SEPARATED 12/31/18

¹⁴³ SEPARATED 12/31/18

¹⁴⁴ RETIRED 12/31/18

**THUMBNAIL SKETCHES
OF
ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS GENERAL
2017-2018**

JEFFREY A. AHEE

Albion College, B.A. University of Detroit Mercy, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2015. Appointed Assistant Attorney General October 2018.

CHRISTOPHER M. ALLEN

Central Michigan University, B.S. University of Michigan, J.D. Admitted to practice law October 2011. Appointed Assistant Attorney General May 2015.

KLEIN K. ALLISON

Texas A&M University, B.A. Indiana University School of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law in Indiana, October 2014; Michigan, November 2015. Appointed Assistant Attorney General January 2017.

DANIELLE R. ALLISON-YOKOM

Central Michigan University, B.S. Michigan State University, College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law October 2007. Appointed Assistant Attorney General June 2008.

KENDELL S. ASBENSON

Patrick Henry College, B.A. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law in Virginia, October 2012; Michigan, August 2017. Appointed Assistant Attorney General July 2017.

ROSENDO ASEVEDO, JR.

Michigan State University, B.A. Wayne State University Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law March 1978. Veteran of the Vietnam War. Appointed Assistant Attorney General December 1985.

EMANUEL A. AWUTA-COKER

Duke University, B.A. Howard University School of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law December 2015. Appointed Assistant Attorney General December 2016.

ANDREW V. BANAS

Tufts University, B.A. University of Michigan Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law October 2005. Appointed Assistant Attorney General April 2015.

LINUS R. BANGHART-LINN

Michigan State University, B.A. Michigan State University, College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2009. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 2010.

ELIZABETH A. SCHIFF BARASH

University of California, Los Angeles, B.A. Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law June 2001. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 2010.

KYLA L. BARRANCO

Loyola University Chicago, B.A. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law October 2016. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 2016.

KATHARYN A. BARRON

University of Notre Dame, B.A., J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1991. Appointed Assistant Attorney General October 1992.

KATIE L. BARRON

Michigan State University, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2011. Appointed Assistant Attorney General May 2016

MARGARET A. BARTINDALE

Alma College, B.A. Detroit College of Law, J.D. Wayne State University, LL.M. Admitted to practice law July 1988. Appointed Assistant Attorney General June 1990. Resigned June 1992. Reappointed November 1995.

DENISE C. BARTON

Michigan State University, B.A. Georgetown University, J.D. Admitted to practice law in Pennsylvania, November 1978; Michigan, September 1988. Appointed Assistant Attorney General December 1988.

LISA M. BARWICK

Middle Tennessee State University, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law June 2009. Appointed Assistant Attorney General May 2017.

BRYAN W. BEACH

Central Michigan University, B.S. Ohio State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2006. Appointed Assistant Attorney General May 2018.

H. DANIEL BEATON

Marquette University, B.A. Detroit College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 1990. Appointed Assistant Attorney General May 1990.

MEREDITH R. BEIDLER

Cornerstone University, B.A. Thomas M. Colley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 2014. Appointed Assistant Attorney General March 2015.

MICHAEL R. BELL

University of Colorado, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 1993. Appointed Assistant Attorney General October 2004.

KATHERINE J. BENNETT

Hillsdale College, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 2012. Appointed Assistant Attorney General May 2012.

REBECCA A. BERELS

Washington University, St. Louis, B.S.B.A. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2017. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 2018.

MARGARET A. BETTENHAUSEN

University of Florida, B.A. Florida Atlantic University, Environmental, M.B.A., University of Florida, Levin College of Law, J.D., Vermont Law School, L.L.M. Admitted to practice law Florida, April 2006; Michigan, June 2011. Appointed Assistant Attorney General June 2011.

PHILIP L. BLADEN

University of Wisconsin, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 1997. Appointed Assistant Attorney General June 1997.

WILLIAM R. BLOOMFIELD

Franciscan University of Steubenville, B.S. Ave Maria School of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law July 2004. Appointed Assistant Attorney General December 2011.

DANIEL P. BOCK

University of Michigan, B.A. Michigan State University, College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2007. Appointed Assistant Attorney General April 2008.

PRECIOUS S. BOONE

Vanderbilt University, B.A. Cornell Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law in New York, March 2010; Michigan, June 2017. Appointed Assistant Attorney General June 2018.

JOSHUA O. BOOTH

Western Michigan University, B.B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1995. Appointed Assistant Attorney General June 2012.

JESSICA A. BRADLEY

Hillsdale College, B.A. Catholic University of America-Columbus School of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law February 2001. Appointed Assistant Attorney General March 2005.

BRYAN A. BRANDENBURG

Wayne State University, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 2013. Appointed Assistant Attorney General October 2013.

CHRISTOPHER W. BRAVERMAN

Michigan State University, B.A. Michigan State University, College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2006. Appointed Assistant Attorney General September 2008.

SARAH K. BRENNER

Grand Valley State University, B.B.A. Grand Valley State University, M.B.A. Michigan State University, Detroit College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 2003. Appointed Assistant Attorney General March 2004.

DAVID D. BRICKEY

Michigan State University, B.A. DePaul University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1993. Appointed Assistant Attorney General August 1999.

DANIEL M. BRIDGES

University of Michigan, B.G.S. Wayne State University Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 1980. Appointed Assistant Attorney General August 2014.

ELIZABETH R. BRIGGS

Hope College, B.A. University of Michigan Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law in New York, June 2005; Michigan, 2010. Appointed Assistant Attorney General August 2016.

LEAH J. BROOKS

Western Michigan University, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law June 2009. Appointed Assistant Attorney General December 2017.

GERALDINE A. BROWN

Michigan State University, B.A. Saginaw Valley State University, M.B.A. Michigan State University, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2004. Appointed Assistant Attorney General September 2011.

KYLE A. BRUCKNER

Michigan State University, B.A. Wayne State University Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law July 2018. Appointed Assistant Attorney General December 2018.

MICHELLE M. BRYA

Michigan State University, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 2004. Appointed Assistant Attorney General January 2012.

STEVEN M. CABADAS

Western Michigan University, B.A. Detroit College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law June 1985. Appointed Assistant Attorney General September 2003.

JUSTIN R. CALL

Idaho State University, B.A. Western Michigan University College of Law, J.D.
Boston University School of Law, L.L.M. Admitted to practice law October 2016.
Appointed Assistant Attorney General June 2017.

BRITTANY A. CAMPBELL

Michigan State University, B.A. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D.
Admitted to practice law October 2011. Appointed Assistant Attorney General June
2012.

ANA V. CAMPOS

University of Michigan, B.A. Wayne State University Law School, J.D. Admitted to
practice law June 2016. Appointed Assistant Attorney General April 2017.

DAVID C. CANNON

University of Michigan, B.A. United States Army War College, M.S.S. Wayne State
University Law School J.D. Admitted to practice law December 1980. Appointed
Assistant Attorney General April 1986.

DEBORAH L. CARLEY

Albion College, B.A. Detroit College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law
November 1990. Appointed Assistant Attorney General January 2009.

KELLY A. CARTER

Alma College, B.A. University of Detroit Mercy School of Law, J.D. Admitted to
practice law November 1996. Appointed Assistant Attorney General January 1997.

CHARLES A. CAVANAGH

Michigan State University, B.A. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D.
Admitted to practice law December 2014. Appointed Assistant Attorney General
February 2016.

VENESHIA P. CEZIL

Oakwood University, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice
law June 2009. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 2015.

ANDREA M. CHRISTENSEN BROWN

University of Michigan, B.A. Michigan State University, College of Law, J.D.
Admitted to practice law June 2008. Appointed Assistant Attorney General December
2008.

ALYSSA R. COAST

University of Michigan, B.A. University of Pittsburgh School of Law, J.D. Admitted
to practice law in Pennsylvania, December 2014; Michigan, August 2018. Appointed
Assistant Attorney General August 2018.

SUANN D. COCHRAN

Eastern Michigan University, B.S., M.A. Wayne State University Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1983. Appointed Assistant Attorney General October 1984.

NEZIHE B. COLAK

Middle East Technical University, B.S. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2011. Appointed Assistant Attorney General September 2014.

DIANNA L. COLLINS

University of Michigan, B.A. Wayne State University Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1998. Appointed Assistant Attorney General October 2016.

TRAVIS M. COMSTOCK

Michigan State University, B.A. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2008. Appointed Assistant Attorney General October 2011.

FELICIA M. COURTRIGHT

Eastern Michigan University, B.S. Detroit College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1994. Appointed Assistant Attorney General July 2004.

RICHARD L. CUNNINGHAM

Eastern Michigan, B.A. University of Detroit School of Law, J.D. Veteran of the Vietnam War. Admitted to practice law May 1979. Appointed Assistant Attorney General December 2008.

JULIUS O. CURLING

University of Michigan, B.A. Valparaiso University School of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 1998. Appointed Assistant Attorney General December 2002.

KATHRYN M. DALZELL

Valparaiso University, B.A. University of Virginia School of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law Virginia, October 2007; D.C., August 2009; 6th Circuit, December 2007; Michigan, September 2014; U.S. Supreme Court, November 2014; Appointed Assistant Solicitor General September 2014.

SCOTT L. DAMICH

Washington and Jefferson College, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law in Pennsylvania October 2009; Michigan, November 2010. Appointed Assistant Attorney General May 2011.

ADAM R. DE BEAR

Michigan State University, B.A. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2015. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 2016.

MICHAEL R. DEAN

Michigan State University, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law December 2007. Appointed Assistant Attorney General April 2008.

WILLIAM F. DENNER

Michigan State University, B.A. Wayne State University Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2005. Appointed Assistant Attorney General May 2006.

BRIAN D. DEVLIN

University of Michigan, B.G.S. University of Detroit School of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law December 1982. Appointed Assistant Attorney General October 1984.

MICHAEL J. DITTENBER

University of Michigan, B.A. Michigan State University, College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2008. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 2010.

HEATHER L. DONALD

Michigan State University, B.A. Wayne State University Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1997. Appointed Assistant Attorney General July 2003.

NORMAN W. DONKER

Grand Valley State College, B.S. Wayne State University School of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law August 1980. Appointed Assistant Attorney General February 2013.

MARK E. DONNELLY

University of Michigan, B.G.S. Detroit College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1986. Appointed Assistant Attorney General December 1986.

LAUREN D. DONOFRIO

Colgate University, B.A. Lewis and Clark College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law in Oregon, September 2002; Michigan, November 2003. Appointed Assistant Attorney General October 2012.

KELLY M. DRAKE

Michigan State University, B.A. University of Michigan, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2001. Appointed Assistant Attorney General January 2012.

JONATHAN E. DUCKWORTH

Ferris State University, B.A. Wayne State University Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2005. Appointed Assistant Attorney General January 2008.

HEATHER M.S. DURIAN

Calvin College, B.A. Michigan State University, College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2004. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 2004.

BRUCE H. EDWARDS

Oral Roberts University, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 1983. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 2010.

KELLY K. ELIZONDO

University of Michigan, B.A. Wayne State University Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1991. Appointed Assistant Attorney General June 2008.

GEORGE M. ELWORTH

Stanford University, A.B. University of Michigan Law School, J.D. Served in United States Army 1964-1966. Admitted to practice law in Georgia and Illinois, 1969; Michigan, August 1974.

TIMOTHY C. ERICKSON

Wheaton College, B.A. Wayne State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2008. Veteran of the Iraq and Afghanistan War. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 2014.

JASON R. EVANS

Michigan State University, B.A. Michigan State University, College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2003. Appointed Assistant Attorney General April 2005.

LESLEY C. FAIRROW

University of Michigan, B.A. Wayne State University Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2005. Appointed Assistant Attorney General July 2011.

RONALD H. FARNUM

Oakland University, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law December 1979. Appointed Assistant Attorney General January 1980.

JAMES T. FARRELL

Central Michigan University, B.S. Wayne State University Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1983. Appointed Assistant Attorney General October 1998.

JOHN G. FEDYNSKY

Georgetown University, B.A. University of Michigan Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2004. Appointed Assistant Attorney General September 2008.

DANIEL B. FELDER

Michigan State University, B.S. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law December 2005. Appointed Assistant Attorney General June 2015.

CHANTAL B. FENNESSEY

Michigan State University, B.A. University of Detroit School of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1989. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 1989. Resigned 2004. Reappointed November 2010.

GRAHAM H. FILLER

Miami (OH) University, B.A. Detroit Mercy School of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 2011. Appointed Assistant Attorney General June 2011.

GENEVIEVE T. FISCHRE

University of Michigan, B.A. University of Michigan, M.B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law June 2013. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 2016.

JENNIFER M. FITZGERALD

University of Richmond, B.A. Indiana University School of Law at Bloomington. Admitted to practice law November 1999. Appointed Assistant Attorney General March 2005.

KATHLEEN P. FITZGERALD

Michigan State University, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 1980. Appointed Assistant Attorney General July 1997.

PATRICK M. FITZGERALD

Kalamazoo College, B.A. University of Toledo, College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2006. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 2006.

STEVEN B. FLANCHER

Northern Michigan University, B.S. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 1993. Appointed Assistant Attorney General May 1993.

JEFFREY J. FORMANCZYK

Michigan State University, B.A. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2005. Appointed Assistant Attorney General December 2016.

JENNIFER A. FOSTER

St. Leo University, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 2012. Appointed Assistant Attorney General May 2018.

DARRIN F. FOWLER

Michigan State University, B.A. Notre Dame Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1997. Appointed Assistant Attorney General December 1997.

ADAM L.S. FRACASSI

Pennsylvania State University, B.A. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 2015. Appointed Assistant Attorney General May 2015.

PHILLIP I. FRAME

Eastern Michigan University, B.B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 1986. Appointed Assistant Attorney General April 1990.

MOSHE FREEDMAN

Walsh College, B.A. University of Michigan Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2010. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 2010.

MICHAEL G. FREZZA

University of Michigan, B.B.A. Wayne State University Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1992. Appointed Assistant Attorney General July 1997.

JOSEPH T. FROELICH

Eastern Michigan University, B.S. Michigan State University, College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law October 2008. Appointed Assistant Attorney General January 2009. Laid off June 2009. Reappointed November 2010.

ALISON A. FURTAW

Oakland University, B.A. Detroit College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1996. Appointed Assistant Attorney General July 2008.

MARK A. GABRIELSE

Calvin College, B.A. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law October 2011. Appointed Assistant Attorney General October 2013.

BRIAN S. GALIN

Michigan State University, B.A. Michigan State University, College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2000. Appointed Assistant Attorney General January 2005.

JAMES D. GALLAGHER

Michigan State University, B.A. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2008. Appointed Assistant Attorney General April 2013.

NATHAN A. GAMBILL

Utah Valley University, B.A. University of Michigan Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2011. Appointed Assistant Attorney General January 2012.

JASON A. GEISSLER

Michigan State University, B.A. Michigan State University, College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 2006. Appointed Assistant Attorney General September 2008.

LISA C. GEMINICK

Concordia University, B.A. University of Detroit Mercy School of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 2000. Appointed Assistant Attorney General September 2012.

CELESTE R. GILL

Michigan State University, B.A. Wayne State University Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1996. Appointed Assistant Attorney General October 2005.

CARLO P. GINOTTI

Western Michigan University, B.S. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 1988. Appointed Assistant Attorney General January 2005.

NEIL A. GIOVANATTI

Michigan State University, B.A. New York Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law in New York, January 2014; Michigan, January 2018. Appointed Assistant Attorney General May 2018.

KATHLEEN A. GLEESON

Michigan State University, B.S. Duquesne University School of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1996. Appointed Assistant Attorney General June 1997.

MICHAEL V. GOETZ

Michigan State University, B.A. Detroit College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 1988. Appointed Assistant Attorney General September 2013.

DAVID H. GOODKIN

Grand Valley State University, B.S. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 2006. Appointed Assistant Attorney General July 2008.

JENNIFER L. GORDON

Eastern Michigan University, B.S. University of Detroit, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1998. Appointed Assistant Attorney General December 1998.

NEIL D. GORDON

University of Michigan, B.S. George Washington University, J.D. Admitted to practice law January 1991. Appointed Assistant Attorney General May 1997.

A. PETER GOVORCHIN

Grand Valley State College. Michigan State University, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law June 1980. Appointed Assistant Attorney General July 1980.

ERIK A. GRANEY

Calvin College, B.A. Michigan State University, College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2006. Appointed Assistant Attorney General August 2011.

DANIEL C. GRANO

University of Michigan, B.A. Wayne State University Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2007. Appointed Assistant Attorney General July 2013.

BRIAN G. GREEN

Western Michigan University, B.S. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law June 2001. Appointed Assistant Attorney General September 2008.

ERIK A. GRILL

University of Dearborn, B.A. Detroit College of Law at Michigan State University, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2002. Appointed Assistant Attorney General December 2002.

ALYSSA A. GRISSOM

University of South Dakota, B.A. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law in Illinois, November 2012; Michigan, January 2018. Appointed Assistant Attorney General January 2018.

CHRISTINA M. GROSSI

Michigan State University, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2004. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 2010.

DANIEL P. GUNDERSON

University of Michigan, B.A. University of Michigan Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice in Pennsylvania, April 2009; Michigan, November 2010. Appointed Assistant Attorney General May 2011.

JOHN KYLE GUTHRIE

Illinois Wesleyan University, B.A. Western Michigan University-Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 2002. Appointed Assistant Attorney General April 2016.

FELEPE H. HALL

Wayne State University, B.A. Ohio Northern University, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 1999. Appointed Assistant Attorney General February 2004.

CARL J. HAMMAKER

Hillsdale College, B.S. University of Michigan Medical School, M.D. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2016. Appointed Assistant Attorney General January 2017.

DEBORAH J. HARPER

Eastern Michigan University, B.A. Michigan State University, College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 2008. Appointed Assistant Attorney General September 2011.

ERIN E. HARRINGTON

Michigan State University, B.A. University of Michigan, M.S.W, Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law December 2007. Appointed Assistant Attorney General August 2017.

JUANDISHA M. HARRIS

Western Michigan University, B.B.A. Wayne State University Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2002. Appointed Assistant Attorney General March 2004.

TONI L. HARRIS

Rochester Institute of Technology, B.S, University of Dayton, M.S. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2001. Appointed Assistant Attorney General May 2015.

DENISE M. HART

Spring Arbor University, B.A. Detroit College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1991. Appointed Assistant Attorney General August 2011.

SUZANNE Y. HASSAN

Wayne State University, B.A. University of Michigan Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2004. Appointed Assistant Attorney General April 2005.

JASON D. HAWKINS

Michigan State University, B.A. Michigan State University, College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2007. Appointed Assistant Attorney General January 2008.

KEVIN D. HAYES

Michigan State University, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 1986. Appointed Assistant Attorney General February 2013.

ROBERT M. HAYES

University of Michigan, B.S. Indiana University School of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law December 2005. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 2016.

TIMOTHY J. HAYNES

Michigan State University, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law in Michigan, May 1988; Florida, February 1989. Appointed Assistant Attorney General April 2006.

SUSAN I. HELLERMAN

Cornell University, A.B. University at Buffalo, J.D. Admitted to practice law in Connecticut, September 1985; Kentucky, August 1992; New York, January 2001; Michigan, December 2011. Appointed Assistant Attorney General January 2012.

LINDSAY L. HERMANS

Michigan State University, B.A. Wayne State University, J.D. Admitted to practice law December 2009. Appointed Assistant Attorney General July 2018.

KRISTIN M. HEYSE

Thomas M. Cooley Law School J.D. Admitted to practice law July 2005. Appointed Assistant Attorney General May 2011.

MICHAEL S. HILL

Michigan State University, B.S. University of Toledo College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2009. Appointed Assistant Attorney General September 2016.

SARAH C. HILLEGONDS

University of Michigan Law School, B.A. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law December 2014. Appointed Assistant Attorney General January 2015.

JOSEPH Y. HO

University of Michigan, B.S. Boston University School of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law in Massachusetts, December 2009; Indiana, December 2011; Michigan, August 2013. Appointed Assistant Attorney General July 2014.

MATTHEW B. HODGES

Michigan State University, B.A. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law December 2008. Appointed Assistant Attorney General September 2011.

BENJAMIN J. HOLWERDA

University of Michigan, B.A. William and Mary Law School J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2017. Appointed Assistant Attorney General August 2018.

DAVID A. HOORT

Western Michigan University, B.S. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law 1978; Georgia, 2015. Appointed Assistant Attorney General February 2016.

RAYMOND O. HOWD

University of Michigan, B.A. University of Detroit, J.D. Admitted to practice law June 1985. Appointed Assistant Attorney General September 1985.

ANDREW W. HUDSON

Western Michigan University, B.S. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 2012. Appointed Assistant Attorney General January 2013.

STEVEN D. HUGHEY

Michigan State University, B.A. University of Detroit, J.D. Wayne State University, LL.M. Admitted to practice law December 1980. Appointed Assistant Attorney General April 1988.

RISA N. HUNT-SCULLY

Central Michigan University, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law in 1998. Appointed Assistant Attorney General February 2018.

SHANNON W. HUSBAND

University of Michigan, B.A. Wayne State University Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1999. Appointed Assistant Attorney General January 2000.

JENNIFER M. JACKSON

Michigan State University, B.A. University of Wisconsin Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law in Wisconsin and Illinois, 2001; Michigan, July 2004. Appointed Assistant Attorney General January 2008.

ERIC M. JAMISON

Oakland University, B.S. Wayne State University, J.D. Admitted to practice law December 2011. Appointed Assistant Attorney General February 2013.

JOHN A. JANISZEWSKI

Wayne State University, B.A. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2010. Appointed Assistant Attorney General January 2012.

MOLLY M. JASON

University of Notre Dame, B.B.A. Miami University, M.B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1995. Appointed Assistant Attorney General August 1997.

EMILY A. JEFFERSON

George Mason University, B.S. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law October 2016. Appointed Assistant Attorney General July 2018.

TONYA C. JETER

Wayne State University, B.A., J.D. Admitted to practice law July 2000. Appointed Assistant Attorney General October 2000.

BRUCE C. JOHNSON

Princeton University, A.B. University of Cincinnati, College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law Ohio, October 1984; Pennsylvania, November 1985; North Carolina, May 1991; Michigan, May 2001. Appointed Assistant Attorney General April 2006.

ANDREW J. JURGENSEN

Michigan State University, B.A. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2016. Appointed Assistant Attorney General December 2018.

KATHERINE A. KAKISH

University of Jordan, B.A. Wayne State University Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2001. Appointed Assistant Attorney General March 2004.

RICHARD M. KAROUB

Michigan State University, B.A. University of Detroit, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1984. Appointed Assistant Attorney General January 1986.

RHONDI B. KELLER

University of Michigan, B.A. Wayne State University Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1998. Appointed Assistant Attorney General May 2000.

JAMES P. KENNEDY

Grand Valley State University, B.A. University of Notre Dame Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law in Indiana June 2014; Michigan November 2015. Appointed Assistant Attorney General December 2015.

SEAN D. KERMAN

University of Michigan, B.A. University of Detroit Mercy, M.B.A., J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1996. Appointed Assistant Attorney General January 1997.

CHRISTOPHER L. KERR

Michigan State University, B.A. Indiana University, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1997. Appointed Assistant Attorney General April 2005.

KATHERINE C. KERWIN

University of Michigan, B.A. University of Detroit Mercy School of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2009. Appointed Assistant Attorney General February 2017.

JOEL B. KING

Goshen College, B.A. University of Virginia, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2016. Appointed Assistant Attorney General January 2017.

MICHAEL O. KING

Binghamton University, B.A. Michigan State University, College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2007. Appointed Assistant Attorney General August 2008.

ROSE P. KLEFF

Central Michigan University, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law in 1998. Appointed Assistant Attorney General February 2018.

GARETT L. KOGER

The Citadel, B.A. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. Served in the United States Marine Corp 2005-2006. Admitted to practice law November 2017. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 2017.

BRIAN J. KOLODZIEJ

Oakland University, B.A. Wayne State University Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2012. Appointed Assistant Attorney General September 2018.

RAINA I. KORBAKIS

Michigan State University, B.A. Wayne State University Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1996. Appointed Assistant Attorney General December 1997.

CARRIE L. KORNOELJE

Michigan State University, B.A. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law September 2002. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 2016.

PETER T. KOTULA

Michigan State University, B.A. University of Notre Dame, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1988. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 1992.

RICHARD S. KUHL

Western Michigan University, B.A. University of Michigan Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law December 1988. Appointed Assistant Attorney General July 2011.

LUANNE LAEMMERMAN

University of Michigan, B.S. Wayne State University Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law 2002. Appointed Assistant Attorney General September 2018.

ALAN J. LAMBERT

Wayne State University, B.A. Detroit College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 1993. Appointed Assistant Attorney General October 1998.

LAURA R. LAMORE

Michigan State University, B.S. Western Michigan University Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2015. Appointed Assistant Attorney General October 2016.

ALICIA M. LANE

Michigan State University, B.A. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law December 2003. Appointed Assistant Attorney General May 2017.

H. STEVEN LANGSCHWAGER

Michigan State University, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 1997. Appointed Assistant Attorney General June 1997.

ZACHARY C. LARSEN

Washington State University, B.A. Ave Maria School of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law December 2008. Appointed Assistant Attorney General January 2012.

ANDREW J. LEMKE

Elgin Community College, A.L.S. North Central College, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law December 2007. Appointed Assistant Attorney General January 2008.

MELINDA A. LEONARD

Taylor University, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law in Indiana, June 2000; Michigan, February 2002. Appointed Assistant Attorney General August 2004.

JOHN F. LEONE

University of Michigan, B.G.S. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law June 1986. Appointed Assistant Attorney General February 1997.

JESSICA E. LEPINE

Michigan State University, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 1993. Appointed Assistant Attorney General October 1997.

ANICA LETICA

University of Michigan, B.A. Wayne State University Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law June 1985. Appointed Assistant Attorney General February 2009.

AARON W. LEVIN

Michigan State University, B.A. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2016. Appointed Assistant Attorney General September 2017.

JACLYN SHOSHANA LEVINE

Michigan State University, B.A. and Boston University, M.P.H. Boston University, J.D. Admitted to practice law December 1998. Appointed Assistant Attorney General August 2014.

LARRY W. LEWIS

Virginia State University, B.A. University of Michigan, M.S.W. Detroit College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law February 1987. Appointed Assistant Attorney General April 1989.

ADAM M. LEYTON

University of Michigan, B.A. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law June 2016. Appointed Assistant Attorney General June 2016.

ROBYN N. LIDDELL

Oberlin College, B.A. Michigan State University, College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 2005. Appointed Assistant Attorney General June 2014.

AARON D. LINDSTROM

U.S. Military Academy, B.S. University of Chicago Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law in Virginia, October 2004; Michigan, July 2009. Appointed Assistant Solicitor General October 2012. Appointed Solicitor General December 2013.

M. ELIZABETH LIPPITT

Michigan State University, B.S. Michigan State University, College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2006. Appointed Assistant Attorney General January 2008.

MICHAEL A. LOCKMAN

Wayne State University, B.A., J.D. Admitted to practice law December 1967. Appointed Assistant Attorney General December 1968.

JAMES E. LONG

Michigan State University, B.A. George Mason University School of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 1995. Appointed Assistant Attorney General March 1996.

IRIS M. LOPEZ

Marygrove College, B.A. Wayne State University Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1977. Appointed Assistant Attorney General April 2000.

JONATHAN S. LUDWIG

University of Michigan, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2002. Appointed Assistant Attorney General April 2008.

ASHLEE N. LYNN

Western Michigan University, B.A. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2014. Appointed Assistant Attorney General September 2018.

DANIEL J. MAGEE

Cedarville University, B.A. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law October 2011. Appointed Assistant Attorney General February 2013.

S. PETER MANNING

Michigan State University, B.A. University of Michigan Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law January 1992. Appointed Assistant Attorney General April 1994.

M. KATHLEEN MARKMAN

Ohio State University; Wilmington College, B.A. University of Cincinnati College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law in Ohio, November 1974; Michigan, July 1991. Appointed Assistant Attorney General October 2005.

THOMAS S. MARKS

Michigan Technological University, B.S. Michigan State University, College of Human Medicine, M. D. Grand Valley State University, M.B.A. Michigan State University, College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2006. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 2006.

HAROLD J. MARTIN

University of Michigan, Michigan State University, B.S. American University, Washington College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1986. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 1988.

ERIKA N. MARZORATI

Michigan State University, B.A. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2013. Appointed Assistant Attorney General August 2014.

BRENDAN P. MATUREN

University of Illinois at Urbana, B.S. Washington University School of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law in Missouri, October 1995; Michigan, December 2003. Appointed Assistant Attorney General September 2016.

SHELLEY M. MCCORMICK

Michigan State University, B.A. John Marshall Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law in Illinois, May 2001; Michigan, April 2011. Appointed Assistant Attorney General September 2016.

BETHANY L. MCCUNE

Western Michigan University, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law June 1996. Appointed Assistant Attorney General February 1997.

EMILY A. MCDONOUGH

Michigan State University, B.S. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law June 2009. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 2010.

LINDA P. MCDOWELL

Wayne State University, B.A., J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1978. Appointed Assistant Attorney General April 1990.

DONALD S. MCGEHEE

Northern Michigan University, B.S. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 1985. Appointed Assistant Attorney General December 1985.

JESSICA A. MCGIVNEY

Michigan State University, B.A. Michigan State University, College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2002. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 2010.

BRIAN K. MCLAUGHLIN

University of Michigan - Flint, B.B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 2011. Appointed Assistant Attorney General April 2013.

KELLEY T. MCLEAN

Albion College, B.A. University of Detroit, J.D. Admitted to practice law June 1997. Appointed Assistant Attorney General July 1998.

KELLI L. MEGYESI

Michigan State University, B.A. Wayne State University Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2003. Appointed Assistant Attorney General June 2014.

THOMAS P. MEIDT

Rutgers University Camden, B.A. Rutgers School of Law Camden, J.D. Admitted to practice law in New Jersey, November 1986; Michigan, July 2016. Veteran of the Iraq War. Appointed Assistant Attorney General October 2016.

HEATHER S. MEINGAST

Michigan State University, B.A. Michigan State University, Detroit College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 1998. Appointed Assistant Attorney General February 2004. Appointed Assistant Attorney General for Law December 2009.

RANDI M. MERCHANT

Michigan State University, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2008. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 2011.

SCOTT A. MERTENS

Park University, B.S. Western Michigan University, J.S. Admitted to practice law November 2000. Appointed Assistant Attorney General June 2018.

GERALD C. MILLER

University of Michigan, B.A. Detroit College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law October 1975. Appointed Assistant Attorney General June 1992.

JEANMARIE MILLER

University of Michigan, B.A. Wayne State University Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1990. Appointed Assistant Attorney General May 2010.

MEGEN E. MILLER

Grand Valley State University, B.A. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2014. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 2015.

JOHN W. MILLHOUSE

University of Tennessee, B.S. University of Michigan, J.D. Admitted to practice law January 2004. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 2015.

KIMBERLY R. MITSEFF

Aquinas College, B.S. University of Detroit School of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1993. Appointed Assistant Attorney General March 2012.

FRANK J. MONTICELLO

Grand Rapids Junior College, A.D., Michigan State University, B.S. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1984. Appointed Assistant Attorney General April 1985.

LAURA L. MOODY

Liberty University, B.S. University of Detroit, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1994. Appointed Assistant Attorney General February 1997. Appointed Chief Legal Counsel January 2017. Appointed Chief Deputy Attorney General January 2018.

MICHAEL E. MOODY

Michigan State University, B.A. University of Detroit Mercy, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1994. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 1995.

SUSAN B. MOODY

Michigan State University, B.A. Detroit College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 1987. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 1988. Resigned June 2004. Reappointed December 2010.

LAMAR D. MORELAND

Wayne State University, B.S. Michigan State University, Detroit College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law March 1999. Appointed Assistant Attorney General September 2004.

WILLIAM R. MORRIS

University of Michigan, B.A. Wayne State University Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law December 1980. Appointed Assistant Attorney General October 1983.

ELIZABETH A. MORRISSEAU

Middlebury College, B.A. University of Maryland Frances King Carey School of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law April 2012. Appointed Assistant Attorney General October 2017.

BRADLEY K. MORTON

United States Merchant Marine Academy, B.S. University of Toledo College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1996. Appointed Assistant Attorney General April 2006.

JESSICA L. MULLEN

University of California Santa Barbara, B.A. George Washington University Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law December 2012. Appointed Assistant Attorney General January 2017.

MICHAEL F. MURPHY

Wayne State University, B.A. University of Detroit, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1978. Appointed Assistant Attorney General May 1989.

SHAUNA N. MURPHY

James Madison College at Michigan State University, B.A. Detroit College of Law at Michigan State University, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 2003. Appointed Assistant Attorney General February 2014.

PATRICK S. MYERS

University of Michigan, B.A. University of Michigan Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law February 2017. Appointed Assistant Attorney General May 2018.

THOMAS R. NAFSO

Oakland University, B.S. University of Detroit Mercy, M.B.A., J.D. Admitted to practice law May 2010. Appointed Assistant Attorney General March 2013.

BRIAN J. NEGELE

Wayne State University, B.S. Wayne State University, M.S. University of Michigan, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1988. Appointed Assistant Attorney General July 2011.

MARGARET A. NELSON

Nazareth College at Kalamazoo, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1979. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 1983.

PATRICK J. O'BRIEN

Sacred Heart Seminary College, Wayne State University, B.A. Michigan State University, Detroit College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 1977. Appointed Assistant Attorney General June 1977.

KEVIN J. O'DOWD

Purdue University, B.S. Indiana University School of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1986. Appointed Assistant Attorney General October 2018.

MICHAEL J. ORRIS

Michigan State University, B.A. Michigan State University, Detroit College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law October 1996. Appointed Assistant Attorney General October 2003.

JOSEPH A. ORTIZ

Adrian College, B.A. Wayne State University Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2008. Appointed Assistant Attorney General February 2009.

JOHN S. PALLAS

University of Michigan-Dearborn, B.S. Wayne State University, J.D. Admitted to practice law in Michigan, May 1989; Florida, June 1999. Appointed Assistant Attorney General October 2010.

DEE J. PASCOE

Eastern Michigan University, B.B.A. Wayne State University Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1995. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 1998.

AMY M. PATTERSON

University of Michigan-Flint, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2003. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 2005.

ORONDE C. PATTERSON

Michigan State University, B.S. University of Detroit Mercy School of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1997. Appointed Assistant Attorney General September 2004.

CRAIG O. PAVLOCK

University of Michigan, B.A. University of Detroit Mercy School of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law July 1997. Appointed Assistant Attorney General July 2018.

MATTHEW K. PAYOK

Michigan State University, B.A. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law in November 2002. Appointed Assistant Attorney General June 2011.

DAVID A. PELL

Western Michigan University, B.B.A. Northern Kentucky University Chase College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1996. Appointed Assistant Attorney General July 2017.

DONNA L. PENDERGAST

University of Michigan, B.A. Wayne State University Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law February 1988. Appointed Assistant Attorney General August 2003.

KIMBERLY K. PENDRICK

University of Michigan, B.G.S. Wayne State Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1999. Appointed Assistant Attorney General April 2015.

WILLIAM F. PETTIT

University of Michigan, B.A. Wayne State University Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1986. Appointed Assistant Attorney General June 1999.

DENNIS J. PHENEY

Albion College, B.A. Wayne State University Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law January 1994. Appointed Assistant Attorney General August 2008.

LINDA M. PIETROSKI

Western Michigan University, B.S. Detroit College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 1993. Appointed Assistant Attorney General June 2004.

DANIEL J. PING

University of Michigan, B.A. University of Michigan, J.D. Admitted to practice law April 2012. Appointed Assistant Attorney General August 2018.

DAVID A. PORTER

Michigan State University, B.A. DePaul University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2012. Appointed Assistant Attorney General April 2017.

STEPHANIE L. POSUNIAK

Western Michigan University, B.A. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law October 2009. Appointed Assistant Attorney General February 2017.

JOSEPH E. POTCHEN

Michigan State University, B.A. Loyola University of Chicago, J.D. Admitted to practice law in Illinois, November 1990; Michigan, March 1994. Appointed Assistant Attorney General April 1994.

ANGELA M. POVILAITIS

University of Michigan, B.A. Wayne State University Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2000. Appointed Assistant Attorney General March 2012.

DOUGLAS D. POWE

Sacred Heart Seminary College, B.A. Henry Ford Hospital School of Nursing, RN. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 1984. Appointed Assistant Attorney General February 2008.

ANDREW T. PRINS

Hope College, B.A. Michigan State University, College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2006. Appointed Assistant Attorney General January 2008.

THOMAS L. QUASARANO

University of Detroit, B.A., M.A. University of South Carolina School of Law, J.D. Wayne State University, LL.M. Admitted to practice law October 1977. Appointed Assistant Attorney General March 1988.

AUSTIN C. RAINES

Michigan Technological University, B.S. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law June 2018. Appointed Assistant Attorney General August 2018.

DENNIS J. RATERINK

Michigan State University, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 1995. Appointed Assistant Attorney General December 2002.

SAMANTHA L. REASNER

Oakland University, B.A. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law October 2016. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 2016.

O.G. JOSEPH P. REASONS

Middle Tennessee State University, B.S. University of Memphis, J.D. Admitted to practice law in Tennessee, October 2008; Florida, March 2011; Michigan, March 2016. Appointed Assistant Attorney General October 2018.

ROBERT P. REICHEL

University of Michigan, B.A., J.D. Admitted to practice law December 1980. Appointed Assistant Attorney General September 1983.

B. ERIC RESTUCCIA

University of Pennsylvania, B.A. University of Michigan Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law December 1993. Appointed Assistant Attorney General September 2003. Served as Solicitor General from 2008 to 2010. Appointed Deputy Solicitor General January 2011. Appointed Chief Legal Counsel January 2018.

RICHMOND M. RIGGS

Michigan State University, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 1982. Appointed Assistant Attorney General September 2011.

SANTIAGO T. RIOS

Michigan State University, B.A. University of Notre Dame, J.D. Admitted to practice law in Illinois, 1975; Michigan, June 1993. Appointed Assistant Attorney General December 1995.

ZACHARY A. RISK

University of Michigan, B.A. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law October 2011. Appointed Assistant Attorney General July 2014.

SARAH R. ROBBINS

Northern Arizona University, B.A. Tulane University of Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law October 2010. Appointed Assistant Attorney General September 2017.

RON D. ROBINSON

Dartmouth College, B.A. University of Detroit, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1983. Appointed Assistant Attorney General April 1984.

WILLIAM A. ROLLSTIN

Ferris State University, B.S. University of Detroit Mercy School of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1987. Appointed Assistant Attorney General March 2004.

KANDY C. RONAYNE

Eastern Kentucky University, B.A., M.S. Detroit College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1984. Appointed Assistant Attorney General January 1998.

ALEXANDER W. ROOT

Adrian College, B.A. Western Michigan Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to Practice Law November 2015. Appointed Assistant Attorney General October 2016.

SCOTT R. ROTHERMEL

Lansing Community College, A.A. Michigan State University, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 2007. Appointed Assistant Attorney General August 2007.

CATHRYN R. RUDOLPH

Wayne State University, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2014. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 2017.

SARA B. RYAN

Western Michigan University, B.A. Detroit College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1992. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 2010.

ADAM P. SADOWSKI

University of Toledo, B.A. University of Toledo, J.D. Admitted to practice law in Ohio, November 2009; Michigan, May 2010. Appointed Assistant Attorney General September 2014.

MARK G. SANDS

University of Iowa, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law December 2004. Appointed Assistant Attorney General August 2007.

SPENCER A. SATTLER

Michigan State University, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 2007. Appointed Assistant Attorney General April 2008.

CLIFTON B. SCHNEIDER

University of Michigan, B.S. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 2007. Appointed Assistant Attorney General August 2007.

MATTHEW SCHNEIDER

Michigan State University, B.A. University of Michigan Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2000. Appointed Assistant Attorney General May 2013.

JARED D. SCHULTZ

Michigan State University, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2015. Appointed Assistant Attorney General February 2017.

LAURYL A. SCOTT

Central Michigan University, B.A.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law February 1994. Appointed Assistant Attorney General June 2004.

WILLIAM S. SELESKY

Grand Valley State University, B.A. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2013. Appointed Assistant Attorney General April 2015.

DUSTIN R. SENNEKER

Calvin College, B.A. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law July 2008. Appointed Assistant Attorney General February 2018.

JAMES C. SHELL

Hope College, Michigan State University, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law June 1989. Appointed Assistant Attorney General June 1989.

ANN M. SHERMAN

University of South Florida, B.A., M.A. Northwestern University, M.M. Michigan State University, College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2004. Appointed Assistant Attorney General June 2005.

SCOTT R. SHIMKUS

Loyola University Chicago, B.S and B.A. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2013. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 2013.

MATTHEW W. SILVER

Michigan State University, B.A. Wayne State University Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law October 2015. Appointed Assistant Attorney General May 2017.

KRISTEN D. SIMMONS

Hampton University, B.A. Western Michigan University Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law August 2012. Appointed Assistant Attorney General October 2016.

AMIT T. SINGH

University of Colorado at Boulder, B.A. University of Detroit Mercy School, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 2011. Appointed Assistant Attorney General February 2012.

BRIDGET K. SMITH

Alma College, B.A. University of Notre Dame Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2007. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 2010.

JOSHUA S. SMITH

Oakland University, B.A. Michigan State University, M.A. University of Michigan Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2001. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 2006.

REBECCA M. SMITH

Lake Superior State University, B.A. University of Michigan Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2008. Appointed Assistant Attorney General April 2015.

ZACHARY T. SMITT

Eastern Michigan University, B.A. University of Michigan, M.S. University of Toledo, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 2013. Appointed Assistant Attorney General October 2018.

DANIEL E. SONNEVELDT

Western Michigan University, B.B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2000. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 2000.

ALLAN J. SOROS

Franciscan University of Steubenville, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1990. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 1990.

MATTHEW A. SOUS

Central Michigan University, B.S. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law October 2016. Appointed Assistant Attorney General October 2016.

ERIC M. ST. ONGE

Michigan State University, B.A. University of Arkansas at Little Rock, J.D. Admitted to practice law June 1997. Appointed Assistant Attorney General December 2010.

MONICA M. STEPHENS

Michigan State University, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 2010. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 2015.

RODNEY D. STEWART

University of Illinois, B.D. Michigan State University, J.D. Admitted to practice law December 2005. Appointed Assistant Attorney General March 2006.

KRISTEN E. STINEDURF

Kalamazoo College, B.A. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2008. Appointed Assistant Attorney General May 2017.

JON W. STUCKEY

Central Michigan University, B.S. Walsh College, M.S. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law August 2008. Appointed Assistant Attorney General October 2016.

ANTHONY J. SUKKAR

Michigan State University, B.A. Wayne State University Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2007. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 2018.

POLLY A. SYNK

University of Michigan, B.A., J.D. Admitted to practice law December 2001. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 2005.

JOHN F. SZCZUBELEK

Michigan State University, B.S. Wayne State University Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 1993. Appointed Assistant Attorney General May 1993.

DAVID E. TANAY

Albion College, B.A. Michigan State University, Detroit College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1996. Appointed Assistant Attorney General December 1996.

JESSICA A. TAUB

Dartmouth College, B.A. University of Michigan Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law October 2013. Appointed Assistant Attorney General January 2014.

DEBBIE K. TAYLOR

Eckerd College, B.S. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 1999. Appointed Assistant Attorney General December 2010.

SCOTT L. TETER

Kalamazoo College, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1987. Appointed Assistant Attorney General March 2003.

DAVID W. THOMPSON

Michigan State University, B.A. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2011. Appointed Assistant Attorney General October 2013.

JOHN L. THURBER

Kenyon College, University of Edinburgh, B.A. University of Detroit, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1993. Appointed Assistant Attorney General March 1996.

GREGORY J. TOWNSEND

University of Michigan-Dearborn, B.A. Detroit College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1983. Veteran of the Vietnam War. Appointed Assistant Attorney General August 2011.

SARA E. TRUDGEON

Northern Michigan University, B.S. Western Michigan University Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2017. Appointed Assistant Attorney General May 2018.

JOHN L. TUTTLE

Thomas Aquinas College, B.A. Ave Maria School of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law in Oregon, October 2004; Michigan, July 2016. Veteran of the Iraq War. Appointed Assistant Attorney General September 2016.

ROBERT P. VIAR

Hillsdale College, B.A. Thunderbird School of Global Management, Master of International Management. University of Detroit Mercy School of Law J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1994. Appointed Assistant Attorney General October 2011.

BRANDON W. WADDELL

Michigan State University, B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law in Texas, November 2013; Michigan, April 2017. Appointed Assistant Attorney General April 2018.

MARY A. WADDELL

Arizona State University, B.S/B.A. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 2007. Appointed Assistant Attorney General August 2014.

MICHELE M. WAGNER-GUTKOWSKI

University of Central Florida, B.A. Florida State University, College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law in Florida, September 1990; Michigan, April 1991. Appointed Assistant Attorney General March 2004.

JENNIFER L.A. WALKER

American University, B.A. Thomas Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2009. Appointed Assistant Attorney General June 2017.

JARED M. WARNER

Michigan State University, B.A. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 2011. Appointed Assistant Attorney General October 2013.

THOMAS D. WARREN

Kansas State University, B.S. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law in Michigan, May 1979; Indiana, 1999. Appointed Assistant Attorney General November 2004.

M. CATHERINE WASKIEWICZ

Michigan State University, B.A. Ave Maria School of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2009. Appointed Assistant Attorney General June 2014.

JASON D. WELSH

Clarion University of Pennsylvania, B.A. University of Toledo College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 2000. Appointed Assistant Attorney General February 2016.

GERALD A. WHALEN

Mercy College of Detroit, B.A. University of Detroit, J.D. Admitted to practice law in Michigan, November 1990; Washington D.C., 1993. Appointed Assistant Attorney General January 1997.

LAURA A. WILLIAMS

Western Michigan University, B.S and M.S. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. May 2013. Appointed Assistant Attorney General May 2015.

MICHAEL S. WILLIAMS

University of California, B.A. University of Denver College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law April 2018. Appointed Assistant Attorney General May 2018.

DANA M. WOOD

Adrian College, B.A., Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2008. Appointed Assistant Attorney General February 2016.

MITCHELL J. WOOD

Michigan State University, B.S. Thomas M. Cooley Law School, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1989. Appointed Assistant Attorney General July 1996.

ROCK A. WOOD

Northern Michigan University, B.S. University of Michigan, J.D. Admitted to practice law May 1988. Appointed Assistant Attorney General October 2013.

MICHAEL A. YOUNG

Wayne State University, B.S. Detroit College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 1992. Appointed Assistant Attorney General April 1993.

JAMES A. ZIEHMER

Michigan State University, B.A. Michigan State University College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law November 2011. Appointed Assistant Attorney General May 2012.

EMILY C. ZILLGITT

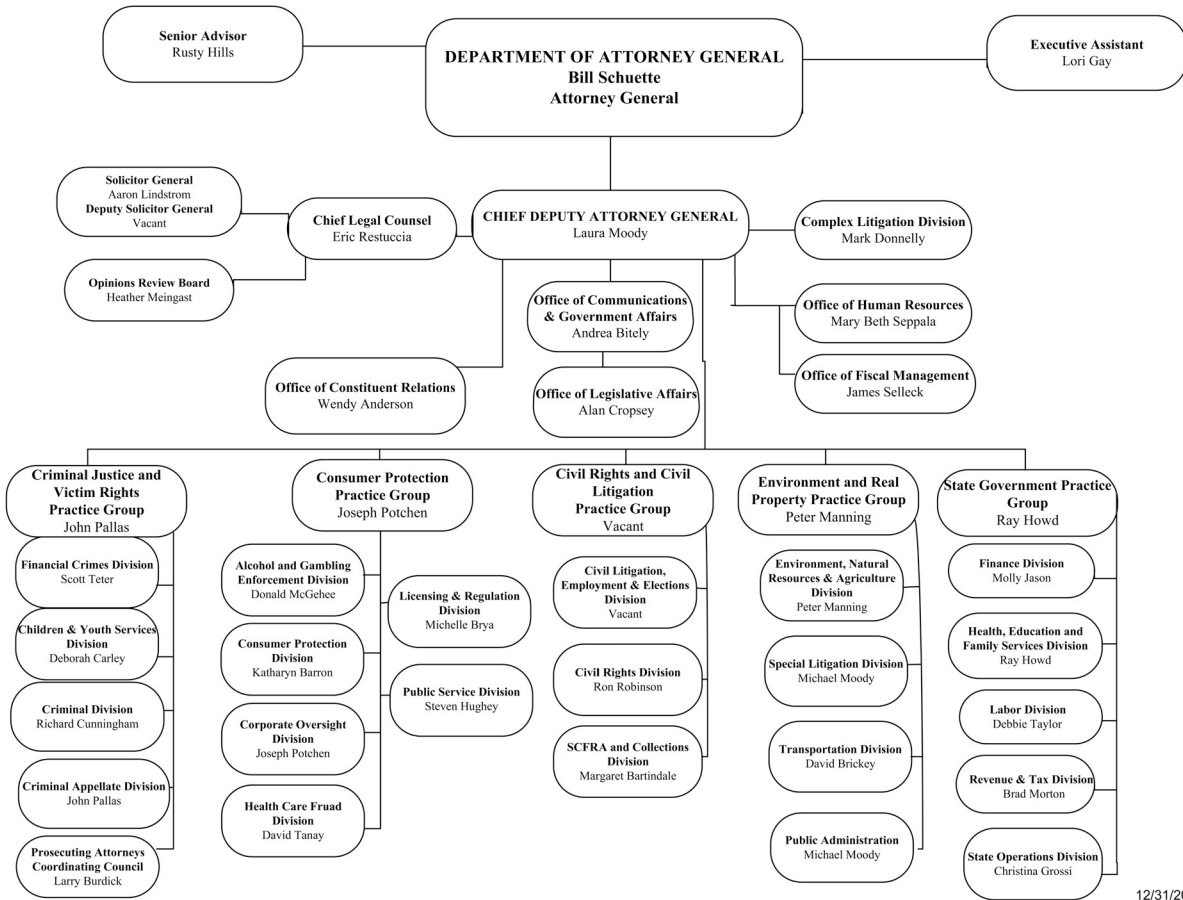
Michigan State University, B.A. University of Toledo College of Law, J.D. Admitted to practice law in Ohio, November 2009; Michigan, May 2010. Appointed Assistant Attorney General March 2013.

**MICHIGAN PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS
2017-2018**

County	County Seat	Prosecuting Attorney
Alcona	Harrisville	Thomas Weichel
Alger	Munising.....	Karen Bahrman
Allegan	Allegan.....	Myrene Koch
Alpena	Alpena.....	K. Edward Black
Antrim	Bellaire.....	James Rossiter
Arenac	Standish.....	Curtis Broughton
Baraga	L'Anse	Joseph O'Leary
Barry	Hastings.....	Julie Nakfoor Pratt
Bay	Bay City.....	Nancy Borushko
Benzie	Beulah.....	Sara Swanson
Berrien	St. Joseph.....	Michael Sepic
Branch	Coldwater	Ralph Kimble
Calhoun	Battle Creek	David Gilbert
Cass	Cassopolis.....	Victor Fitz
Charlevoix	Charlevoix.....	Allen Telgenhof
Cheboygan	Cheboygan.....	Daryl Vizina
Chippewa	Sault Ste. Marie.....	Robert Stratton
Clare	Harrison.....	Michelle Ambrozaitis
Clinton	St. Johns	Charles Sherman
Crawford	Grayling.....	Sierra Koch
Delta	Escanaba	Brett Gardner
Dickinson	Iron Mountain	Lisa Richards
Eaton	Charlotte.....	Douglas Lloyd
Emmet	Petoskey.....	James Linderman
Genesee	Flint.....	David Leyton
Gladwin	Gladwin.....	Aaron Miller
Gogebic	Bessemer.....	Nicholas Jacobs
Grand Traverse	Traverse City	Robert Cooney
Gratiot	Ithaca	Keith Kushion
Hillsdale	Hillsdale.....	Neal Brady
Houghton	Houghton.....	Michael Makinen
Huron	Bad Axe	Timothy Rutkowski
Ingham	Lansing	Carol Siemon
Ionia	Ionia	Kyle Butler
Iosco	Tawas City.....	Gary Rapp
Iron	Crystal Falls	Melissa Powell
Isabella	Mt. Pleasant.....	David Barberi
Jackson	Jackson.....	Jerard Jarzynka
Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo	Jeffrey Getting
Kalkaska	Kalkaska.....	Michael Perreault
Kent	Grand Rapids.....	Christopher Becker
Keweenaw	Calumet.....	Charles Miller
Lake	Baldwin.....	Craig Cooper
Lapeer	Lapeer.....	Michael Sharkey
Leelanau	Suttons Bay.....	Joseph Hubbell
Lenawee	Adrian	R. Burke Castleberry, Jr.
Livingston	Howell	William Vaillencourt, Jr.

Luce	Newberry	Joshua Freed
Mackinac	St. Ignace	Jay Stuart Spencer
Macomb	Mount Clemens	Eric Smith
Manistee	Manistee	Jason Haag
Marquette	Marquette	Matthew Wiese
Mason	Ludington.....	Paul Spaniola
Mecosta	Big Rapids	Brian Thiede
Menominee	Menominee.....	William Merkel
Midland	Midland	J. Dee Brooks
Missaukee	Lake City.....	Melissa Ransom
Monroe	Monroe	William Nichols
Montcalm	Stanton	Andrea Krause
Montmorency	Atlanta.....	Vicki Kundinger
Muskegon	Muskegon	D. J. Hilson
Newaygo	White Cloud.....	Ellsworth Stay, Jr.
Oakland	Pontiac.....	Jessica Cooper
Oceana	Hart.....	Joseph Bizon
Ogemaw	West Branch	LaDonna Schultz
Ontonagon	Ontonagon	Michael Findlay
Osceola	Reed City	Anthony Badovinac
Oscoda	Mio	Cassandra Morse
Otsego	Gaylord.....	Brendan Curran
Ottawa	Grand Haven.....	Ronald Frantz
Presque Isle	Rogers City	Kenneth Radzibon
Roscommon	Roscommon.....	Mary Beebe
Saginaw	Saginaw	John McColgan
Sanilac	Sandusky.....	James Young
Schoolcraft	Manistique	Timothy Noble
Shiawassee	Corunna.....	Deana Finnegan
St. Clair	Port Huron.....	Michael Wendling
St. Joseph	Centreville.....	John McDonough
Tuscola	Caro	Mark Reene
Van Buren	Paw Paw	Michael Bedford
Washtenaw	Ann Arbor.....	Brian L. Mackie
Wayne	Detroit	Kym Worthy
Wexford	Cadillac	Jason Elmore

Department of Attorney General



OPINION POLICY

Michigan law provides that “[i]t shall be the duty of the attorney general, when required, to give his opinion upon all questions of law submitted to him by the legislature, or by either branch thereof, or by the governor, auditor general, treasurer, or any other state officer. . . .”¹⁴⁵ Michigan’s Supreme Court has recognized that one of the “primary missions” of the Attorney General is to give legal advice to the Legislature, and to departments and agencies of state government.¹⁴⁶ Although not legally required to do so, the Attorney General may respond to opinion requests from individual members of the Legislature. In deciding whether to grant such requests, the need to allocate limited resources and other long recognized policy considerations are taken into account. County prosecutors may also submit opinion requests provided that they are accompanied by a memorandum of law analyzing the legal question.

Consistent with his primary mission, requests that affect the operation of state government are prioritized. Because the Legislature has authorized local units of government to employ their own legal counsel to provide guidance on matters of local concern, the Attorney General typically does not issue opinions concerning the interpretation of local charters, local ordinances, locally negotiated collective bargaining agreements, and other uniquely local issues.

Upon receipt, all opinion requests are referred to the Assistant Attorney General for Law. Opinion requests are initially evaluated to determine whether to accept the request to issue an opinion. Typical reasons for declining a request are: 1) the requester is not a person authorized to request an opinion under the applicable law; 2) the request seeks an interpretation of proposed legislation that may never become law; 3) the question asked is currently pending before a court or administrative tribunal or is likely to be the subject of litigation in the near future; 4) the request involves the operation of the judicial branch of government or a local unit of government; or 5) the request seeks legal advice on behalf of, or involves disputes between, private persons or entities.

If the request is accepted, it is then determined whether the response should be classified as a formal opinion, letter opinion, or informational letter. Formal opinions address questions significant to the state’s jurisprudence that warrant publication. Letter opinions involve questions that are appropriately addressed by the Attorney General but are of more limited impact and do not warrant publication. Informational letters address questions that have relatively clear, well-established answers or are narrow in scope. Copies of all pending requests are provided to the Governor’s Legal Counsel and to the Senate and House Majority and Minority Counsel, thereby affording notice that the question is under review and the opportunity for input. Any person may submit information regarding pending requests.

If the opinion request is accepted, it is assigned to an assistant attorney general having recognized expertise in the relevant area of the law. This attorney is expected to prepare a thoroughly researched and well-written draft. The Assistant Attorney General for Law then reviews the draft to ensure it is legally sound and performs any editing that may be needed. The draft also may be circulated to other attorneys within the Department of Attorney General for additional substantive review.

¹⁴⁵ MCL 14.32.

¹⁴⁶ *East Grand Rapids School Dist v Kent County Tax Allocation Bd*, 415 Mich 381, 394 (1982).

All informational letters, and most letter opinions, are submitted directly to the Chief Legal Counsel for review and approval. If the draft does not require further editing, it is submitted to the Attorney General; or, in the case of informational letters, the draft is signed and issued by the Chief Legal Counsel. Drafts of most formal opinions and some letter opinions or informational letters are first submitted for consideration and approval by the Attorney General's Opinion Review Board (ORB).

The ORB consists of assistant attorneys general appointed by the Attorney General who have many years of experience and who specialize in diverse subject areas. The ORB reviews draft opinions to assure they are cogently written based upon settled principles of law that will withstand possible legal challenge in the courts. In considering a draft, the ORB may receive input from the drafter as well as other persons outside the department, revise the draft, direct that revisions be made by others, or request that a counter draft be submitted by either the original drafter or by another person.

Upon final ORB approval, draft opinions are submitted to the Chief Legal Counsel for review and, if approved, to the Attorney General for his further review, approval, and signature or other appropriate action.

Upon issuance, formal opinions are published and indexed in the Biennial Report of the Attorney General. Formal opinions issued since January 1, 1963 are available on the Attorney General's website: michigan.gov/agopinions. Formal opinions may also be found on both Westlaw and Lexis. Formal and letter opinions, as well as informational letters, are available on request from the department's Opinions Division.

OPINION REVIEW BOARD

Heather S. Meingast, Chairperson
Aaron D. Lindstrom
Laura L. Moody¹⁴⁷
B. Eric Restuccia
Robert P. Reichel
Ann M. Sherman
Tim J. Haynes¹⁴⁸
George M. Elworth
Dee J. Pascoe¹⁴⁹
Lucille Taylor¹⁵⁰

¹⁴⁷ Appointed 1/1/2017; Resigned 1/1/2018

¹⁴⁸ Separated 6/29/2018

¹⁴⁹ Appointed 10/31/2018

¹⁵⁰ Special Assistant Attorney General appointed 6/9/2004

FORMAL OPINIONS

MICHIGAN AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT ACT: Aquaculture not permitted in the Michigan waters of the Great Lakes.

FISH AND GAME:

GREAT LAKES:

Only operations that meet the definition of an “aquaculture facility” under the Michigan Aquaculture Development Act, 1996 PA 199, MCL 286.871 *et seq.*, may be registered to engage in aquaculture in the State of Michigan. Under the Act, an aquaculture operation in the Michigan waters of the Great Lakes could not be registered to engage in aquaculture because the operation would not meet the current definition of an “aquaculture facility” since the Michigan waters of the Great Lakes are not “privately controlled waters” as defined in the Act.

Opinion No. 7293

January 4, 2017

The Honorable Wayne A. Schmidt
State Senator
The Capitol
Lansing, MI 48909

You have asked whether aquaculture is legal in the Michigan waters of the Great Lakes under current law.

By way of background, there has been increased interest in raising fish for commercial purposes in the Michigan waters of the Great Lakes. Fish farming, or aquaculture as it is described in Michigan law, is permitted in this State in privately controlled waters under the Michigan Aquaculture Development Act, 1996 PA 199, MCL 286.871 *et seq.*¹ In larger bodies of water, aquaculture is often practiced through the use of net pens – underwater nets or solid-structure cages – that function as pens within which to raise fish.² These net pens are anchored to the bottom of the body of water, and may float in close proximity to the shore or be located further off shore and reachable by boat.³

The Michigan Aquaculture Development Act defines aquaculture as: “the commercial husbandry of aquaculture species on the approved list of aquaculture species,”⁴

¹ General information regarding aquaculture may be found on the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development’s (MDARD) website at, http://www.michigan.gov/mdard/0,4610,7-125-48096-48099_71766---,00.html, (accessed September 9, 2016).

² See Regulatory Analysis of Proposed Commercial Net Pen Aquaculture in the Great Lakes, p 1, available on MDARD’s website at http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mdard/NetPenRegRev_504302_7.pdf, (accessed September 9, 2016).

³ *Id.*

⁴ The term “aquaculture species” means “aquatic animal organisms including, but not limited to, fish, crustaceans, mollusks, reptiles, or amphibians reared or cultured under controlled conditions in an aquaculture facility.” MCL 286.872(f). The lengthy list of approved aquaculture species is set forth in MCL 286.875.

including, but not limited to, the culturing, producing, growing, using, propagating, harvesting, transporting, importing, exporting, or marketing of aquacultural products under an appropriate permit or registration.” MCL 286.872(b). Aquaculture is considered an “agricultural enterprise and is part of the farming and agriculture industry of this state.” MCL 286.874(1).

Under the Act, a person may not engage in aquaculture unless the person is registered to do so, or is otherwise exempt from registering:

(1) A person shall not engage in aquaculture unless he or she obtains a registration from the [Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development] as an aquaculture facility, obtains an aquaculture research permit,⁵ or unless otherwise exempt by rule or law. . . .

(2) The following are exempt from registration as an aquaculture facility:

- (a) Retail bait outlets.
- (b) Retail ornamental fish facilities.
- (c) Persons using privately controlled waters for noncommercial purposes.
- (d) Public aquariums or zoos.
- (e) Portable retail fishing concessions. [MCL 286.876(1)–(2).]

A violation of the Act constitutes a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment, a fine, or both. MCL 286.883(1).

Your request concerns commercial aquaculture operations in the Michigan waters of the Great Lakes. Such operations would not fall within the exemptions from the registration requirement set forth above. As a result, a commercial aquaculture operation in the Michigan waters of the Great Lakes would have to register with the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) as an “aquaculture facility” in order to operate lawfully. MCL 286.876(1) and MCL 286.883(1). But, as explained below, the plain language of the Michigan Aquaculture Development Act does not permit registration of an aquaculture facility in the Michigan waters of the Great Lakes.

The Act defines an “aquaculture facility” as “a farm or farm operation engaged in any aspect of aquaculture in *privately controlled waters* capable of holding all life stages of aquaculture species with a barrier or enclosure to prevent their escape into the waters of the state.” MCL 286.872(c) (emphasis added). Thus, only a farm or farm operation engaging in aquaculture in “privately controlled waters” can be registered as an “aquaculture facility.”

The Act defines “privately controlled waters” to mean:

[W]aters controlled within ponds, vats, raceways, tanks, and any other indoor or outdoor structure wholly within or on land owned or leased by an

⁵ Aquaculture research permits may be issued to researchers to study and culture aquaculture species and determine whether there is an aquacultural potential and a scientific basis for including the species on the list of approved species in the Act. MCL 286.872(e).

aquaculturist and used with an aquaculture facility or confinement research facility. . . . [MCL 286.872(p).]

The “goal in interpreting a statute is to give effect to the Legislature’s intent, focusing first on the statute’s plain language. When a statute’s language is unambiguous, the Legislature must have intended the meaning clearly expressed, and the statute must be enforced as written.” *Bank of Am, NA v First Am Title Ins Co*, 499 Mich 74, 85 (2016) (internal citations omitted). The Michigan waters of the Great Lakes plainly do not fall within this definition since the lakes are not contained within any pond, vat, structure, etc., nor are the lakes wholly within or on any land that could be owned or leased by an aquaculturist. MCL 286.872(p).⁶

This interpretation is supported by the fact that the Legislature specifically included the Michigan waters of the Great Lakes in a different definition. The term “waters of this state” is defined as “groundwaters, lakes, rivers, and streams and all other watercourses and *waters within the jurisdiction of the state and also the Great Lakes bordering the state.*” MCL 286.872(t) (emphasis added). Under the Act, an aquaculturist cannot discharge water into the “waters of this state” unless permitted by law or by the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality. MCL 286.874(4). Also, an aquaculturist cannot take wild species from, or release any aquacultural species into, the “waters of this state” unless permitted by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources. MCL 286.874(6)–(7). Had the Legislature intended to include the Michigan waters of the Great Lakes in the definition of “privately controlled waters,” it could have done so using language similar to that in MCL 286.872(t).

Because the Michigan waters of the Great Lakes are not “privately controlled waters” as defined by the Act, an aquaculture operation in such waters could not be registered by MDARD as an “aquaculture facility.” And absent proper registration, or some exception, a person cannot lawfully engage in aquaculture in Michigan. MCL 286.876(1); MCL 286.883(1).

While the statutory language is dispositive here, it must be observed that the Michigan waters of the Great Lakes are subject to the “public trust doctrine,” under which the State holds navigable waters and the lands beneath them in trust for the public to exercise certain rights, such as swimming, fishing, and boating. See, e.g., *Glass v Goeckel*, 473 Mich 667, 677-681 (2005) (discussing the history of the public trust doctrine and recognizing that it is “alive and well in Michigan”). The doctrine descended from the English common law principle that navigable waterways are public highways forever held in trust for the people, and that the sovereign must preserve and protect these waterways for the benefit of its people. *Glass*, 473 Mich at 677; OAG, 2003-2004, No. 7162, p 154 (September 23, 2004). Under this doctrine, the State has the affirmative obligation to protect the public interest in navigable waters, and cannot relinquish this duty. *Glass*, 473 Mich at 678-679; OAG, No. 7162, p 155.

⁶ The state regulatory bodies involved in this issue, MDARD, the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality, and the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, similarly advised that the Act would not permit registration of an aquaculture operation in the Michigan waters of the Great Lakes. See Regulatory Analysis of Proposed Commercial Net Pen Aquaculture in the Great Lakes, p 7, available on MDARD’s website at http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mdard/NetPenRegRev_504302_7.pdf, (accessed September 9, 2016).

The State may permit the private use of public trust lands only when “1) the private use will improve the public trust, or 2) the private use will not substantially impair the trust lands and waters that remain.” *Superior Pub Rights, Inc v State Dep’t of Nat Res*, 80 Mich App 72, 84 (1977), citing *Illinois Central R Co v People of the State of Illinois*, 146 US 387, 453 (1892), adopted by *Obrecht v National Gypsum Co*, 361 Mich 399 (1960). See also, MCL 324.32502, Part 325, Great Lakes Submerged Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, MCL 324.32501 *et seq.* (“This part shall be construed so as to preserve and protect the interests of the general public in the lands and waters described in this section, to provide for the sale, lease, exchange, or other disposition of unpatented lands and the private or public use of waters over patented and unpatented lands . . . whenever it is determined . . . that the private or public use of those lands and waters will not substantially affect the public use of those lands and waters . . . or that the public trust in the state will not be impaired by those agreements for use, sales, lease, or other disposition.”). However, such land, whether leased or sold, and the waters above it remain subject to the public trust.

It is my opinion, therefore, that only operations that meet the definition of an “aquaculture facility” under the Michigan Aquaculture Development Act may be registered to engage in aquaculture in the State of Michigan. Under the Act, an aquaculture operation in the Michigan waters of the Great Lakes could not be registered to engage in aquaculture because the operation would not meet the current definition of an “aquaculture facility” since the Michigan waters of the Great Lakes are not “privately controlled waters” as defined in the Act.

BILL SCHUETTE
Attorney General

AGE OF MAJORITY ACT: Validity of local ordinance raising the age of persons able to purchase tobacco products to the age of 21.

PREEMPTION:

The Age of Majority Act, 1971 PA 79, MCL 722.51 *et seq.*, preempts a city ordinance that provides “a person shall not sell, give or furnish a tobacco product in any form to a person under 21 years of age.” The ordinance directly conflicts with state law by barring the sale or furnishing of tobacco products to 18- to 20-year-olds because the Age of Majority Act prohibits treating these young adults differently from persons 21 years and older with respect to their legal capacity to purchase tobacco products.

Opinion No. 7294

February 2, 2017

The Honorable Rick Jones
State Senator
The Capitol
Lansing, MI 48909

You have asked whether Michigan law preempts a city ordinance that provides that “a person shall not sell, give or furnish a tobacco product in any form to a person under 21 years of age.”¹

The Michigan Constitution gives each city and village the “power to adopt resolutions and ordinances relating to its municipal concerns.” Const 1963, art 7, § 22. And the Constitution further provides that the powers it confers on cities and villages, along with townships and counties, are to be “liberally construed in their favor.” Const 1963, art 7, § 34. The fact that something is of “state concern” does not foreclose that the issue may also be a local concern. *Associated Builders & Contractors v City of Lansing*, 499 Mich 177, 190 (2016).

But the power of a city or village to adopt an ordinance is “subject to the constitution and law.” Const 1963, art 7, § 22. The Michigan Supreme Court has determined that the phrase “subject to the . . . law” means that a city’s power to adopt an ordinance is “subject to the laws of this state, i.e., statutes.” *Ter Beek v City of Wyoming*, 495 Mich 1, 19 (2014) (internal quotation omitted). While a local government has the power to adopt ordinances relating to its municipal concerns, those ordinances may be preempted by state law. State law preempts regulation by an inferior level of government where (1) the local ordinance directly conflicts with a state statutory scheme, or (2) the statutory scheme completely occupies the field that the local ordinance attempts to regulate. *Ter Beek*, 495 Mich at 19–20, quoting *People v Llewellyn*, 401 Mich 314, 322 (1977). See also *Rental Prop Owners Ass’n of Kent Co v Grand Rapids*, 455 Mich 246, 257 (1997). A preemption analysis is conducted by looking at how a specific ordinance interacts with existing state law.

Background of Michigan law

In Michigan, the sale of cigarettes and other tobacco products to minors is governed by state law. The Youth Tobacco Act prohibits the sale of tobacco products to a minor: “[a] person shall not sell, give, or furnish a tobacco product to a minor.” MCL 722.641(1). It also prohibits a minor from purchasing, possessing, or using tobacco products, making it a misdemeanor to violate the law. MCL 722.642(1)(a), (b), (c). The Act defines a minor as an “individual under 18 years of age.” MCL 722.644(a).

At the same time, the Act requires a retailer to post in a conspicuous location a sign informing customers and employees of the prohibition on the sale and purchase of tobacco by minors, and provides the exact language for the sign:

“The purchase of tobacco products by a minor under 18 years of age and the provision of tobacco products to a minor are prohibited by law. A minor unlawfully purchasing or using tobacco products is subject to criminal penalties.” [MCL 722.641(2).]

The purposes of this statutory scheme are outlined in the title to the Act:

AN ACT to prohibit the selling, giving, or furnishing of tobacco products to minors; to prohibit the purchase, possession, or use of tobacco products by

¹ Because you inquire only as to the ordinance’s regulation of tobacco products, this opinion does not address the ordinance’s similar prohibition with respect to electronic smoking devices.

minors; to regulate the retail sale of tobacco products; to prescribe penalties; and to prescribe the powers and duties of certain state agencies and departments.

The Department of Community Health oversees the Act, and has the obligation to distribute the signs with the language of the prohibition free of charge to wholesalers and others who sell tobacco products. MCL 722.641(4).

The Youth Tobacco Act was originally passed in 1915, and only governed the sale of cigarettes. 1915 PA 31.² The original act prohibited the sale, as well as the use, of cigarettes to those under the age of 21. *Id.* This legal standard remained in place for more than 50 years until 1972. The Youth Tobacco Act was amended in that year, substituting “21 years” with “18 years.” 1972 PA 29. This amendment corresponded to the enactment of the Age of Majority Act.

On January 1, 1972, the Age of Majority Act took effect as enacted by Public Act 79 of 1971. The Act declared that “a person who is at least 18 years of age on or after January 1, 1972, is an adult of legal age for all purposes whatsoever, and shall have the same duties, liabilities, responsibilities, rights, and legal capacity as persons heretofore acquired at 21 years of age.” MCL 722.52(1). This policy change followed ratification of the 26th Amendment to the United States Constitution, which extended the right to vote to citizens 18 years or older. US Const Am XXVI. The “clear purpose” of the Age of Majority Act was to establish 18 as the age at which “a minor loses the disabilities and protections of his minority and gains the legal status of an adult.” *Michigan Dep’t of Civil Rights ex rel Smilnak v City of Warren*, 136 Mich App 103, 112 (1984).

The Age of Majority Act identified 20 specific acts and provided that it “supersedes all provisions of law prescribing duties, liabilities, responsibilities, rights and legal capacity of persons 18 years of age through 20 years of age *different* from persons 21 years of age.” MCL 722.53 (emphasis added). The list was not exhaustive, as it “includ[ed] but [was] not limited to” the listed public acts. Among the 20 acts, the list expressly included “Sections 1 to 3 of [1915 PA 31, i.e.,] sections 722.641 to 722.643,” which is the Youth Tobacco Act. Significantly, section 1 of the Youth Tobacco Act governs the limits on sales of tobacco products to minors, MCL 722.641, while section 2 governs the purchase, possession, and use of tobacco by minors, MCL 722.642. Section 3, which related to the “harbor[ing]” of minors using tobacco, has since been repealed, MCL 722.643, 1988 PA 314.

In this way, the Age of Majority Act displaced the limitations of the Youth Tobacco Act placed on retailers, eliminating the prohibition on selling cigarettes to those between the ages of 18 and 21. The Youth Tobacco Act was later amended to conform to the Age of Majority Act.

The City’s Ordinance

On July 16, 2016, the City Council for the City of Ann Arbor (City) passed an ordinance amending sections of its city code governing tobacco regulation to provide that “[a] person shall not sell, give or furnish a tobacco product in any form to a person

² The name of the Act was established effective March 30, 1989, when the Legislature added a fifth section to the Act, naming it the Youth Tobacco Act. MCL 722.645.

under 21 years of age.” Section 9:328b, Title IX of the Ann Arbor City Code. The City also provided in the following section governing signage that “[a] person who sells tobacco products and or electronic smoking devices at retail and who is subject to the requirements of subsection 9:328(a) shall post a sign adjacent to the sign required by Public Act 31 of 1915 as amended (MCL 722.641 *et seq.*), which includes the following statement”:

“Under City of Ann Arbor ordinance, this store is prohibited from selling or providing a tobacco product to any person under 21 years of age.”
[Section 9:329, Title IX.]

In passing this ordinance, the City Council made specific findings in support of this change that “raise[s] the minimum age of purchase,” including:

That raising the minimum legal age for tobacco sales is important to protect the particularly large population of individuals under the age of 21 in the City of Ann Arbor.

* * *

That research has repeatedly found that raising the minimum age of access is an effective strategy for reducing tobacco use among youth and young adults[.] [Section 9:328a, Title IX.]

The City also observed that over 100 jurisdictions in 13 states have raised the minimum legal age for tobacco sales to 21.³ The ordinance went into effect on January 1, 2017.⁴

Direct Conflict Preemption

The first consideration in preemption is whether a local ordinance directly conflicts with state law. A direct conflict exists between a local regulation and a state statute when the local regulation permits what the statute prohibits or prohibits what the statute permits. *Llewellyn*, 401 Mich at 322. An ordinance that regulates in greater detail in an area where a state statute also regulates does not by that fact render the ordinance invalid due to a conflict. *USA Cash #1 v City of Saginaw*, 285 Mich App 262, 267 (2009). As a general rule, “additional regulation” does not create a conflict. *Walsh v River Rouge*, 385 Mich 623, 636 (1971). The issue is whether both the state statute and the ordinance – even when “covering the same subject” – may be given effect: “a municipality cannot lawfully forbid what the legislature has expressly licensed, authorized, permitted, or required, or authorize what the legislature has expressly forbidden.” *Rental Prop Owners Ass’n of Kent Co*, 455 Mich at 262.

³ Notably, the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has previously identified Michigan as one of 22 states that preempt local limitations regarding youth access to tobacco. See CDC Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, (August 26, 2011), available <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6033a2.htm> (accessed January 25, 2017).

⁴ Another state law, the Tobacco Products Tax Act, 1993 PA 327, includes a provision that prohibits local governments from imposing new requirements on tobacco products for distribution purposes. See MCL 205.434. But this provision is not relevant here, as the ordinance governs the sale of tobacco by retailers to consumers.

In examining just the Youth Tobacco Act, the fact that the City imposes a greater restriction on the sale or furnishing of tobacco does not appear to be a direct conflict. A number of Michigan Supreme Court cases have recognized the power of municipalities to enact requirements that go beyond that required by state law. *Rental Prop Owners Ass'n*, 455 Mich at 261–262 (upholding municipal nuisance abatement ordinance); *Detroit v Qualls*, 434 Mich 340, 362 (1990) (upholding ordinance restricting storage quantity of fireworks); *Miller v Fabius Twp Bd*, 366 Mich 250, 256–257 (1962) (upholding ordinance limiting the hours of waterskiing). These cases have each cited approvingly the following treatise passage, holding that municipalities may enact ordinances that are more restrictive than state law:

The mere fact that the state, in the exercise of the police power, has made certain regulations does not prohibit a municipality from exacting additional requirements. So long as there is no conflict between the two, and the requirements of the municipal ordinance are not in themselves pernicious, as being unreasonable or discriminatory, both will stand. *The fact that an ordinance enlarges upon the provisions of a statute by requiring more than the statute requires creates no conflict therewith unless the statute limits the requirement for all cases to its own prescription.* Thus, where both an ordinance and a statute are prohibitory, and the only difference between them is that the ordinance goes further in its prohibition but not counter to the prohibition under the statute, and the municipality does not attempt to authorize by the ordinance what the legislature has forbidden or forbid what the legislature has expressly licensed, authorized, or required, there is nothing contradictory between the provisions of the statute and the ordinance because of which they cannot coexist and be effective. Unless legislative provisions are contradictory in the sense that they cannot coexist, they are not deemed inconsistent because of mere lack of uniformity in detail. [56 Am Jur 2d, Municipal Corporations, § 374, p 408–409 (emphasis added).]

Yet the question here is not just whether the City’s ordinance “enlarges” on the Legislature’s limitations in the Youth Tobacco Act on sales to those under 18 years of age. Rather, the issue is whether it conflicts with the Legislature’s prohibition in the Age of Majority Act of different treatment in specified areas for those between the ages of 18 and 20, and those 21 and older.

No cases in Michigan or elsewhere have addressed the question. Nor has this office addressed this specific issue. Previously, in a question related to tobacco products, Attorney General Frank Kelley concluded local ordinances that regulated the sale of tobacco to minors and the placement of vending machines for cigarettes were not preempted by Michigan law. See OAG No. 6665, p 401 (November 15, 1990). But this opinion did not address any effort to establish an age restriction at 21 years as against 18.

In examining the Youth Tobacco Act and a statutory act for taxing cigarettes that has since been repealed, the opinion concluded that “as a general proposition, state law does not preempt local ordinances designed to prevent tobacco sales to minors nor does it preempt local ordinances that regulate or prohibit the placement of cigarette vending machines.” OAG No. 6665, p 403. The opinion further explained that “[o]f course, any preemption analysis would depend, in part, on the specific content of the local ordinance in question.” *Id.* Here, the ordinance elevates the age of purchase to 21, even though state law prohibits treating those between 18 and 20 differently from those 21 and over. MCL 722.53 (superseding laws that “prescrib[e]

duties, liabilities, responsibilities, rights and legal capacity of persons 18 years of age through 20 years of age different from persons 21 years of age.”) On this issue, there is no precedent in Michigan.

The City’s ordinance directly conflicts with one of the central components of the Age of Majority Act. The Act expressly bars laws that prescribe duties, liabilities, responsibilities, rights and legal capacity of persons who are 18 to 20 years old that are “different” from those who are 21 years old. MCL 722.53. And the Act specifically applied to the three sections of the Youth Tobacco Act, indicating the Legislature’s intent to foreclose different treatment under that particular act. *Id.*

The Age of Majority Act’s rejection of a difference of laws for those between the ages of 18 to 20 years as a class from those 21 years and older was predicated on the existence of a duty, liability, responsibility, right, or legal capacity related to the sale or furnishing of tobacco products. The first section of the Youth Tobacco Act had limited the sale of tobacco products to those under 21 years of age before its revision, MCL 722.641, and thus the reduction of this age to 18 years as a threshold eliminated a liability for the person selling or furnishing. This elimination of the liability occurred without regard to the age of the seller or person furnishing the product.

As a consequence of the changes to the Youth Tobacco Act corresponding to the Age of Majority Act, a person 18 to 20 years of age has the legal capacity to purchase tobacco products. While the Age of Majority Act does not define “legal capacity,” the edition of Black’s Law Dictionary published after the passage of the Act defines “capacity” as “legal qualification (i.e., *legal age*), competency, power or fitness.” *Black’s Law Dictionary*, (5th ed) (1979), p 188 (parenthetical in original; emphasis added). It is clear that the change in law in 1971 changed the legal age so that those over 18 years of age had the same capacity to obtain tobacco products as any other adult.

The City’s ordinance overturns the Age of Majority Act’s elimination of “different” treatment of the legal capacity of those between 18 and 20 years of age and those 21 years and older to obtain tobacco products. See *Smilnak*, 136 Mich App at 112 (“the clear purpose of [the Act] was to establish 18 as the age at which a minor loses the disabilities and protections of his minority and gains the legal status of an adult”). The ordinance withdraws the legal ability of those between 18 and 21 from purchasing tobacco in Ann Arbor by prohibiting retailers from selling to them. The ordinance raises the age, creating a disability for those 18 to 20 years of age after the Legislature had eliminated it. The Legislature has enacted the policy that 18- to 20-year-olds should be treated like adults 21 years or older for tobacco sales because they cannot be treated “different[ly].” Whether this a wise policy choice is a matter for the Legislature to determine; the City cannot change it. See, e.g., *Devillers v Auto Club Ins Ass’n*, 473 Mich 562, 589 (2005) (“[P]olicy decisions are properly left for the people’s elected representatives in the Legislature . . .”).

The language of the city council’s finding only confirms the point. In addition to attempting to prevent young adults aged 18 to 20 from providing cigarettes to minors, the ordinance is designed to protect the young adults themselves by “protect[ing]” them from being able to obtain cigarettes. Section 9:328a, Title IX (“That raising the minimum legal age for tobacco sales is important to *protect* the particularly large population of individuals under the age of 21 in the City of Ann Arbor.”) (emphasis added). While this may be a laudable goal, this finding categorizes 18- to 20-year-olds with minors, removing them from the same treatment of other adults 21 years and older.

This effort is plainly contrary to the Age of Majority Act, which is written in the broadest possible terms by stating that a person who is 18 years of age “is an adult of legal age *for all purposes whatsoever*,” MCL 722.52 (emphasis added), and includes the age for purchasing tobacco as one of the ways in which these young adults should no longer be treated as minors.

Any revision in this law must come from the Legislature, as occurred for the purchase and sale of alcohol. In *Findling v TP Operating Co*, 139 Mich App 30 (1984), the Court of Appeals concluded that the general provisions of the Age of Majority Act in MCL 722.52 did not alter the Liquor Control Act, which limited the ability to purchase alcohol to those who are 21 years of age. *Id.* at 37–39, citing MCL 436.33b (providing before its repeal that “[a] person less than 21 years of age shall not purchase alcoholic liquor, consume alcoholic liquor in a licensed premises, or possess alcoholic liquor, except as provided in section 33a(1) of this act.”) Originally, the Legislature revised the Liquor Control Act in 1972, like the Youth Tobacco Act, to replace “21 years” with “18 years” to correspond with the Age of Majority Act, but then restored the age of majority to 21 for purchasing alcohol in 1978. *Findling*, 139 Mich App at 38 n 1. The Court explained that the Age of Majority Act “was not intended to preclude *the Legislature* from making distinctions based on the age of 21.” *Id.* (emphasis added), citing *Smilnak*, 136 Mich App at 114. The same is true here. The Michigan Legislature may revisit its decision to ensure that those young adults have the same legal capacity as other adults for the purchase of tobacco products. The City cannot.

It is my opinion, therefore, that the Age of Majority Act, 1971 PA 79, MCL 722.51 *et seq.*, preempts a city ordinance that provides “a person shall not sell, give or furnish a tobacco product in any form to a person under 21 years of age.” The ordinance directly conflicts with state law by barring the sale or furnishing of tobacco products to 18- to 20-year-olds because the Age of Majority Act prohibits treating these young adults differently from persons 21 years and older with respect to their legal capacity to purchase tobacco products.

BILL SCHUETTE
Attorney General

INCOMPATIBLE PUBLIC OFFICES ACT: Compatibility of offices of village president and village manager.

CONTRACTS OF PUBLIC SERVANTS WITH PUBLIC ENTITIES ACT:

GENERAL LAW VILLAGES ACT:

VILLAGES: The offices of village president and village manager of the same village are compatible in a village with a population of less than 40,000 under subsection 3(4)(b) of the Incompatible Public Offices Act, MCL 15.183(4)(b).

A village president is not prohibited from entering into an employment contract to serve as the same village's manager in a village with a population of less than 25,000 under subsection 3a(c) of the Contracts of Public Servants with Public Entities Act, MCL 15.323a(c).

To the extent a village ordinance provides that its village president appoints the village manager, subsection 2(1) of the General Village Law, MCL 62.2(1), prevails over the ordinance, and the village council is the appointing authority for the village manager.

Opinion No. 7295

March 8, 2017

The Honorable James Lower
State Representative
The Capitol
Lansing, MI 48909

You have asked whether the Incompatible Public Offices Act (IPOA), MCL 15.181, *et seq.*, is violated by the president of the Village of Howard City also serving as the village manager.

By way of background, this office understands that a new president for the Village of Howard City was elected at the November 2014 general election. After assuming office, the new president thereafter assumed the duties of village manager on an interim basis, and then ultimately on a permanent basis. The position of village manager is a part-time position, and the village president is compensated for his performance as village manager, as well as for his work as village president. The Village of Howard City is in Montcalm County, and relevant to your question here, has a population of around 1,800.¹

A. The Incompatible Public Offices Act

The IPOA generally provides that “a public officer or public employee shall not hold 2 or more incompatible offices at the same time.” MCL 15.182. Here, the elected and appointed offices of village president and village manager are both public

¹ Michigan census data for 2010 reveals that the village had a population of 1,808. Census data is available on the Michigan Department of Technology, Management and Budget website, <https://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/cph-2-24.pdf>, (accessed February 3, 2017).

offices subject to the IPOA. MCL 15.181(e)(ii). Section 1(b) of the IPOA defines “incompatible offices” as public offices which, when the official is performing the duties of either office, results in the “subordination of 1 public office to another,” the “supervision of 1 public office by another,” or a “breach of duty of public office.” MCL 15.181(b)(i)–(iii). To determine whether any of these scenarios are present here, the duties of village president and village manager must be examined.

1. Village President

There are two types of villages in Michigan: general law villages established under the General Law Village Act (GLVA), 1895 PA 3, MCL 61.1 *et seq.*, and home rule villages established by charter under the Home Rule Village Act, 1909 PA 278, MCL 78.1 *et seq.* The Village of Howard City is a general law village. The GLVA constitutes “the charter for all villages incorporated under this act.” MCL 61.1. The village president is the chief executive officer of the village and a voting member of the village council over which he or she presides. MCL 64.1. The village council is comprised of the village president and the village trustees, all of whom are elected officials. MCL 62.1(1). Generally, the village president supervises the affairs of the village and village property. MCL 64.1. The village president also informs the village council concerning the affairs of the village and recommends measures that he or she considers expedient. *Id.* It is also the responsibility of the village president to “see that the laws relating to the village and the ordinances and regulations of the council are enforced.” *Id.*

2. Village Manager

Under the GLVA, a “[village] council may employ a village manager” who “shall serve at the pleasure of the council.” MCL 65.8(1)–(2). A village council “may enter into an employment contract with a village manager for a period extending beyond the terms of the members of council but not exceeding 6 years.” An employment contract with a manager “shall be in writing.” MCL 65.8(3). Unless a village council provides otherwise, a village manager has “only those powers and duties not required by law to be assigned to or performed by another official of the village.” MCL 65.8(3). Under the GLVA, a village council may adopt an ordinance “assigning to the manager an administrative duty imposed . . . on the council; an administrative duty imposed . . . on the village president; the authority to appoint, remove, direct, or supervise any employee or appointed official of the village; or supervisory responsibility over the accounting, budgeting, personnel, purchasing, and related management functions imposed by this act on the village clerk and the village treasurer.” MCL 65.8(4).

The Village of Howard City’s Code of Ordinances (Code) provides for the office of “village manager.” Section 32.01.² The Village of Howard City also enacted an ordinance assigning its village manager expanded duties as provided for in the GLVA. See Section 32.05; MCL 65.8(4). The Howard City Village Manager is the chief administrative officer of the village and performs duties as listed in the village code and as directed by the village council. Section 32.04; 32.05(A); 32.05(B)(12). Those duties include management supervision over all village departments and property,

² The Code of Ordinances is available on the Village of Howard’s website at http://www.howardcity.org/?page_id=55, (accessed February 3, 2017).

and acting as the chief ordinance enforcement administrator and purchasing agent for the village. Section 32.05; 32.06. The Howard City Code further provides that the village manager serves “at the pleasure of the Council and may be removed without cause.” Section 32.02(C); see also MCL 65.8(2).

Therefore, while the village manager for Howard City has extensive authority over the affairs of the village, that authority is not exercised in the absence of oversight. The village president for Howard City ultimately remains responsible for ensuring the enforcement of the laws related to villages and village ordinances. The village council for Howard City may remove the village manager with or without cause.

3. The IPOA’s exception for less populated communities

Under the circumstances set forth above, the village manager is subordinate to, and supervised by, the village president (individually and as a voting member of the village council). As a result, the offices of village president and village manager of the Village of Howard City fall within the specific definition of “incompatible offices” set forth in the IPOA. MCL 15.181(b)(i) and (ii).

But this is not the end of the analysis. The IPOA carves out an exception that allows the governing body of a village having a population of less than 40,000, “to authorize a public officer or public employee to perform, with or without compensation, other additional services for the unit of local government.” MCL 15.183(4)(c). In other words, the IPOA permits a local unit of government to authorize dual office holding within the local unit that would otherwise be prohibited by the IPOA. Here, the population of the Village of Howard City is well below 40,000. Presumably, the village council of the Village of Howard City authorized the appointment of its village president as its village manager. Accordingly, the situation presented falls within an exception to the IPOA’s general rule of incompatibility.³

It is my opinion, therefore, that the offices of village president and village manager of the same village are compatible in a village with a population of less than 40,000 under subsection 3(4)(b) of the IPOA, MCL 15.183(4)(b).

But again, the analysis is not complete. The IPOA expressly provides that it “does not allow or sanction activity constituting conflict of interest prohibited by the constitution or laws of this state.” MCL 15.183(6). Therefore, the question becomes whether, despite falling within an exception to the IPOA’s general rule of incompatibility, the situation presented would still result in a conflict of interest prohibited by law.

B. Contracts of Public Servants with Public Entities Act

The Contracts of Public Servants with Public Entities Act, MCL 15.321 *et seq.*, establishes specific limitations on contracts involving a “public servant,” defined as

³ Materials reviewed in conjunction with your request indicate that this individual may also be serving as fire chief for the Village of Howard City. The IPOA does not prohibit “public officers or public employees of a . . . village . . . having a population of less than 40,000 from serving, with or without compensation, as a . . . fire chief . . . if that . . . fire chief . . . is not a person who negotiates a collective bargaining agreement with the . . . village . . . on behalf of the . . . fire chiefs” MCL 15.183(4)(b). Since your request did not inquire as to this position or provide any additional facts, this letter does not address the position of village fire chief.

“all persons serving any public entity,” MCL 15.321(a), and a “public entity.”⁴ The Act applies to local units of government, including villages. MCL 15.321(b). Section 2 of the Act provides that “a public servant *shall not be a party, directly or indirectly*, to any contract between himself or herself and the public entity of which he or she is an officer or employee,” nor may a public servant “*directly or indirectly solicit any contract* between the public entity of which he or she is an officer or employee,” and himself or herself. MCL 15.322(1)–(2) (emphasis added). But this prohibition cannot “be construed” to “[l]imit the authority of the governing body of a . . . village . . . with a population of less than 25,000 to authorize a public servant to perform, with or without compensation, other additional services for the unit of local government.” MCL 15.323a(c).

Here, the village president, in his capacity as village manager, is or may be a party to an employment contract between himself and the village council with respect to his position as village manager. Ordinarily, such circumstances would violate the Contracts of Public Servants with Public Entities Act. But under the exception set forth in subsection 3a(c), the existence of such an employment contract does not present a conflict of interest prohibited by that Act.

It is my opinion, therefore, that a village president is not prohibited from entering into an employment contract to serve as the same village’s manager in a village with a population of less than 25,000 under subsection 3a(c) of the Contracts of Public Servants with Public Entities Act, MCL 15.323a(c).

C. Village Code

The Village of Howard City Code states that the village president shall, “with the concurrence of four or more Trustees, appoint a Village Manager.” Section 32.02(A). This ordinance in the Howard City Code conflicts with the GLVA, which provides that the village “president *may nominate* and the [village] council *appoint* such officers as shall be provided for by resolution or ordinance of the council.” MCL 62.2(1) (emphasis added). An ordinance must be consistent with the powers granted to the municipality by statute, *City of Riverview v Sibley Limestone*, 270 Mich App 627, 630–636 (2006), and to the extent an ordinance conflicts with the municipality’s charter, the latter controls, *Quandt v Schwass*, 286 Mich 433, 439 (1938).

Here, the GLVA’s provision controls over the village Code provision, and it is the village council that may appoint the village manager. This is consistent with other provisions in the GLVA, which provide that it is the village council that may “employ” a village manager and that a village manager serves “at the pleasure of” the village council. MCL 65.8(1)–(2).

This conclusion is also consistent with Michigan’s common law. See Const 1963, art 3, § 7 (“The common law and the statute laws now in force, not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitations, or are changed, amended, or repealed.”). Broadly speaking, under common law principles, public officials “are expected to act in the best interests of the public entities they serve.” OAG, 2015-2016, No. 7285, p __ (July 9, 2015). This means they may

⁴ “Public entity” is defined to mean “the state including all agencies thereof, any public body corporate within the state, including all agencies thereof, or any non-incorporated public body within the state of whatever nature, including all agencies thereof.” MCL 15.321(b).

not use their authority to further their own interest or place themselves in a position where their private interest conflicts with either their public duties or the best interest of the public. *Id.*, citing 63C Am Jur 2d, Public Officers and Employees, § 246.

In keeping with this principle, “[a]t the common law, public officers with power of appointment were disqualified from appointing themselves to a public office.” OAG, 1995-1996, No. 6834, p 9 (February 3, 1995). “Appointment of oneself was held to be against public policy and the appointment was void.” *Id.* “Where the statute does not expressly authorize self-appointment, ‘the appointment of someone other than self is always contemplated.’” *Id.*, quoting *Welsch v Wilson*, 218 Ga 843; 131 SE2d 194, 196 (1963). If the Village of Howard City’s ordinance was followed, the village president’s self-appointment to the position of village manager would be contrary to longstanding common law principles as well as with the GLVA.

It is my opinion, therefore, that to the extent a village ordinance provides that its village president appoints the village manager, subsection 2(1) of the

General Village Law, MCL 62.2(1) prevails over the ordinance, and the village council is the appointing authority for the village manager.

BILL SCHUETTE
Attorney General

REVISED SCHOOL CODE: Reduction of state school aid for use of certain mascots or logos.

STATE SCHOOL AID ACT:

CONST 1963, ART 8, § 2:

CONST 1963, ART 8, § 3:

CONST 1963, ART 9, § 11:

While the Superintendent of Public Instruction has broad powers under the Revised School Code, 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.1 *et seq.*, and the State School Aid Act, 1979 PA 94, MCL 388.1601 *et seq.*, neither act authorizes the Superintendent to withhold state school aid funds or to cause the forfeiture of such funds by school districts that use an American Indian mascot, logo, or other imagery.

Opinion No. 7296

July 3, 2017

The Honorable Tim Kelly
State Representative
The Capitol
Lansing, MI 48909

Mr. Brian Whiston
Superintendent of Public Instruction
Michigan Department of Education
608 W. Allegan Street
P.O. Box 30008
Lansing, MI 48909

You have asked whether the Superintendent of Public Instruction (Superintendent) may withhold state school aid that is distributed to school districts using American Indian mascots or logos.

In Michigan and elsewhere, the debate continues regarding the use of American Indian mascots and logos by schools.¹ Some see the use of such imagery as a source of pride and respect, while others view its use as culturally insensitive and discriminatory.² There have been state and local efforts to discourage or prohibit Michigan schools from using American Indian mascots and logos.

For example, the State Board of Education adopted a resolution in 2003 recommending that schools eliminate use of American Indian mascots and logos, and reaffirmed that resolution in 2010.³ In 2013, the Michigan Department of Civil Rights filed a complaint on behalf of American Indian students with the U.S. Department of Education alleging discrimination by Michigan schools using American Indian mascots or logos, and asking that these schools be prohibited from receiving federal funding.⁴ But the complaint was dismissed for lack of sufficient evidence that the use of American Indian mascots or logos created a racially hostile environment.⁵

At the local level, some school boards have addressed whether use of American Indian mascots and logos should be discontinued. In December 2016, the Belding School Board voted unanimously to eliminate use of its “Redskins” mascot.⁶ But in

¹ This opinion uses the term American Indian rather than Native American because that is the term used by the State Board of Education and the Michigan Department of Civil Rights in documents referred to in this opinion.

² See Justin P. Grose, *Time to Bury the Tomahawk Chop: An Attempt to reconcile the differing viewpoints of Native Americans and Sports Fans*, 35 Am Indian L Rev 695 (2011). Compare *Spirit Lake Tribe of Indians v NCAA*, 715 F3d 1089 (CA 8, 2013) (Spirit Lake Tribe supporting university’s continued use of “Fighting Sioux” mascot) with *Illinois Native American Bar Ass’n v Univ of Illinois Bd of Trustees*, 368 Ill App 3d 321 (2006) (bar association challenging university’s continued use of “Chief Illiniwek” mascot).

³ The 2003 and 2010 resolutions are available on the State Board of Education’s website at http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mascots_69612_7.res.pdf, (last accessed May 17, 2017), and http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mde/Mascots_330690_7.pdf, (last accessed May 17, 2017).

⁴ The complaint is available on the Department of Civil Rights’ website at http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mdcr/MDCR_2-8-13_Discrimination_Complaint_410856_7.pdf, (last accessed May 17, 2017).

⁵ The dismissal letter is available on the Department of Civil Rights’ website at http://www.michigan.gov/mdcr/0,4613,7-138-4952_4995-304950--,00.html, (last accessed May 17, 2017).

⁶ December 19, 2016, Minutes, Belding Area Schools Board of Education, available at <https://v3.boardbook.org/Public/PublicItemDownload.aspx?mk=50216712&fn=minutes.pdf>, (last accessed May 17, 2017). See also, Lynsey Mukomel, *Belding School Board Votes to Drop Redskins Mascot*, <http://woodtv.com/2016/12/19/belding-school-board-votes-to-drop-redskins-mascot/>, (last accessed May 17, 2017).

February 2017, the Paw Paw School Board voted to continue use of its “Redskins” mascot.⁷

With this background in mind, you ask whether the Superintendent has authority to withhold state school aid from schools that use American Indian mascots, logos, or other imagery.

The powers of state agencies and governmental officers are limited by the Constitution and statutes that confer those powers and may not be extended by implication beyond what may be necessary for the reasonable execution of the power. *Coffman v State Bd of Examiners in Optometry*, 331 Mich 582, 590 (1951).

Article 8, § 3 of the Constitution establishes a State Board of Education, which is vested with “[l]eadership and general supervision over all public education . . . except as to institutions of higher education granting baccalaureate degrees.” Const 1963, art 8, § 3. It also serves “as the general planning and coordinating body for all public education, including higher education, and shall advise the legislature as to the financial requirements in connection therewith.” *Id.* The State Board of Education appoints “a superintendent of public instruction” who functions as “the chairman of the board without the right to vote,” and is “responsible for the execution of its policies.” *Id.* The Superintendent is the “principal executive officer of [the] state department of education which shall have powers and duties provided by law.” *Id.*

In 1996, Executive Order 1996-12⁸ transferred from the State Board of Education to the Superintendent administrative powers as set forth in approximately 100 sections of the Michigan Compiled Laws. See *Straus v Governor*, 459 Mich 526, 530–31 (1999) (discussing transfer of powers under Executive Order 1996-12). The Executive Order further transferred statutory rule-making powers of the State Board of Education to the Superintendent in an additional 39 sections of the Michigan Compiled Laws. *Id.* As a result, many of the statutory powers and responsibilities previously exercised by the State Board of Education are now carried out by the Superintendent. These powers and responsibilities are codified in the Revised School Code, 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.1 *et seq.*, and the State School Aid Act, 1979 PA 94, MCL 388.1601 *et seq.*

Article 8, § 2 of the Constitution provides that the “legislature shall maintain and support a system of free public elementary and secondary schools as defined by law.” The Revised School Code, MCL 380.1 *et seq.*, governs the operation of Michigan schools, and reflects the Legislature’s implementation of article 8, § 2. In it, the Legislature granted school districts broad powers of self-governance. See MCL 380.11a(3) (“A general powers school district . . . may exercise a power incidental or appropriate to the performance of a function related to operation of a public school and the provision of public education . . .”); *Baumgartner v Perry Pub Sch*, 309 Mich

⁷ February 8, 2017, Minutes, Paw Paw Public Schools Board of Education, available at <https://v3.boardbook.org/Public/PublicItemDownload.aspx?mk=50216712&fn=minutes.pdf>, (last accessed May 17, 2017). See also, Lynsey Mukomel, *Paw Paw Schools will stay with Redskins Mascot*, <http://woodtv.com/2017/02/08/paw-paw-redskins-mascot-decision/>, (last accessed May 17, 2017).

⁸ Executive Order 1996-12 is available on the Michigan Legislature’s website at <http://www.legislature.mi.gov/documents/1995-1996/executiveorder/htm/1996-EQ-12.htm>, (last accessed May 17, 2017).

App 507, 526 (2015) (“*local authorities—not state officials—are primarily responsible for the governance of school districts*”) (emphasis in original). Thus, for the most part, the “actual intricacies of the delivery of specific educational services” are left to the local school districts. *LM v State*, 307 Mich App 685, 697 (2014).

The Revised School Code also sets forth the responsibilities of the Superintendent, which include: approving deficit elimination plans; issuing decisions related to treasury certifications; suspending or revoking teaching and administrator certificates; suspending or revoking licenses, certificates, approvals, or other evidence of qualifications to hold a particular position issued by the State Board of Education or Superintendent; adopting a variety of rules and policies, including those related to special education programs, continuing education, and licensure and certificate requirements; and granting limited waivers from a state board or department rule interpreting a provision of the Code. See MCL 380.1220, 380.1211a, 380.1535a, 380.1539b, 380.1701, 380.1281(3), 380.1246, 380.1531; see also Mich Admin Code, R 340.18.

Article 9, § 11 of the Constitution provides that there “shall be established a state school aid fund which shall be used exclusively for aid to school districts, higher education, and school employees’ retirement systems, as provided by law.” Const 1963, art 9, § 11. That section provides for the funding source and distribution from the state school aid fund, and states that “[p]ayments from this fund shall be made in full on a scheduled basis, as provided by law.” *Id.* The State School Aid Act implements this constitutional provision. Under the act, the Superintendent’s responsibilities include: approving supplemental payments to rural districts based on a spending plan developed by the intermediate superintendents of each intermediate district; consulting with the state treasurer to determine the amount of a distressed district emergency grant; and approving the appeal process for complaints related to reproductive health- or sex-education programs. See MCL 388.1611r, 388.1622d, 388.1766a.

As demonstrated above, the Superintendent has broad authority under the Revised School Code and the State School Aid Act. Neither act, however, expressly authorizes the Superintendent to withhold funding or otherwise reduce state school aid provided to a school district based on its use of a particular mascot or logo.

Notably, the State School Aid Act includes conditions for receiving state aid and specific circumstances in which a school district may be required to forfeit state aid. For example, a district is required to forfeit state aid if it does not meet the required minimum hours and days of pupil instruction, if it fails to comply with rules related to sex education, or if it purchases, leases, or rents a car for board members. MCL 388.1707, 388.1766a, 388.1764. Also, the Department of Education may make a deduction or adjustment if the Department determines, as the result of an audit or updated information, that the amount of school aid paid to a district was incorrect. MCL 388.1615(2)–(3). The Department may withhold funds if it determines that money received under the State School Aid Act is not applied to salaries and other compensation of teachers and other employees, tuition, transportation, lighting, heating, ventilation, water service, the purchase of textbooks, other supplies, and any other school operating expenditures. MCL 388.1618(1). And the Department may withhold state school aid if a district or intermediate district fails to adopt an annual budget, fails to provide financial and pupil accounting audits, fails to submit annual comprehensive finance data, or fails to file a transportation expenditure report. MCL 388.1618.

In reviewing statutory language, the primary goal is “to give effect to the intent of the Legislature by reviewing the plain language of the statute.” *Tuggle v Dep’t of State Police*, 269 Mich App 657, 663 (2005), quoting *People v Perkins*, 473 Mich 626, 630 (2005). A rule of statutory interpretation used in determining the intent of the Legislature is the doctrine of *expressio unius est exclusio alterius*, or the expression of one thing means the exclusion of another. *Tuggle*, 269 Mich App at 663. Applying this rule here, the State School Aid Act’s inclusion of specific circumstances that allow for the withholding or forfeiture of state aid means that no other circumstances—including a school district’s use of American Indian mascots or logos—may be used as a basis for the withholding or forfeiture of state aid from a school district.

Outside the statutory context, the State Board of Education’s 2003 resolution simply recommends that schools discontinue use of American Indian mascots or logos; it does not require schools to do so. Even if it did, the resolution, as a policy statement, does not have the force of law. See, e.g., *Danse Corp v City of Madison Heights*, 466 Mich 175, 181 (2002) (“In order for an agency regulation, statement, standard, policy, ruling, or instruction of general applicability to have the force of law, it must fall under the definition of a properly promulgated rule.”); *Clonlara, Inc v State Bd of Educ*, 442 Mich 230, 239–241 (1993) (discussing necessity of rule promulgation). Thus, the resolution does not require schools to eliminate American Indian mascots or logos, nor does it purport to give the Superintendent authority to withhold funding from schools that do not comply with the Board’s resolution.

Finally, while article 8, § 2 of the Constitution states that all schools “shall provide for the education of its pupils without discrimination as to religion, creed, race, color or national origin,”⁹ that provision does not expressly or impliedly grant the Superintendent authority to withhold from or cause the forfeiture of state school aid for schools using American Indian mascots or logos. Const 1963, art 8, § 2. And although subsection 1281(1)(a) of the Revised School Code, MCL 380.1281(1)(a), obligates the Superintendent to require schools to “observe the laws relating to schools,”¹⁰ including nondiscrimination laws, the entity primarily responsible for enforcing such laws is the Michigan Civil Rights Commission. See Const 1963, art 5, § 29 (“It shall be the duty of the commission in a manner which may be prescribed by law to investigate alleged discrimination against any person because of religion, race, color or national origin in the enjoyment of the civil rights guaranteed by law and by this constitution[.]”).

In sum, there is no express or implied legal authority for the Superintendent to withhold or cause the forfeiture of state school aid from school districts that use American Indian mascots or logos. Article 9, § 11 mandates that “payments” from the state school aid fund “shall be made in full . . . as provided by law.” Const 1963, art 9, § 11. While the Legislature has expressly authorized the withholding or forfeiture

⁹ See also Const 1963, art 1, § 2 (no person shall “be denied the enjoyment of his civil or political rights or be discriminated against in the exercise thereof because of religion, race, color or national origin”).

¹⁰ This statute refers to the State Board of Education, but the duties set forth in section 1281, MCL 380.1281, were transferred to the Superintendent by Executive Order 1996-12.

of school aid under certain circumstances, it has not done so on the basis of a school's use of a particular mascot or logo.¹¹

It is my opinion, therefore, that while the Superintendent of Public Instruction has broad powers under the Revised School Code and the State School Aid Act, neither act authorizes the Superintendent to withhold state school aid funds or to cause the forfeiture of such funds by school districts that use an American Indian mascot, logo, or other imagery.

BILL SCHUETTE
Attorney General

¹¹ Some states have addressed the use of American Indian mascots and logos through legislation. See, e.g., Wis Stat § 118.134 (authorizing school district residents to file administrative complaints regarding school use of race-based nicknames or logos with the Wisconsin State Superintendent); ORS 332.075 (permitting Oregon school boards to enter into agreements with Native American Tribes for use of mascots); Cal Educ Code § 221.3 (prohibiting California schools from using the term "Redskins" for school or athletic team names, mascots or nicknames).

INCOMPATIBLE PUBLIC OFFICES ACT: County commissioner and member of board of review.**GENERAL PROPERTY TAX ACT:****BOARD OF REVIEW:**

The Incompatible Public Offices Act, 1978 PA 566, MCL 15.181 *et seq.*, prohibits an individual from holding the office of board of review member while also holding the office of county commissioner in the same county.

Opinion No. 7297

August 31, 2017

Mr. Nick A. Khouri
State Treasurer
430 West Allegan Street
Lansing, MI 48922

You have asked whether serving as a board of review member while also serving as a member of a county board of commissioners in the same county violates the Incompatible Public Offices Act (IPOA), 1978 PA 566, MCL 15.181 *et seq.*

The IPOA prohibits the same person from simultaneously holding two or more incompatible public offices. Subsection 2(1), MCL 15.182(1), provides: “Except as provided in section 3, a public officer . . . shall not hold 2 or more incompatible offices at the same time.” A “public officer” includes a person “elected or appointed” to a “public office of a city, village, township, or county in this state.” MCL 15.181(e). As elected or appointed officials, county commissioners and board of review members are “public officers” for purposes of the IPOA.

See OAG, 2015-2016, No. 7289 (April 11, 2016); OAG, 2009-2010, No. 7256, p 184 (December 21, 2010); OAG, 1991-1992, No. 6737, p 191 (October 28, 1992).

Subsection 1(b), MCL 15.181(b), defines incompatible offices as follows:

“Incompatible offices” means public offices held by a public official which, when the official is performing the duties of any of the public offices held by the official, results in any of the following with respect to those offices held:

- (i) The subordination of 1 public office to another.
- (ii) The supervision of 1 public office by another.
- (iii) A breach of duty of public office.

Therefore, a determination must be made whether one of these two public offices is subordinate to, or supervises, the other, or whether the simultaneous holding of these public offices results in a breach of duty. To make this determination, it is necessary to examine the relationship of the two offices to the assessment process.

Members of a county board of commissioners are elected officials generally responsible for managing the legislative and administrative affairs of the county. Const 1963, art 7, §§ 7, 8; MCL 46.1 *et seq.*; MCL 46.401 *et seq.*¹

Township and city boards of review are established under section 28 of the General Property Tax Act (GPTA), 1893 PA 206, MCL 211.28. A board of review hears protests from property owners disputing the valuations and classifications established by local assessors for property tax purposes or claiming entitlement to an exemption from taxation. Members of a township board of review are appointed by the township's board of trustees. MCL 211.28(1). City board of review members are appointed pursuant to city charter or city ordinance. MCL 211.28(4).

A board of review is tasked with ensuring that the valuation of property on the assessment roll is "relatively just and proper under" under the GPTA. MCL 211.30(4). To that end, the board has broad authority to "do whatever [] is necessary to make the roll comply with" the GPTA. MCL 211.29(2). More specifically, in regard to property assessment and valuation, the board of review has the authority to consider objections to the assessment roll, and where sufficient cause is shown, change the assessed values or tentative taxable values of property, add property to the assessment roll, and exempt or remove personal property from the assessment roll. MCL 211.30. After the board of review completes its review, makes any changes, and approves the assessment roll, the roll is delivered to the county equalization director. MCL 211.30(6), (7).

After delivery, the board of county commissioners examines the roll. MCL 211.34(1). The board of county commissioners takes the final action on county equalization by examining the township and city assessment rolls and ascertaining whether the real and personal property on the local rolls has been equally and uniformly assessed at true cash value. MCL 211.34(2). The board of county commissioners has the authority to, if necessary, modify any local assessment it deems to be unequal by adding to or deducting from the valuation of the taxable property on a local roll. *Id.*

Accordingly, both the local board of review and the board of county commissioners have an oversight role in the assessment process. But within that process, it is the board of county commissioners that makes the final determination, with the authority to modify any prior decisions made at the township or city level, including decisions made by the local board of review. Consequently, in the assessment hierarchy, the board of county commissioners has, in effect, a supervisory role over the township and city assessing entities, including the boards of review. As a result, the offices of county commissioner and local board of review member are incompatible under subsection 1(b)(ii), MCL 15.181(b)(ii), of the IPOA. Because the offices are incompatible under subsection 1(b)(ii), it is unnecessary to address the other categories set forth in subsections 1(b)(i) and (iii). MCL 15.181(b)(i), (iii).

This conclusion is consistent with prior opinions of this office that have considered the compatibility of separate public offices that each participate in the assessment process. For example, prior opinions have concluded that incompatibility exists

¹ While sections 7 and 8 of article 7 of the Michigan Constitution refer to a "board of supervisors," state statutes use the term "county board of commissioners" pursuant to 1966 PA 261, MCL 46.401 *et seq.* See also Advisory Opinion re Constitutionality of 1966 PA 261, 380 Mich 736; 158 NW2d 497 (1968); and In re Apportionment of Ontonagon County Board of Supervisors, 11 Mich App 348; 157 NW2d 698 (1968).

between the offices of township assessor and county commissioner, see OAG, 1991-1992, No. 6737, p 191 (October 28, 1992) and OAG, 1979-1980, No. 5626, p 537 (January 16, 1980), and between the offices of township board of review member and county assessor, see OAG, 1975-1976, No. 5050, p 506 (June 16, 1976). See also, OAG, 1987-1988, No. 6418, p 15 (January 13, 1987) (offices of county commissioner and city treasurer incompatible). In each circumstance, the county-level public office was deemed to serve in a supervisory capacity over the local-level public office.

It is my opinion, therefore, that the IPOA prohibits an individual from serving as a local board of review member while also serving as a county commissioner in the same county.

BILL SCHUETTE
Attorney General

MARRIAGE: Duplicate certificates of marriage as proof of marriage.

Employers may, but are not required to, accept duplicate certificates of marriage as proof of marriage for human resource purposes, and can instead require employees to obtain and submit a certified copy of their marriage certificates as proof of marriage.

Opinion No. 7298

October 5, 2017

The Honorable Steven Johnson
State Representative
The Capitol
Lansing, MI 48909

You have asked whether an employer must accept an employee's "original" certificate of marriage as evidence of the fact of marriage.

Your request quotes MCL 551.18, which appears in Chapter 551 of the Michigan Compiled Laws, concerning marriage, and reflects a recodification of the Revised Statutes of 1846:

The original certificates and records of marriage made by the person solemnizing the marriage as prescribed in this chapter, and the record thereof made by the county clerk, or a copy of such record duly certified by such clerk, shall be received in all courts and places, as presumptive evidence of the fact of the marriage. [MCL 551.18.]

Nearly identical language is found in MCL 600.2132, which appears in Chapter 600 of the Michigan Compiled Laws, the Revised Judicature Act of 1961:

The original certificates and records of marriage made by the minister, judge, or other person authorized to solemnize marriages, as prescribed by

law, and the record thereof made by the county clerk, or a copy of such record, duly certified by the clerk, shall be received in all courts and places as presumptive evidence of the fact of the marriage. [MCL 600.2132.]

The key language in these provisions is the mandate that “original” marriage certificates and certified copies of such certificates “shall be received in all courts and places as presumptive evidence of the fact of the marriage.”

Your request indicates that some employers are not accepting “original” certificates of marriage for human resource purposes, but are instead requiring employees to obtain and submit a certified copy of their marriage certificates.

In addressing your question, it is necessary to distinguish an “original” certificate of marriage from a “duplicate” or “certified copy,” as those terms are used in Chapter 551 of the Michigan Compiled Laws. MCL 551.102 requires that blank forms for a marriage license and certificate of marriage shall be made in “duplicate.” Under MCL 551.103, when a marriage license is issued, the county clerk gives the license—filled out and signed, together with the blank form of certificate—to the person applying for the license, for delivery to the individual who is to officiate at the marriage. MCL 551.7 provides a list of individuals who may solemnize a marriage and notes that those officiants must return licenses and certificates as required by MCL 551.104. In turn, MCL 551.104 details the procedures the officiant must follow in returning the certificate:

It shall be the duty of the clergyman or magistrate, officiating at a marriage, to fill in the spaces of the certificate left blank for the entry of the time and place of the marriage, the names and residences of 2 witnesses, and his own signature in certification that the marriage has been performed by him and any and all information required to be filled in in the spaces left blank in the certificate shall be typewritten or legibly printed. *He shall separate the duplicate license and certificate, and deliver the half part designated duplicate to 1 of the parties, so joined in marriage, and within 10 days return the original to the county clerk issuing the same.* It shall be the duty of such clergyman or magistrate to keep an accurate record of all marriages solemnized in a book used expressly for that purpose. [MCL 551.104 (emphasis added).]

In other words, the officiant provides the married party a “duplicate” but ensures that the “original” certificate is returned to the county clerk who issued the marriage license. In fact, an officiant who fails to return the original certificate to the appropriate county clerk is guilty of a misdemeanor “and shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding 100 dollars or 90 days’ imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court.” MCL 551.107.

Because the original certificate of marriage is retained by the county clerk who issued the marriage license, it appears employees are presenting their duplicate certificates of marriage to employers for human resource purposes. MCL 551.104. But because the duplicate is never filed with the county clerk, it would not be certified by the county clerk. With respect to the situation you describe, an employer may consider a certified copy of a certificate of marriage more reliable because it bears some form of certification by the county clerk, while the duplicate certificate retained by the employee does not bear any form of certification from a public official. See *People v Lambert*, 5 Mich 349, 364-365 (1858) (discussing the unreliability of a suspicious copy of a New Jersey marriage certificate).

Notably, neither the language you quote from MCL 551.18 nor the quoted language from MCL 600.2132 provides that duplicates are presumptive evidence of a marriage. And MCL 551.104 clearly differentiates the original marriage certificate from the duplicate. Thus, applying the statutory text of Chapter 551, the duplicate is not the “original” certification of marriage within the meaning of MCL 551.18 or the virtually identical MCL 600.2132.

In addition, the phrase “all courts and places” as used in MCL 551.18 and MCL 600.2132 does not encompass the human resource departments of public or private employers. Neither statute defines the terms “courts” or “places” or the phrase as a whole, although the Michigan Supreme Court has explained this language to mean that courts, from an evidentiary perspective, may conclude that an original marriage certificate establishes the fact of marriage, provided the original certificate is not contradicted by other evidence. *Mead v Randall*, 111 Mich 268, 270-271 (1896). As to the term “places,” one might assume that the word would, in a general sense, include employers. But the phrase “courts and places” is a term of art.

“The primary goal when interpreting a statute is to discern the intent of the Legislature by focusing on the most ‘reliable evidence’ of that intent, the language of the statute itself.” *Fairley v Dep’t of Corrections*, 497 Mich 290, 296–97 (2015). If the legislative intent can be gleaned from the statutory language, further construction is neither necessary nor permissible. *Id.* at 297. When a statutory term is undefined, it must be given its plain and ordinary meaning “unless it is a term of art.” *People v Barrera*, 500 Mich 14, 18 (2017). “Technical words and phrases, and such as may have acquired a peculiar and appropriate meaning in the law, shall be construed and understood according to such peculiar and appropriate meaning.” *Aroma Wines & Equip, Inc v Columbian Distribution Servs, Inc*, 497 Mich 337, 347, reh’g denied sub nom. *Aroma Wines & Equip, Inc v Columbian Distribution Servs, Inc*, 498 Mich 877 (2015).

The word “places” in MCL 551.18 and MCL 600.2132 follows the word “courts.” The phrase “all courts and places” is commonly found in statutes in Michigan and throughout the United States. See, e.g., MCL 74.6; NY CLS Pub Health § 4103; S.D. Codified Laws § 36-18A-38. It appears this phrase originated from medieval England, where laws referred to the King’s Courts and other forums where pleadings took place—“his other Places.” See, e.g. Statute of Pleading of 1362, 36 Edw. III c. 15 (historical English statute requiring legal pleading to be in the English language).

It appears no Michigan court has ever defined the phrase “all courts and places.” But the phrase is used in the Michigan Compiled Laws at least 36 times. Each time, the phrase is used in conjunction with a legal term of art to be applied by a judicial entity, i.e., the application of an evidentiary standard,¹ the capacity of an entity to be

¹ See MCL 74.6; MCL 82.1; MCL 128.162; MCL 213.4; MCL 324.2160; MCL 449.313; MCL 453.6; MCL 453.7; MCL 455.4; MCL 457.452; MCL 462.213; MCL 473.1; MCL 473.31; MCL 473.41; MCL 473.83; MCL 484.153; MCL 484.172; MCL 485.4; MCL 486.2; MCL 551.18; MCL 560.212; MCL 565.492; MCL 570.432; MCL 600.1305; MCL 600.2132; MCL 600.2701.

sued or to sue,² or a holding.³ Accordingly, the phrase “all courts and places” is itself a legal term of art. And legal terms of art should be construed to have their own “peculiar and appropriate meaning in the law[.]” MCL 8.3a. See also, *Grange Ins Co of Mich v Lawrence*, 494 Mich 475, 493 (2013).

In reference to the statutes concerning marriage certificates, MCL 551.18 and MCL 600.2132, the phrase “in all courts and places,” is followed by another legal term of art—“presumptive evidence.” In Michigan, “presumptive evidence” is synonymous with “prima facie evidence.” *People v Kayne*, 286 Mich 571, 583 (1938), quoting *State v Intoxicating Liquors*, 12 A 794 (Maine 1888). And prima facie evidence is “‘[e]vidence good and sufficient on its face . . . to establish a given fact . . . which if not rebutted or contradicted, will remain sufficient.’” *Yoost v Caspari*, 295 Mich App 209, 226 (2012), citing *Dep’t of Environmental Quality v Worth Township*, 289 Mich App 414, 419 (2010) (rev’d on other grounds), quoting *Black’s Law Dictionary* (5th ed). Accordingly, should there be a dispute between parties regarding the validity of a marriage, a marriage certificate could be presented to a court or other judicial officer, such as an administrative law judge or magistrate, as prima facie evidence of the marriage. That prima facie evidence could then be rebutted by, for instance, evidence that the marriage had later been dissolved.

This analysis is consistent with other Michigan statutes. Apart from the statutory provisions regarding marriage certificates quoted above, there are at least three other Michigan statutes that similarly provide that marriage certificate records serve as prima facie evidence in court proceedings. MCL 551.110 (marriage certificate records and certified copies are “prima facie evidence in any court or proceedings in this state”); MCL 600.2133 (same); MCL 333.2886 (certified copies of vital records are prima facie evidence of facts stated in original record).

In sum, looking at the word “places” as used in its proper context, the term refers to entities, like courts and other judicial forums that are equipped to apply a legal term of art, such as determining the weight of evidence. This interpretation is bolstered by the fact that MCL 600.2132 appears in the “evidence” portion of the Revised Judicature Act of 1961. Therefore, “places,” would not include the human resource departments of employers, meaning that MCL 551.18 and MCL 600.2132 are inapplicable to the facts you present.

It is my opinion, therefore, that employers may, but are not required to, accept duplicate certificates of marriage as proof of marriage for human resource purposes, and can instead require employees to obtain and submit a certified copy of their marriage certificate as proof of marriage.

BILL SCHUETTE
Attorney General

² See e.g., “The grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons . . . shall be in law capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being [impleaded], answering and being answered, defending and being defended in all courts and places whatsoever, in all manner of action, suits, complaints, matters, and causes whatsoever[.]” MCL 457.231. See also MCL 457.241; MCL 457.251; MCL 457.263; MCL 458.27; MCL 458.49; MCL 458.87; MCL 458.106; MCL 458.425.

³ See MCL 565.282.

MICHIGAN NATURAL RESOURCES TRUST FUND: Appropriations and expenditures from Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES:

CONST 1963, ART 9, § 35:

CONST 1963, ART 9, § 35a:

Article 9, § 35 of the Michigan Constitution vests exclusive authority in the Natural Resources Trust Fund Board to recommend projects to be funded through an appropriation from the Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund. While the Legislature may approve or disapprove a recommended appropriation, the Legislature may not appropriate funds from the Natural Resources Trust Fund for a project that was not recommended by the Natural Resources Trust Fund Board.

The value of the Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund may exceed \$500 million if the excess is due to interest, earnings, or other amounts authorized for expenditure under article 9, § 35 of the Michigan Constitution.

The Natural Resources Trust Fund Board is not obligated to recommend expenditure of all interest and earnings that accumulate in the Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund in a given year. The Board has a fiduciary responsibility under article 9, § 35 of the Michigan Constitution to make funding recommendations in a way that preserves and protects the entire \$500 million Trust Fund principal so that the interest and earnings of the Trust Fund remain a perpetual source of money for its intended purposes. But the Board is not authorized to cause interest and earnings of the Trust Fund to accumulate indefinitely for the purpose of increasing the principal balance of the Fund beyond the \$500 million cap established by the people in article 9, § 35 of the Michigan Constitution.

In the event the Natural Resources Trust Fund's accumulated principal falls below \$500 million, the revenue currently directed to the State Parks Endowment Fund under article 9, § 35a of the Michigan Constitution would not revert to the Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund in order to restore that fund's principal to the \$500 million cap set forth in article 9, § 35 of the Michigan Constitution.

The Legislature lacks authority to require the Natural Resources Trust Fund Board to make funding recommendations that would award an amount equal to 25 percent of funds available for development projects in the Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund under article 9, § 35 of the Michigan Constitution.

Because article 9, § 35 of the Michigan Constitution vests the Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund Board with exclusive authority to determine which projects are eligible to receive funding, and due to the necessary interplay between that responsibility and the Board's fiduciary duty to permanently protect the Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund for the purposes mandated by the people, the

Board determines the total amounts made available for expenditure from the fund in a given year through its annual funding recommendations.

The Legislature lacks authority to require the Natural Resources Trust Fund Board to spend a mandated amount of development funds from the Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund on a specific type of development. The Board has discretion to recommend the projects to be funded, subject to the limitations stated in article 9, § 35 of the Michigan Constitution, although the actual expenditure of the recommended funds requires an appropriation by the Legislature.

Opinion No. 7299

November 3, 2017

Mr. Keith Creagh, Director
Department of Natural Resources &
Agricultural Development
Lansing, MI 48909

The Honorable Darwin L. Booher
State Senator
The Capitol
Lansing, MI 48909

You have each asked a number of questions concerning the administration of the Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund (MNRTF, Trust Fund, or Fund) established by article 9, § 35 of the Michigan Constitution. Before addressing your questions, some of which overlap, it is helpful to consider the constitutional and statutory history of the Trust Fund.

History of the Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund

Prior to the establishment of the MNRTF, there existed a similar statutory fund—the Kammer Recreational Land Trust Fund Act of 1976. The Legislature enacted the fund to create a state recreational land acquisition trust (Kammer Trust) that would provide a trust fund and trust accounts for the purpose of acquiring land, or rights in land, for public recreational purposes in order to benefit the people of Michigan. 1976 PA 204, MCL 318.401 *et seq.* The Kammer Trust was administered by a board of trustees that made decisions regarding which lands and rights in land should be acquired with money from the trust account. MCL 318.403, MCL 318.409. Each year the board provided the Legislature with a list of properties to be acquired with the Legislature’s approval. MCL 318.409.

At various times, however, the Legislature diverted or sought to divert money from the Kammer Trust for use outside the purposes described in the act. See, e.g., 1980 PA 420 (transferring \$26 million from the Kammer Trust to the state general fund to help balance general fund budget); 1981 PA 217 (transferring over \$46 million from the Kammer Trust to the state general fund to help balance general fund budget); 1983 PA 72 (authorizing transfer of \$16 million to Michigan Youth Corps Program). These diversions, and others, kept the fund balance below that needed to fund projects and for the Kammer Trust to become self-perpetuating.¹ It was against this backdrop that the Legislature proposed creation of the MNRTF.

¹ See Michigan Department of Natural Resources, *History of the Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund*, http://www.michigan.gov/dnr/0,4570,7-153-65134_65142-39513--,00.html, (last accessed July 31, 2017). See also, Council Comments, No. 950, Citizens Research Council, October 1984, p 5, available under the publications archives tab by decade, at <http://cremich.org>.

Section 35 began as a senate joint resolution introduced by the Legislature in October 1983 to amend the constitution as provided in Const 1963, art 12, § 1. See OAG, 2011–2012, No. 7268, pp 79, 80 (August 9, 2012). After adoption by a 2/3 vote in the House and Senate, the joint resolution was placed on the ballot as Proposal B in the November 1984 general election. The people approved Proposal B, thereby creating the Trust Fund in place of the Kammer Trust. *Michigan United Conservation Club v Dep't of Treasury*, 239 Mich App 70, 73-74 (2001).

Section 35 prescribes the sources of funding for the Trust Fund as well as the purposes for which interest and earnings of the Trust Fund shall be expended:

There is hereby established the Michigan natural resources trust fund. The trust fund shall consist of all bonuses, rentals, delayed rentals, and royalties collected or reserved by the state under provisions of leases for the extraction of nonrenewable resources from state owned lands. . . .

* * *

The interest and earnings of the trust fund shall be expended for the acquisition of land or rights in land for recreational uses or protection of the land because of its environmental importance or its scenic beauty, for the development of public recreation facilities, and for the administration of the trust fund, which may include payments in lieu of taxes on state owned land purchased through the trust fund.

* * *

The legislature shall provide by law for the implementation of this section. [Const 1963, art 9, § 35, ¶¶ 1, 4, and 8.]

As noted in OAG No. 7268, “[t]he establishment of the MNRTF dedicated these revenues from the extraction of state owned nonrenewable resources [to] the acquisition of recreational land, environmentally sensitive or scenic land, and for the development of public recreation facilities.” *Id.* at p 80.

In the following year, the Legislature implemented section 35 in the Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund Act, 1985 PA 101, formerly MCL 318.501 *et seq.* This act stipulated that in a given fiscal year, up to 1/3 of all mineral lease revenues plus the interest and earnings of the Trust Fund could be used to purchase land to protect resources, provide public recreation, and develop public recreation facilities.² That statute was later repealed and recodified in 1994 as Part 19, Natural Resources Trust Fund, of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, MCL 324.1901 through 324.1911.

In the same year, the Legislature, again by a 2/3 vote in each house, proposed an amendment to section 35. In November 1994, Michigan voters approved Proposal P, which amended section 35.³ Proposal P revised previous language that had allowed

² See Michigan Department of Natural Resources, *History of the Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund*, http://www.michigan.gov/dnr/0,4570,7-153-65134_65142-39513--,00.html, (last accessed July 31, 2017).

³ See Initiatives and Referendums under the Constitution of the State of Michigan of 1963, available on the Secretary of State's website at http://www.michigan.gov/documents/sos/Initia_Ref_Under_Consti_12-08_339399_7.pdf, (last accessed July 31, 2017).

the diversion of revenues to the Michigan Strategic Fund, and added what is now article 9, § 35a, which established the State Parks Endowment Fund to provide for the funding and improvement of Michigan's state parks and provided for the distribution of up to \$10 million annually in MNRTF mineral lease revenues to the State Parks Endowment Fund.⁴ The 1994 amendment also raised the maximum principal amount that could accumulate in the Fund from the original \$200 million to \$400 million.⁵

In 2002, the Legislature again proposed an amendment to section 35, Proposal 2, which the people approved in August of 2002.⁶ This last amendment to section 35 raised the maximum principal amount that could accumulate in the Trust Fund from \$400 million to \$500 million and allowed up to one third of the Trust Fund revenue from the extraction of nonrenewable resources to be spent annually until the principal reached \$500 million.⁷ Once the principal reached the \$500 million threshold, all mineral lease revenues that would have gone to the MNRTF were to be directed to the State Parks Endowment Fund.⁸

Article 9, § 35 provides for a trust fund board (Trust Fund Board or Board):

The legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of a trust fund board within the department of natural resources. The trust fund board shall recommend the projects to be funded. The board shall submit its recommendations to the governor who shall submit the board's recommendations to the legislature in an appropriations bill. [Const 1963, art 9, § 35, ¶ 7.]⁹

The Legislature provided by law for the establishment of the Board in MCL 324.1905(1): "The Michigan natural resources trust fund board is established within the department [of natural resources]." In MCL 324.1907(1), the Legislature implemented the Board's constitutional duties and powers:

The board shall determine which lands and rights in land within the state should be acquired and which public recreation facilities should be developed with money from the trust fund and shall submit to the legislature in January of each year a list of those lands and rights in land and those public recreation facilities that the board has determined should be acquired or developed with trust fund money, compiled in order of priority.

Since its establishment, the Board has performed its constitutional and statutory responsibility of recommending the land acquisition and recreational development projects to be funded with money from the Trust Fund. The Board submits an

⁴ See Michigan Department of Natural Resources, *History of the Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund*, http://www.michigan.gov/dnr/0,4570,7-153-65134_65142-39513--00.html, (last accessed July 31, 2017).

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ See Initiatives and Referendums under the Constitution of the State of Michigan of 1963, available on the Secretary of State's website at http://www.michigan.gov/documents/sos/Initia_Ref_Under_Consti_12-08_339399_7.pdf (last accessed July 31, 2017).

⁷ See Michigan Department of Natural Resources, *History of the Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund*, http://www.michigan.gov/dnr/0,4570,7-153-65134_65142-39513--00.html, (last accessed July 31, 2017).

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ As adopted, section 35 does not include paragraph (¶) references, however, for ease of reference in this opinion, the paragraphs are referred to sequentially.

annual report to the Legislature detailing its activities and the status of recommended projects.¹⁰

Appropriations from the Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund

You each ask questions related to whether the Legislature can appropriate funds from the Trust Fund for projects that have *not* been recommended by the Trust Fund Board.

The “primary goal in construing a constitutional provision is to give effect to the intent of the people of the state of Michigan who ratified the Constitution, by applying the rule of ‘common understanding.’” *Coalition of State Employee Unions v State*, 498 Mich 312, 323 (2015). The “common understanding” of constitutional text is arrived at “by determining the plain meaning of the text as it was understood at the time of ratification.” *Id.* (citations omitted). Interpretation of a provision also takes into account “the circumstances leading to the adoption of the provision and the purpose sought to be accomplished.” *Id.* (citations omitted).

With regard to these questions, the relevant language of section 35, ¶ 7, states that after the Legislature establishes the Board:

[t]he trust fund board shall recommend the projects to be funded. The board shall submit its recommendations to the governor who shall submit the board's recommendations to the legislature in an appropriations bill.
[Emphasis added.]

Under this language the Board has a duty to “recommend the projects to be funded” to the Governor, who then submits the Board’s list of recommended projects to the Legislature in an appropriations bill.¹¹ Once submitted in bill form, the list of recommended projects proceeds through the legislative process.¹² The question is whether the Legislature may use its appropriative power to amend this appropriation bill, or perhaps introduce a separate appropriation bill, to appropriate MNRTF money for a “project” that was not recommended by the Trust Fund Board.

Michigan’s Constitution provides that “[t]he powers of government are divided into three branches: legislative, executive and judicial,” and “[n]o person exercising powers of one branch shall exercise powers properly belonging to another branch except as expressly provided in [the] constitution.” Const 1963, art 3, § 2. “[T]he appropriative power [] resides in the Legislature.” *Coalition of State Employee Unions*, 498 Mich at 330, citing *46th Circuit Trial Court v Crawford Co*, 476 Mich 131, 141 (2006) (“the most fundamental aspect of the ‘legislative power,’ . . . is the power . . . to appropriate for specified purposes”). And this appropriative power is

¹⁰ The 2016 annual report of the MNRTF, as well as past reports and information, are available on the Department of Natural Resources’ website at http://www.michigan.gov/documents/dnr/8-page_web_551064_7.pdf. (last accessed July 31, 2017).

¹¹ A different constitutional provision authorizes the Governor to submit appropriation bills to the Legislature. See Const 1963, art 5, § 18.

¹² For example, House Bill 5377 of 2016, enacted as Public Act 61 of 2016, set forth the list of projects recommended by the Fund’s Board for that fiscal year. The bill, legislative analyses, and public act are available on the Michigan Legislature’s website at [http://www.legislature.mi.gov/\(S\(2gitq2kwwv0rgsgk3p5lmoxx\)\)/mileg.aspx?page=getObject&objectName=2016-HB-5377](http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(2gitq2kwwv0rgsgk3p5lmoxx))/mileg.aspx?page=getObject&objectName=2016-HB-5377). (last accessed July 31, 2017).

plenary. *Id.* at 331-32 (“[O]ur Constitution is ‘not a grant of power to the Legislature, but is a limitation upon its powers.’ Therefore, the legislative authority of the state ‘can do anything which it is not prohibited from doing by the people through the Constitution of the State or the United States.’”) (citations omitted). Under these principles, the Legislature’s right to control the public treasury, to determine the sources from which public revenues shall be derived and the objects upon which they shall be expended, and “‘to dictate the time, the manner, and the means both of their collection and disbursement, is firmly and inexpugnably established in our political system.’” *Civil Service Comm v Auditor General*, 302 Mich 673, 682 (1942) (citation omitted).

“That said, it is true that the separation of powers doctrine does not rigidly confine all powers of a certain character to one branch or another. One branch of government may have authority of a character typically associated with another branch, as long as the Constitution ‘explicitly’ grants that authority.” *Coalition of State Employee Unions*, 498 Mich at 330 (citations omitted). See also *Civil Service Comm*, 302 Mich at 682 (control of the purse “is the supreme legislative prerogative, indispensable to the independence and integrity of the Legislature, and not to be surrendered or abridged, *save by ‘the Constitution itself[.]’*”) (emphasis added).

At this point, two observations may be made. First, section 35 retains the Legislature’s power to ultimately approve or disapprove the appropriation requested by the Trust Fund Board for a recommended project. Given the Legislature’s plenary power over appropriations, this is a reasonable interpretation of ¶ 7’s use of the words “recommend” and “recommendations,” (“The trust fund board shall recommend the projects to be funded. The board shall submit its recommendations to the governor[.]”). In this way, the Legislature keeps “the power of the purse” through its ability to approve or disapprove the Board’s requested appropriation. *Regents of Univ of Michigan v State*, 395 Mich 52, 70 (1975).¹³ Second, through section 35 the people chose the object or purpose for which Trust Fund money can be appropriated. Under section 35, Trust Fund money can only be “expended for the acquisition of land or rights in land for recreational uses,” “for the development of public recreation facilities,” and “for the administration of the trust fund.” Const 1963, art 9, § 35, ¶ 4. This is a significant limitation.

Within that limitation, the issue is whether section 35 grants the power to choose the projects for which Trust Fund money should be expended *exclusively* to the Trust Fund Board or whether the Legislature shares in that power. Given the text, its structure, and the contemporaneous legislative understanding of the section *that was drafted by the Legislature*, the Trust Fund Board has exclusive authority to recommend projects for funding.

As an initial matter, the language of ¶ 7 of section 35 supports this interpretation. It provides that “[t]he trust fund board *shall recommend the projects* to be funded,” through an appropriation from the Trust Fund. Const 1963, art 9, § 35, ¶ 7 (emphasis added). As used here, the word “shall” should be given its “popular and

¹³ On at least one occasion, the Legislature decided not to appropriate money for a project that was recommended by the Board. In 1988, a floor amendment in the Senate removed one project, funding for a public access site at Douglas Lake in Cheboygan County, from House Bill 5425. 1988 Journal of the Senate, p 2204 (June 29, 1988). This decision was approved by the House, and House Bill 5425 was enacted as Public Act 304 of 1988.

common” meaning—that of “denot[ing] mandatoriness.” *State Highway Comm v Vanderkloot*, 392 Mich 159, 180 (1974) (construing the word “shall” as used in Const 1963, art 4, § 52). The word “recommend” must also be given its ordinary meaning, which is “to suggest favorably as suited for some use, function, position, etc.” Webster’s New World Dictionary, (3rd ed, 1988). See also *National Pride at Work, Inc. v Governor*, 481 Mich 56, 67–77 (2008) (undefined constitutional terms must be given their common or ordinary meaning). The word “projects” relates to the activities to be funded through the Trust Fund. Applying these definitions here, ¶ 7 of section 35 could be understood to mean that only those projects the Board recommends may be proposed for funding through the MNRTF.

The language and structure of section 35 as a whole support this interpretation. See *Lapeer County Clerk v Lapeer Circuit Court*, 469 Mich 146, 156 (2003) (“every provision must be interpreted in the light of the document as a whole”). Under section 35, no other person or entity, including the Legislature, is authorized to “recommend” the projects to be funded. Notably, ¶¶ 4, 5, 7, and 8 of section 35, expressly accord the Legislature specific but limited powers to “provide” for certain things (for example, establishment of a trust fund board and implementation of the section), but none relate to recommending the projects to be funded by the Trust Fund. And no other process is provided for in section 35 other than that the Board “shall submit its recommendations to the governor who shall submit the board’s recommendations to the legislature.” (¶ 7). The Legislature receives “the board’s recommendations,” which, as discussed above, the Legislature may thereafter approve or disapprove through the appropriations process.

Most importantly, the circumstances surrounding the adoption of section 35 strongly support this interpretation. See *Michigan United Conservation Club*, 239 Mich App at 84-85 (interpreting art 9, § 35) (citations omitted) (“To clarify meaning [of a constitutional provision], the circumstances surrounding the adoption of a constitutional provision and the purpose sought to be accomplished may be considered.”); *Id.* at 85 (citations omitted) (“[T]he court should place itself in the position of the ratifiers and ascertain what was meant at the time the provision was adopted. In doing so, the court may consider the general spirit of the times and the sentiments prevailing among the people.”); *Plymouth Twp v Wayne County Bd of Comm’rs*, 137 Mich App 738, 750 (1984) (citation omitted) (“The drafters of a constitutional amendment are presumed to know about existing laws and constitutional provisions and thus to have drafted their provision accordingly.”)

The circumstances surrounding the adoption of section 35 and its subsequent amendments are significant in that it was *the Legislature itself* that drafted the original language and later proposed the amendments to the constitution. And the Legislature’s contemporaneous implementing legislation speaks clearly to its understanding of the Board’s role: it expressly provided that the Trust Fund Board “*shall determine* which lands and rights in land within the state should be acquired and which public recreation facilities should be developed with money from the trust fund[.]” 1985 PA 101, MCL 318.509(1) (emphasis added). See, e.g., *People v Perks*, 259 Mich App 100 (2003) (discussing implementing legislation enacted immediately after amendment to Const 1963, art 1, § 20). In this particular circumstance, the Legislature’s view is a powerful indication of the “common understanding” of the people at the time the constitutional provision was enacted. Under this view, the word “recommend” is specific to the Trust Fund Board, making it the only entity that may propose projects and constraining the universe of projects for which the Legislature may make an appropriation.

The Legislature's understanding that "recommend" is the equivalent of empowering the Board to "determine" the projects also comports with the purpose for which section 35 was passed. The principal and publicly articulated reason for creating the Trust Fund within the constitution was to establish a permanent fund and protect it from future raids by the Legislature. *Michigan United Conservation Club*, 239 Mich App at 85.

With this purpose in mind, it is reasonable to conclude that as part of protecting against raiding, the people understood that the Trust Fund Board – not the Legislature – would have exclusive authority to determine which projects should be funded.

This statutory language has existed for decades without change. It was recodified in 1994 by Public Act 451 in MCL 324.1907(1), the same year the Legislature proposed its first amendment to section 35. And the statutory language was again left unchanged when section 35 was amended in 2002. Moreover, the Trust Fund Board, the Governor, and the Legislature have followed the process set forth in section 35 and the implementing legislation since the adoption of both in 1984 and 1985, respectively.

These cumulative circumstances demonstrate that section 35 is understood to vest the Trust Fund Board with exclusive authority to determine which projects should be recommended for funding. To be sure, this a departure from the Legislature's ordinary role, but not without precedent in the constitution. As noted above, "the separation of powers doctrine does not rigidly confine all powers of a certain character to one branch." *Coalition of State Employee Unions*, 498 Mich at 330 (citations omitted). One branch of government may exercise that of another branch so long as the constitution grants that authority. *Id.* For example, the Michigan Supreme Court has held that article 11, § 5 of the Constitution authorizes the Civil Service Commission, a body created in the constitution and a part of the executive branch of government, to set wage increases for classified civil service employees. *Coalition of State Employee Unions*, 498 Mich at 330. The Court described this as a "compelling example" of the constitution conferring authority on one branch of government to exercise authority "of a character typically associated with another branch[.]" *Id.* Specifically, the constitution conferred "a singular, if limited, nonlegislative power to allocate taxpayer funds" to the Commission, a member of the executive branch. *Id.* Here, section 35 confers on the Trust Fund Board a similar power to allocate funds.

It is my opinion, therefore, that article 9, § 35 of the Michigan Constitution vests exclusive authority in the Trust Fund Board to recommend projects to be funded through an appropriation from the Trust Fund. While the Legislature may approve or disapprove a recommended appropriation, the Legislature may not appropriate funds from the Trust Fund for a project that was not recommended by the Trust Fund Board.

Balance of the Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund

You ask related questions about the total balance of the Trust Fund and the disposition of interest and earnings from it.

You first ask whether the value of the MNRTF can exceed \$500 million through accumulation of interest and earnings. Again, in interpreting the constitution the intent of those who ratified the specific language must be discerned by looking to the plain meaning of the text. *Coalition of State Employee Unions*, 498 Mich at 323. For this question, the relevant language is in ¶ 3 of section 35:

The amount accumulated in the trust fund in any state fiscal year shall not exceed \$500,000,000.00, exclusive of interest and earnings and amounts authorized for expenditure pursuant to this section. [Const 1963, art 9, § 35, ¶ 3.]

This language provides for a \$500 million cap on the principal amount of money that is accumulated in the Trust Fund. Because the MNRTF is funded by “all bonuses, rentals, delayed rentals, and royalties collected . . . by the state . . . for the extraction of nonrenewable resources from state owned lands,” once the sum of those monies accumulated in the Trust Fund reaches \$500 million, no more monies from those sources may be added to the Fund. *Id.* at § 35, ¶ 1. In 2011, the principal accumulated in the MNRTF reached the \$500 million cap, cutting off the deposit of further lease revenues into the Fund. Since then, all such revenues that would have gone to the MNRTF have instead been deposited into the State Parks Endowment Fund as provided in article 9, §§ 35 and 35a.

There are, however, exceptions to the \$500 million cap. The constitutional provision notes the \$500 million cap, but goes on to state that that number is “*exclusive* of interest and earnings and amounts authorized for expenditure pursuant to this section.” *Id.*, § 35, ¶ 3 (emphasis added). This express exception allows for the amount of money accumulated in the Fund to exceed \$500 million, if the excess is due to interest, earnings, or other amounts authorized for expenditure under section 35.

It is my opinion, therefore, that the value of the MNRTF can exceed \$500 million if the excess is due to interest, earnings, or other amounts authorized for expenditure under article 9, § 35.

You also ask whether, given that on three occasions the people of Michigan set specific dollar amounts for the principal of the Trust Fund and that the constitution explicitly uses the word “expended,” the Board has the power *not to expend* the funds from interest and earnings, and instead to maintain those funds in a “stabilization fund.” This question is raised in the context of ¶ 4 of section 35, which states in part:

[t]he interest and earnings of the trust fund *shall be expended for the acquisition of land or rights in land for recreational uses or protection of the land because of its environmental importance or its scenic beauty, for the development of public recreation facilities, and for the administration of the trust fund, which may include payments in lieu of taxes on state owned land purchased through the trust fund.* [Emphasis added.]

The plain meaning of this language is that it identifies and restricts the purposes for which interest and earnings of the Trust Fund may be expended. It is not – on its face or in context – a mandate to expend all of the interest and earnings in the Trust Fund each year. While this paragraph states that “the interest and earnings of the trust fund shall be expended” for the listed purposes, it does not provide that all interest and earnings received or accumulated during a fiscal year or any other specified time period shall be expended annually, or within any other particular time frame.

In that regard, the language of ¶ 4 contrasts with other provisions of section 35 that contain explicit temporal limitations. For example, ¶ 3 refers to “[t]he amount accumulated . . . *in any state fiscal year.*” (Emphasis added). And ¶ 5 specifically references “revenues . . . *received by the trust fund during each state fiscal year* [that] may be expended *during subsequent state fiscal years*.” (Emphasis added). Finally, ¶ 6 refers to “amounts made available for expenditure . . . *from any state fiscal year.*”

(Emphasis added). Given this context, and the absence of any similar time-based limitation in ¶ 4, the people – who ratified section 35 – would not have understood this language as a mandate to expend all interest and earnings received each year. Instead, reading section 35 as a whole, the language of ¶ 4 simply defines the allowable uses of the interest and earnings from the Trust Fund.

The fact that the people, in Proposal B in 1984, and in the subsequent 1994 and 2002 amendments to section 35, established limits on the Fund principal (\$200 million, \$400 million, and \$500 million, respectively) does not mean that the people intended to require the expenditure of all of the interest and earnings above those amounts that accumulated in the Fund each year. As stated above, the value of the Fund may exceed the \$500 million cap, if the excess is due to interest, earnings, or other amounts authorized for expenditure.

Again, in adopting section 35 the evident goal of the people was to create and maintain a permanent, stable fund, the interest and earnings of which would be dedicated to the specified land acquisition, recreational development, and administrative purposes, in perpetuity. As discussed in OAG, 2005-2006, No. 7195, pp 115, 120 (July 19, 2016), the Trust Fund is a “permanent fund” within the meaning of article 9, § 19 of the Michigan Constitution,¹⁴ and such “permanent funds” share certain characteristic attributes:

These include *prescribing the fund's purposes*, authorizing the investment and reinvestment of the fund's money only to fulfill those purposes, restricting the amount of money that may be allocated to or accumulate in the fund, *preserving the fund's mission* by providing that the money in the fund does not lapse back to the State's General Fund at the end of each fiscal year, and mandating a regular accounting of the fund's revenues and expenditures for the Legislature. [Emphasis added.]

Section 35 explicitly created the Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund, and provided for a Trust Fund Board to administer the Fund. A “trust” is “a fiduciary relationship regarding property and charging the person with title to the property with equitable duties to deal with it for another's benefit.” Black's Law Dictionary, (8th ed). A trustee of a trust must be prudent, acting with care, diligence, integrity, fidelity and sound business judgment. *In re Buhl's Estate*, 211 Mich 124, 132 (1920). Within the scope of its constitutional and statutory authority to identify the projects to be funded, the Board has the fiduciary responsibility to ensure that the Trust Fund principal is preserved to serve its intended purposes for future generations of Michiganders.

To meet this responsibility, the Board must prudently balance its recommendations of projects to be funded each year from interest and earnings of the Fund against other relevant considerations. For example, the Board must consider the amounts needed for administrative expenses of the Fund, including payments in lieu of taxes on state-owned land purchased through the Fund, as required by MCL 324.1903(1)(c). At the same time, the amount of interest and earnings yielded each year on Fund investments is inherently uncertain and subject to change based on market conditions. In addition, the Board is charged in MCL 324.1907 with considering

¹⁴ Section 19 generally prohibits the investment by the state in stock, subject to certain exceptions, including “funds held as permanent funds[.]” Const 1963, art 9, § 19.

the cost, quality, and relative priority of the various land acquisition and development projects that have come before it or are likely to do so. The Board is expected to balance all relevant considerations and then make prudent decisions each year about recommended project expenditures in a way that promotes the purpose of section 35—preserving the entire \$500 million Fund principal mandated by the people so that interest and earnings of the Fund are available for the designated land acquisition, recreational development, and administrative uses. As a result, to provide a margin of safety and ensure that the Fund principal remains intact, the Board may recommend project expenditures in amounts less than the full amount of interest and earnings accumulated in the Fund in a given year.

That said, the Board *does not* have the constitutional authority to cause interest and earnings of the Fund to indefinitely accumulate for the purpose of increasing its principal balance beyond the cap established in section 35. Although references have been made to a “stabilization fund” or “reserve” of money within the MNRTF,¹⁵ there is no language in either section 35 or the implementing legislation that establishes or authorizes the Board to create such a fund or reserve. And according to the most recent State of Michigan Comprehensive Annual Financial Report there is only a single Natural Resources Trust Fund, without any separate “stabilization fund.”¹⁶

It has been suggested that a “spending policy” that allows the Trust Fund interest and earnings to accumulate in a “growth fund” in order to increase the Fund principal to an amount greater than \$500 million would be desirable, as it would compensate for the effects of inflation over time and preserve the “buying power” of the \$500 million corpus established in 2002.¹⁷ However desirable that outcome may be as a policy matter, the Trust Fund Board cannot effectively re-write section 35. As noted above, the people capped the principal amount of the Fund in 2002 at \$500 million and instead directed further revenues into the Michigan State Parks Endowment Fund created by article 9, § 35a. Notably, the same 2002 constitutional amendment established an \$800 million cap on the principal balance of the State Parks Endowment Fund and expressly provided that the \$800 million limit “shall be annually adjusted pursuant to the rate of inflation[.]” Const 1963, art 9, § 35a. No such language appears in section 35. The Board cannot disregard the limitations the people have placed on the accumulated principal of the MNRTF in section 35.

It is my opinion, therefore, that the Trust Fund Board is not obligated to recommend expenditure of all interest and earnings that accumulate in the Trust Fund in a given year. The Board has a fiduciary responsibility under article 9, § 35 to make funding recommendations in a way that preserves and protects the entire \$500 million Trust Fund principal so that the interest and earnings of the Fund remain a

¹⁵ The term “stabilization fund” has been used by the Trust Fund Board in public meetings. For example, see the minutes from the December 7, 2016 meeting of the Board, at pp 4-6, available at, http://www.michigan.gov/documents/dnr/TF_Minutes_-_December_7_2016_552010_7.pdf, (last accessed July 31, 2017).

¹⁶ Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for Fiscal Year ending September 30, 2016, pp 213-214, available at https://www.michigan.gov/documents/budget/CAFR_FY_2016_550912_7.pdf, (last accessed July 31, 2017).

¹⁷ See, e.g., minutes from the February 8, 2017 meeting of the Board, p 8, available at http://www.michigan.gov/documents/dnr/2_8_17_558236_7.pdf, (last accessed July 31, 2017), and the minutes from the December 7, 2016 meeting of the Board, pp 5-6, available at http://www.michigan.gov/documents/dnr/TF_Minutes_-_December_7_2016_552010_7.pdf, (last accessed July 31, 2017).

perpetual source of money for its intended purposes. But the Board is not authorized to cause interest and earnings of the Trust Fund to accumulate indefinitely for the purpose of increasing the principal balance of the fund beyond the \$500 million cap established by the people in article 9, § 35 of the Michigan Constitution.

You further ask whether revenue currently directed to the State Parks Endowment Fund would revert to the MNRTF if the Fund's accumulated principal fell below \$500 million due to investment losses, until the Fund's accumulated principal again reaches the \$500 million cap established in section 35.

Section 35, ¶ 3 states in relevant part:

When the accumulated principal of the trust fund reaches \$500,000,000.00, all revenue from bonuses, rentals, delayed rentals, and royalties described in this section that would be received by the trust fund but for this limitation shall be deposited into the Michigan state parks endowment fund until the Michigan state parks endowment fund reaches an accumulated principal of \$800,000,000.00. When the Michigan state parks endowment fund reaches an accumulated principal of \$800,000,000.00, all revenues from bonuses, rentals, delayed rentals, and royalties described in this section shall be distributed as provided by law.

In turn, article 9, § 35a, concerning the State Parks Endowment Fund, states:

The accumulated principal of the endowment fund shall not exceed \$800,000,000.00, which amount shall be annually adjusted pursuant to the rate of inflation beginning when the endowment fund reaches \$800,000,000.00. This annually adjusted figure is the accumulated principal limit of the endowment fund.

This constitutional language prescribes a sequence of triggering events, each of which occurs only once, that determines how the revenue described in section 35 is distributed over time. First, *when* the accumulated principal of the MNRTF reaches the \$500 million threshold it is then deposited into the State Parks Endowment Fund *until* that fund reaches the specified \$800 million accumulated principal limit, adjusted for inflation. Second, *when* the latter limit is reached, no further revenue is constitutionally directed into either of the funds. Instead, at that point, the Legislature determines the distribution of the revenue by law.

A plain reading of section 35 along with section 35a provides no support for the proposition that if the MNRTF's accumulated principal dips below \$500 million, monies paid to the state for the extraction of natural resources would be diverted back from the State Parks Endowment Fund to the MNRTF. "[T]he primary objective of constitutional interpretation . . . is to faithfully give meaning to the intent of those who enacted the law." *National Pride*, 481 Mich at 67. Logic and common sense hold that "when people say one thing they do not mean something else." *Feld v Robert & Charles Beauty Salon*, 435 Mich 352, 362 (1990), quoting 2A Sands, Sutherland Statutory Construction (4th ed), § 47.24, p 203. Nothing in the constitutional language adopted by the people suggests that once the MNRTF cap of \$500 million has been achieved, the funds that begin flowing to the State Parks Endowment Fund can later be diverted back to the MNRTF if the Fund dips below \$500 million. Such an interpretation would read into the constitution language that was not adopted by the people. Once the MNRTF achieves a principal balance of

\$500 million,¹⁸ the MNRTF consists only of the principal previously deposited and “interest and earnings and amounts authorized for expenditure pursuant to [section 35].” Const 1963, art 9, § 35 ¶ 3.¹⁹

It is my opinion, therefore, that in the event the Trust Fund’s accumulated principal falls below \$500 million, the revenue currently directed to the State Parks Endowment Fund under article 9, § 35a would not revert to the Trust Fund in order to restore that Fund’s principal to the \$500 million cap set forth in article 9, § 35.

Expenditures from the Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund

You ask several questions regarding expenditures from the Trust Fund. First, you ask whether the Legislature can require the Trust Fund Board to award an amount equal to 25 percent of funds available for development projects even though the constitution provides that the MNRTF shall award no more than 25 percent of funds available for development projects. As discussed above, the people have in section 35 vested the Board with the exclusive authority to determine the projects to be funded from the MNRTF. Under section 35, ¶ 6:

Not less than 25 percent of the total amounts made available for expenditure from the trust fund from any state fiscal year shall be expended for acquisition of land and rights in land and *not more than 25 percent* of the total amounts made available for expenditure from the trust fund from any state fiscal year shall be expended for development of public recreation facilities. [Emphasis added.]

“[I]nterpretation [of the constitution] should be the ‘sense most obvious to the common understanding; the one which reasonable minds, the great mass of people themselves, would give it.’” *Makowski v Governor*, 495 Mich 465, 472 (2014) (citations omitted). The plain meaning of this language is that, of the total of any funds from the Trust Fund made available for expenditure in any given year, at least 25 percent must be spent to acquire land or rights in land, and *up to* 25 percent may be spent for the development of recreation facilities. Notably, the language adopted by the people did not mandate that an amount *equal to* 25 percent of the total amounts available for expenditure be expended for the development of recreation facilities. In other words, the plain language of the constitution establishes a ceiling, not a floor, for that category of expenditure each year.

It is my opinion, therefore, that the Legislature lacks authority to require the Trust Fund Board to make funding recommendations that would award an amount equal to 25 percent of funds available for development projects in the Trust Fund.

Next, given the use in section 35 of the phrase “total amounts made available for expenditure from the trust fund from any state fiscal year,” you ask whether that phrase means “the total amount of all interest and earnings accumulated during the fiscal year and any interest and earnings that have accumulated from previous years”

¹⁸ As mentioned above, this \$500 million principal balance was reached in 2011.

¹⁹ In addition, section 35 provides that “[t]he trust fund may receive appropriations, money, or other things of value.” Const 1963, art 9, § 35, ¶ 1.

and if not, how “total amounts made available for expenditure” is determined and who makes that determination.

As discussed above, the starting point in construing a constitutional provision is the plain language of the text as it would have been commonly understood by the people who ratified it. *Coalition of State Employee Unions*, 498 Mich at 323. Here, the relevant language, which appears in ¶ 6 of section 35, is not, as suggested in your question, the “total amount of all interest and earnings accumulated . . . [in the Fund].” Instead, the text refers to “the total amounts *made available* for expenditure” (Emphasis added). This language presupposes an active decision each fiscal year to make a certain amount of funds available for expenditure, rather than an assumption or mandate that all accumulated interest and earnings will be spent.

With respect to the second part of your question, the short answer is that the Board, as the constitutionally designated steward of the Trust Fund, determines the amounts that are made available for expenditure from the Fund each year through its funding recommendations.

As previously noted, this is consistent with the contemporaneous public understanding of section 35 as evidenced in the 1985 implementing legislation, under which “[t]he board *shall determine* which lands and rights in land . . . should be acquired and which public recreation facilities should be developed with money from the trust fund.” MCL 324.1907(1) (emphasis added). While the Legislature has the final authority over whether or not the recommended funds are appropriated, the Board has exclusive authority under section 35 to determine the projects eligible to be funded. This means that the Board must make the specific calculations with regard to amounts available from the Trust Fund, to ensure that all of the Fund’s administrative obligations are met and that funds are allocated between land acquisition and recreational development projects within the limitations specified in section 35.²⁰

Accordingly, the determination of “total amounts made available for expenditure” from the Trust Fund in a given year must necessarily consider all categories of expenditures authorized by section 35: “the acquisition of land or rights in land . . . the development of public recreation facilities, and the administration of the trust fund, which may include payments in lieu of taxes on state owned land purchased through the trust fund.” As noted above, MCL 324.1903(1)(c) requires full payments in lieu of taxes on such lands. Other administrative costs include payments to the Department of Natural Resources for staff who administer the Trust Fund and provide support to the Board, and to the Department of Treasury for expenses related to investment of the Fund.²¹

²⁰ This office interpreted the phrase “total amounts made available for expenditure” in OAG, 1995-1996, No. 6843, p 30 (April 5, 1995). There Attorney General Frank Kelley addressed whether the costs of administering the Fund must be deducted before calculating the percent total of amounts made available for expenditure from the Fund that may be used to acquire lands or develop recreational facilities in any fiscal year. Attorney General Kelley concluded that the costs of administering the Fund are not deducted before making such a calculation. The opinion found that “total amounts made available for expenditure” includes fund administration expenditures, because such costs are an explicitly authorized expenditures from the trust fund. *Id.* at p 31.

²¹ See, e.g., minutes from the December 7, 2016 meeting of the Board, p 5, available at, http://www.michigan.gov/documents/dnr/TF_Minutes_-_December_7_2016_552010_7.pdf, (last accessed July 31, 2017).

Each December, based on its constitutional duty to “recommend the projects to be funded” and its parallel statutory responsibility to “determine which lands and rights in land within the state should be acquired and which public recreation facilities should be developed,” MCL 324.1907(1), the Board identifies those projects eligible for funding, and in so doing, “the total amounts available for expenditure.” As noted above, to prudently make those recommendations, the Board must balance several factors. Those factors include: (a) the amount of interest and earnings accumulated in the Fund above the \$500 million principal and any other income received by the Fund, (b) the present and projected future costs of administering the fund, including payments in lieu of taxes, (c) the net amount of outstanding expenditures authorized in previous years but not yet paid,²² (d) the costs, quality, relative priority of projects proposed or likely to come before it for funding, (e) uncertainties associated with future performance of Fund investments, and (f) the Board’s fiduciary responsibility to maintain the Fund principal.

It is my opinion, therefore, that because article 9, § 35 vests the Trust Fund Board with authority to determine which projects are eligible to receive funding, and due to the necessary interplay between that responsibility and the Board’s fiduciary duty to permanently protect the Fund principal for the uses mandated by the people, the Board determines the total amounts made available for expenditure from the Fund in a given year through its annual funding recommendations.

Finally, you ask whether the Legislature can require the Board to spend a mandated amount of development funds from the MNRTF on a specific type of development, or whether the constitution grants the Board the exclusive discretion to make such decisions. This is a two-part question, and the answer is not necessarily one or the other of the two choices the question presents.

The first half of the question asks whether the Legislature can require the Board to spend a mandated amount of development funds from the MNRTF on a specific type of development. This question relates to the first and fifth questions addressed above involving the authority to select projects eligible for funding and the constitutional limit on the funding of recreational development projects, respectively. As previously noted, one of the uses for which funds from the MNRTF may be spent is the development of public recreation facilities. Of the total amount of funds made available by the Board for expenditure in a given year, “not more than 25 percent” may be expended for such development. Given that the Legislature cannot choose the projects that are eligible to be funded, it cannot require the Board to spend a mandated amount (or any amount) of development funds from the MNRTF on a specific type of development.

The second half of your question asks whether the constitution grants the Board the exclusive discretion to make such decisions (about the amount of development funds that are spent on what type of development), implying that if the answer to the first half of the question is no, the answer to the second half will be yes. However, the answer to the second half of the question is not a simple “yes.”

²² There is commonly a time lag between the appropriation of money from the Trust Fund to support a project and actual payment to the grant recipient. In addition, previously approved grants sometimes lapse or are withdrawn.

While section 35 does vest the Board with the exclusive responsibility for recommending the projects to be funded out of the MNRTF each year, in making those recommendations the Board is constrained by the limitations stated elsewhere in the section: (1) not less than 25 percent of the total amounts made available for expenditure shall be expended for acquisition of land or rights in land, and (2) not more than 25 percent of the total amounts made available for expenditure shall be expended for the development of public recreation facilities. Within these limitations, and those set forth in the implementing legislation, the Board is free to determine and recommend whichever development projects it deems suitable to receive funding.

In addition, the Board does not have the authority to require the expenditure of any funds. Although the constitution gives the Board the power to recommend which development projects are to be funded, the Legislature must appropriate the funds before they may be spent and therefore is the final arbiter on whether those recommended projects *will* be funded. Thus, the Board does not have *exclusive* discretion to make decisions as to whether specific amounts of development funds will be spent on specific development projects.

It is my opinion, therefore, that the Legislature lacks authority to require the Board to spend a mandated amount of development funds from the MNRTF on a specific type of development. The Board has discretion to recommend the projects to be funded, subject to the limitations stated in article 9, § 35, but the actual expenditure of the recommended funds requires an appropriation by the Legislature.

BILL SCHUETTE
Attorney General

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT: Public body's time for fulfilling request for public records.

Subsection 4(8), MCL 15.234(8), of the Freedom of Information Act, 1976 PA 442, MCL 15.231 *et seq.*, does not impose a specific time by which a public body must fulfill a request for public records that it has granted. Instead, the public body is guided by, but is not bound by, the "best efforts estimate" the public body must provide in its response required by subsection 5(2), MCL 15.235(2).

A public body's "best efforts estimate" under subsection 4(8), MCL 15.234(8), of the Freedom of Information Act, 1976 PA 442, MCL 15.231 *et seq.*, as to the time it will take to fulfill a request for public records, must be a calculation that contemplates the public body working diligently to fulfill its obligation to produce the records to the requestor. The estimate must be comparable to what a reasonable person in the same circumstances as the public body would provide for fulfilling a similar public records request. In addition, under subsection 4(8), MCL 15.234(8), the "best efforts estimate" must be made in "good faith," that is, it must be made honestly and without the intention to defraud or delay the requestor.

In calculating its “best efforts estimate” for fulfilling a request for public records under subsection 4(8), MCL 15.234(8), of the Freedom of Information Act, 1976 PA 442, MCL 15.231 *et seq.*, a public body may take into consideration events or factors affecting its ability to produce requested records.

Opinion No. 7300

December 12, 2017

The Honorable Gary Glenn
State Representative
The Capitol
Lansing, MI 48909

You have asked several questions relating to the time within which a public body must fulfill a request to produce public records under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA or Act), 1976 PA 442, MCL 15.231 *et seq.*

FOIA regulates and sets requirements for the disclosure of public records by all public bodies in the State.¹ The core purpose of FOIA is stated in subsection 1(2), MCL 15.231(2), which provides in pertinent part:

It is the public policy of this state that all persons . . . are entitled to full and complete information regarding the affairs of government and the official acts of those who represent them as public officials and public employees, consistent with this act. The people shall be informed so that they may fully participate in the democratic process.

Under subsection 3(1), MCL 15.233(1), of FOIA, “upon providing a public body’s FOIA coordinator with a written request that describes a public record sufficiently to enable the public body to find the public record, a person has a right to inspect, copy, or receive copies of the requested public record of the public body.” Subsection 5(1), MCL 15.235(1), provides that the request must be in writing but also addresses receipt of electronic requests.

After receiving a request for records, subsection 5(2), MCL 15.235(2), requires the public body to respond to the requestor in one of four ways within five business days of receiving the request:

(2) Unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the person making the request, a public body shall respond to a request for a public record within 5 business days after the public body receives the request by doing 1 of the following:

(a) Granting the request.

(b) Issuing a written notice to the requesting person denying the request.

(c) Granting the request in part and issuing a written notice to the requesting person denying the request in part.

¹ FOIA includes comprehensive definitions of the terms “public body” and “public records” at MCL 15.232(d) and 15.232(e), respectively.

(d) Issuing a notice extending for not more than 10 business days² the period during which the public body shall respond to the request. . . . [MCL 15.235(2).]

In the required response under subsection 5(2), MCL 15.235(2), if the public body grants the request in whole or in part, it must also provide an estimate as to how long it will take the public body to produce the requested records. This requirement is set forth in section 4 of FOIA, MCL 15.234. Subsection 4(8), MCL 15.234(8), states in relevant part:

The response [under section 5, MCL 15.235] shall also contain a *best efforts estimate by the public body regarding the time frame it will take the public body to comply with the law in providing the public records to the requestor. The time frame estimate is nonbinding upon the public body, but the public body shall provide the estimate in good faith and strive to be reasonably accurate and to provide the public records in a manner based on this state's public policy under section 1 and the nature of the request in the particular instance.* If a public body does not respond in a timely manner as described under section 5(2), it is not relieved from its requirements to provide proper fee calculations and time frame estimates in any tardy responses. Providing an estimated time frame does not relieve a public body from any of the other requirements of this act. [Emphasis added.]

Subsection 4(8), MCL 15.234(8), was added to FOIA by Public Act 563 of 2014. The amendment took effect July 1, 2015. Under subsection 4(8), a public body must make a “best efforts estimate” as to how long it will take to provide the records, and that estimate must be made in “good faith.” MCL 15.234(8). The public body must “strive” to be “reasonably accurate” and to provide records consistent with the “public policy” of FOIA, but also with the “nature” of the “particular” request. *Id.*

You ask how long a public body has to fulfill a request for records after the public body had granted the request.³

“The primary goal when interpreting a statute is to discern the intent of the Legislature by focusing on the most reliable evidence of that intent, the language of the statute itself.” *Fairley v Dep’t of Corrections*, 497 Mich 290, 296–97 (2015). If the legislative intent can be gleaned from the statutory language, further construction is neither necessary nor permissible. *Id.* at 297. In addition, “nothing may be read into a statute that is not within the manifest intent of the Legislature as derived from the act itself.” *Michigan Education Ass’n v Secretary of State (On Rehearing)*, 489 Mich 194, 218 (2011) (quotation marks and citations omitted).

As noted above, under section 5 of FOIA, a public body must initially respond to a request for public records by the fifth business day, or by the fifteenth business day if an extension is invoked, with information as to whether the request is granted or denied in whole or in part. MCL 15.235(2). These are fixed deadlines. If a public body fails to timely comply with subsection 5(2), under certain circumstances, the

² If the extension is invoked, the public body must specify the reasons for the extension and the date by which it will respond. MCL 15.235(7).

³ This opinion assumes the requestor has properly paid any fee deposit required by the public body under subsections 4(1) and (8), MCL 15.234(1) and (8).

public body must reduce the charges for labor costs that it is permitted to charge a requestor. MCL 15.234(1), (9)(a)–(b). Also, the failure to timely comply may constitute a “final determination to deny the request” under certain circumstances, MCL 15.235(3),⁴ and provide a basis for the commencement of a civil action by the requestor against the public body, MCL 15.240(1)(b).⁵

But if the public body timely grants a request for records, the public body’s time for fulfilling the request is guided by the estimate it provided in its subsection 5(2), MCL 15.235(2), response to the requestor. Again, under subsection 4(8), MCL 15.234(8), the public body is required to give a “best efforts estimate” as to the time it will take it to fulfill the request. But the public body’s best efforts estimate is “nonbinding.” MCL 15.234(8). Thus, there is no fixed deadline imposed under subsection 4(8) by which a public body must fulfill a request for records.

It is my opinion, therefore, that subsection 4(8) of FOIA does not impose a specific time by which a public body must fulfill a request for public records that it has granted. Instead, the public body is guided by, but is not bound by, the “best efforts estimate” the public body must provide in its response required by subsection 5(2), MCL 15.235(2).

You further ask whether a “reasonableness” standard applies to determining the time by which a public body should fulfill a request for records.

The term “best efforts estimate” is not defined within FOIA. Unless defined in the statute, each word or phrase in a statute should be given its plain meaning. *Brackett v Focus Hope, Inc*, 482 Mich 269, 276 (2008). “A lay dictionary may be consulted to define a common word or phrase that lacks a unique legal meaning.” *Id.* The term “estimate” may be understood to mean to “calculate approximately[.]” Webster’s New World Dictionary (3rd ed., 1988). As a technical or legal term, the phrase “best efforts” “must be construed in accordance with its peculiar and appropriate legal meaning.” *Brackett*, 482 Mich at 276, citing MCL 8.3a; *Mayberry v Gen Orthopedics, PC*, 474 Mich 1, 7 (2005). The phrase may be understood to mean “[d]iligent attempts to carry out an obligation.” *Black’s Law Dictionary* (10th ed. 2014). Applying these definitions to subsection 4(8), MCL 15.234(8), the time calculation provided by a public body for completion must be a calculation that contemplates the public body working diligently to fulfill its obligation to produce the records to the requestor.

Notably, best efforts “are measured by the measures that a reasonable person in the same circumstances and of the same nature as the acting party would take.” *Black’s Law Dictionary* (10th ed. 2014). Thus, in making its “best efforts estimate” under subsection 4(8), a public body should look to whether, assuming diligent effort, a reasonable person in the same circumstances as the public body would provide a similar estimate as to the time for fulfilling a similar public records request.

⁴ Subsection 5(3) provides that the “[f]ailure to respond to a request pursuant to subsection (2) constitutes a public body’s final determination to deny the request” if the “failure was willful and intentional,” or if the written request plainly includes language conveying the fact that it is a request for public records under FOIA. MCL 15.235(3)(a) and (b).

⁵ FOIA also provides a requestor with a cause of action to challenge excessive fees imposed by a public body. See MCL 15.240a.

In addition, under subsection 4(8) the public body must make the best efforts estimate in “good faith.” FOIA does not define the phrase “good-faith.” But it too has a “peculiar and appropriate legal meaning.” *Brackett*, 482 Mich at 276. “In common usage [the] term [good-faith] is ordinarily used to describe that state of mind denoting honesty of purpose, freedom from intention to defraud, and, generally speaking, means being faithful to one’s duty or obligation.” *Black’s Law Dictionary* (10th ed. 2014). See also *Miller v Riverwood Recreation Ctr, Inc*, 215 Mich App 561, 570-571 (1996) (similarly interpreting the phrase “good faith” for purposes of MCL 600.2925d). Thus, a public body’s “best efforts estimate” must be made with honest intent to fulfil the public body’s duty to provide public records in keeping with the purpose of FOIA. See MCL 15.231(2) (“It is the public policy of this state that all persons . . . are entitled to full and complete information regarding the affairs of government and the official acts of those who represent them as public officials and public employees[.]”).

This understanding of the terms “best efforts” and “good faith” is supported by the language that directly follows those terms, which requires the public body to “strive to be reasonably accurate and to provide the public records in a manner based on this state’s public policy under section 1 and the nature of the request in the particular instance.” MCL 15.234(8).

In using the language that it did in subsection 4(8), the Legislature gave public bodies significant latitude regarding the time for fulfilling a public records request. You suggest, given that latitude, public bodies may delay in fulfilling requests. But it is presumed that a public officer will perform his or her duties properly. *State Racing Comm’r v Wayne Circuit Judge*, 377 Mich 31, 36 (1966), citing *Leach v Racing Comm’r*, 340 Mich 202 (1954); see also 3A Mich Pleading & Practice, Performance of Duty, § 36:89 (2d ed.) (“[I]t is presumed that a public officer has performed his or her duty and has performed it properly, which is to say fairly, faithfully, honestly, legally, and regularly.”) (citations omitted).

It is my opinion, therefore, that a public body’s “best efforts estimate” under subsection 4(8) of FOIA, as to the time it will take to fulfill a request for public records, must be a calculation that contemplates the public body working diligently to fulfill its obligation to produce the records to the requestor. The estimate must be comparable to what a reasonable person in the same circumstances as the public body would provide for fulfilling a similar public records request. In addition, under subsection 4(8), the best efforts estimate must be made in “good faith,” that is, it must be made honestly and without the intention to defraud or delay the requestor.

Finally, you ask whether extenuating circumstances could extend the time for a public body to fulfill a request, either before or after a best efforts estimate has been provided, and request examples of such circumstances.

As to these questions, FOIA provides few answers. Given the language of subsection 4(8), it is reasonable to assume that a public body, in making its good-faith, best efforts estimate, may take into consideration events or factors affecting its ability to produce the requested records. For instance, a technological disruption, an unexpected loss of personnel, or even an unexpectedly high volume of requests may impact the time within which a public body can fulfill a request. A public body may factor such events into its calculation of its best efforts estimate. FOIA provides no express guidance, however, if an unexpected event affecting a public body’s ability to produce requested documents occurs after its estimate was calculated and provided to the

requestor. In those circumstances, a public body may wish to consult with its legal counsel to determine the best course of action.⁶

It is my opinion, therefore, that in calculating its “best efforts estimate” for fulfilling a request for public records under subsection 4(8), MCL 15.234(8), of FOIA, a public body may take into consideration events or factors affecting its ability to produce requested records.

BILL SCHUETTE
Attorney General

⁶ You also ask whether a public body must advise the requestor as to any delay due to extenuating circumstances in fulfilling a request. Subsection 4(8), MCL 15.234(8), does not require that notice be given, but it may be prudent for a public body to do so.

WORKFORCE OPPORTUNITY WAGE ACT: Application of minimum wage laws to agricultural employees.

PAYMENT OF WAGES AND FRINGE BENEFITS ACT:

Subsection 10(1)(b) of the Workforce Opportunity Wage Act, MCL 408.420(1)(b), exempts from its application, including its minimum hourly wage requirement, an employer whose employees are exempt from the federal minimum wage requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 USC 201 *et seq.* This exception includes agriculture employees to the extent such employees are exempt from the federal minimum wage requirement under the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 USC 213a(6).

The Payment of Wages and Fringe Benefits Act, MCL 408.471 *et seq.*, may apply to provide wage protections to an employee, including an agriculture employee, who is excepted from the Workforce Opportunity Wage Act’s minimum hourly wage requirements under subsection 10(1)(b), MCL 408.420(1)(b).

Opinion No. 7301

December 19, 2017

Shelly Edgerton, Director
Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs
Lansing, Michigan 48909

The Honorable Andy Schor
State Representative
The Capitol
Lansing, Michigan 48909

You have asked a series of questions regarding the application of Michigan’s minimum wage law, the Workforce Opportunity Wage Act (WOWA), 2014 PA 138, MCL 408.411 *et seq.*, to agricultural employees.

You first ask if all agriculture employees are covered by the WOWA.

The goal of statutory interpretation is to give effect to the intent of the Legislature. *Whitman v City of Burton*, 493 Mich. 303, 311–312 (2013); *Autodie LLC v Grand Rapids*, 305 Mich App 423, 428 (2014). If the language of the statute is unambiguous, it must be enforced as written. *Id.* Statutory provisions must be read “reasonably and in context,” and subsections of statutory provisions should be read in a cohesive manner. *Autodie*, 305 Mich App at 428 (citations omitted).

The WOWA establishes Michigan’s minimum hourly wage and overtime requirements, MCL 408.414 and MCL 408.414a, respectively. It was enacted May 27, 2014, repealing the Minimum Wage Act of 1964, MCL 408.381 *et seq.*¹ The

¹ The Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs, Wage and Hour Division, is the state agency charged with administration of this Act. MCL 408.418.

WOWA provides that “an employer shall not pay any employee a rate that is less than prescribed” in the Act. MCL 408.413. Under the WOWA, an “employer” is defined in part as “[a] person, firm, or corporation . . . who employs 2 or more employees at any 1 time within a calendar year.” MCL 408.412(d). And an “employee” is defined in part as “[a]n individual not less than 16 years of age employed by an employer on the premises of the employer or at a fixed site designated by the employer . . .” MCL 408.412(c).

The WOWA does not specifically define the term agriculture employer or agriculture employee. Rather, the terms “employer” and “employee” as defined generally apply to include agriculture employers in who employ two or more employees age 16 and older.

Relevant to your question, section 10 of the WOWA exempts certain employers and employees from application of the act:

(1) This act does not apply to an employer that is subject to the minimum wage provisions of the fair labor standards act of 1938, 29 USC 201 to 219, unless those federal minimum wage provisions would result in a lower minimum hourly wage than provided in this act. Each of the following exceptions applies to an employer who is subject to this act only by application of this subsection:

(a) Section 4a [overtime provision] does not apply.

(b) This act does not apply to an employee who is exempt from the minimum wage requirements of the fair labor standards act of 1938, 29 USC 201 to 219.

* * *

(3) This act does not apply to persons employed in summer camps for not more than 4 months or to employees who are covered under section 14 of the fair labor standards act of 1938, 29 USC 214.

(4) This act does not apply to agricultural fruit growers, pickle growers and tomato growers, or other agricultural employers who traditionally contract for harvesting on a piecework basis, as to those employees used for harvesting, until the board has acquired sufficient data to determine an adequate basis to establish a scale of piecework and determines a scale equivalent to the prevailing minimum wage for that employment. . . . [MCL 408.420(1), (3)–(4) (emphasis added).]

Although subsection 10(4) conditionally exempts certain agricultural employers from the Act, your questions involve the interpretation and application of the broader exemption set forth in subsection 10(1).²

Subsection 10(1) exempts an employer from the WOVA if the employer is subject to the federal Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), 29 USC 201 *et seq.* The FLSA broadly defines the term “employer,” 29 USC 203(d),³ and requires that “[e]very employer shall pay to each of his employees⁴ who in any workweek is engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce,” the applicable minimum wage, which includes a minimum wage for “agriculture” employees. 29 USC 206(a)(1), (4). Thus, as a general matter, employers of employees working in agriculture are covered by the FLSA and its minimum wage requirements, and Michigan agriculture employers would be exempt from WOVA under subsection 10(1). But that exemption does not apply if application of the FLSA would result in payment of a minimum wage lower than that set by the WOVA. MCL 408.420(1).

Michigan’s minimum hourly wage requirement currently exceeds that set by the FLSA, as Michigan’s minimum is presently set at \$8.90 per hour and set to increase to \$9.25 on January 1, 2018, and it has exceeded the FLSA since October 1, 2006. See MCL 408.414 and 29 USC 206; 2006 PA 81. As a result, Michigan employers, including agriculture employers, are generally subject to the WOVA, including its minimum wage requirements, with two caveats. First, under subsection 10(1)(a), the overtime provisions of the WOVA do not apply to the employer. MCL 408.420(1)(a). Second, under subsection 10(1)(b), the WOVA does not apply if the *employee* of the employer is exempt from the FLSA’s minimum wage requirements. MCL 408.420(1)(b). Subsection 10(1)(b) creates a parallel exemption from state minimum wage requirements if the employee is exempt from federal minimum wage requirements.

The list of employees exempt from the federal minimum wage requirements is set forth in section 213 of the FLSA, 29 USC 213, and includes certain agriculture employees.⁵ With respect to agriculture employees, subsection 213(a)(6) exempts five categories of employees:

² In addition, section 4a excepts some agricultural employees from the overtime requirements:

(4) Subsections (1), (2), and (3) do not apply to any of the following:

* * *

(e) An employee employed in agriculture, including farming in all its branches, which among other things includes: cultivating and tilling soil; dairying; producing, cultivating, growing, and harvesting agricultural or horticultural commodities; raising livestock, bees, fur-bearing animals, or poultry; and a practice, including forestry or lumbering operations, performed by a farmer or on a farm as an incident to or in conjunction with farming operations, including preparation for market, delivery to storage, or delivery to market or to a carrier for transportation to market or processing or preserving perishable farm products. [MCL 408.414(4)(e).]

³ Section 203 defines “employer” to “include[] any person acting directly or indirectly in the interest of an employer in relation to an employee and includes a public agency” 29 USC 203(d).

⁴ The term “employee” generally means “any individual employed by an employer.” 29 USC 203(e)(1).

⁵ Other exempt employees include certain professional and administrative employees, employees of recreational or amusement establishments, employees of various aquacultural operations, newspaper employees, switchboard operators, domestic care employees, criminal investigators, certain computer analysts or programmers, and border patrol agents, among others. See 29 USC 213(a)(1)–(18).

[A]ny employee employed in agriculture

(A) if such employee is employed by an employer who did not, during any calendar quarter during the preceding calendar year, use more than five hundred man-days⁶ of agricultural labor,

(B) if such employee is the parent, spouse, child, or other member of his employer's immediate family,

(C) if such employee (i) is employed as a hand harvest laborer and is paid on a piece rate basis in an operation which has been, and is customarily and generally recognized as having been, paid on a piece rate basis in the region of employment, (ii) commutes daily from his permanent residence to the farm on which he is so employed, and (iii) has been employed in agriculture less than thirteen weeks during the preceding calendar year,

(D) if such employee (other than an employee described in clause (C) of this subsection) (i) is sixteen years of age or under and is employed as a hand harvest laborer, is paid on a piece rate basis in an operation which has been, and is customarily and generally recognized as having been, paid on a piece rate basis in the region of employment, (ii) is employed on the same farm as his parent or person standing in the place of his parent, and (iii) is paid at the same piece rate as employees over age sixteen are paid on the same farm, or

(E) if such employee is principally engaged in the range production of livestock . . . [29 USC 213(a)(6) (paragraph breaks inserted).]

Thus, agriculture employees in Michigan who fall into the five categories outlined in subsection 213(a)(6) of the FLSA are exempt from the WOVA's hourly minimum wage requirements under the plain language of subsection 10(1)(b). MCL 408.420(1)(b). But if an agriculture employee in Michigan is not within those five categories, an employer is required to pay its agriculture employees WOVA's minimum hourly wage. See MCL 408.413 and 408.420(1).

This interpretation has been challenged on three grounds.⁷ First, it is asserted that applying subsection 10(1)(b) to employers whose employees are exempt from the FLSA conflicts with the plain language of subsection 10(1). Second, it is asserted that interpreting subsection 10(1)(b) as creating an exemption for employers from Michigan's minimum wage requirements with respect to employees exempt from the FLSA is inconsistent with the purpose of the WOVA. And third, even if that interpretation is correct, it is asserted that subsection 10(5), MCL 408.420(5), nevertheless preserves the rights of certain employees to receive WOVA's minimum wage.

None of these arguments is persuasive in light of the statute's plain language. Subsection 10 provides, in part:

(1) *This act does not apply to an employer that is subject to the minimum wage provisions of the fair labor standards act of 1938 . . . unless those*

⁶ A "man-day" means "any day during which an employee performs any agricultural labor for not less than one hour." 29 USC 203(u).

⁷ The Michigan Department of Civil Rights and the Michigan Civil Rights Commission provided this office with written comments regarding the requests from Director Edgerton and Representative Schor.

federal minimum wage provisions would result in a lower minimum hourly wage than provided in this act. Each of the following exceptions *applies to an employer* who is subject to this act only by application of this subsection:

* * *

(b) *This act does not apply to an employee who is exempt from the minimum wage requirements of the fair labor standards act of 1938* [MCL 408.420(1)(b) (emphasis added).]

The assertion is that an employer with employees that are all “exempt from the minimum wage requirements” of the FLSA under subsection 10(1)(b) cannot, therefore, be an “employer that is subject to the minimum wage provision of the” FLSA under subsection 10(1). The example given is that of agriculture employees of a small farm who are exempt from FLSA under section 213(a)(6) because their agriculture employer “did not, during any calendar quarter during the preceding calendar year, use more than five hundred man-days of agricultural labor.” 29 USC 213(a)(6). If the small farm’s employees are exempt under the FLSA, the reasoning goes, their employer is not subject to the FLSA and subsection 10(1)(b) cannot be applied to the farm’s employees to deny them payment of WOVA’s minimum wage.

But that interpretation focuses on the status of an employee, a later inquiry, rather than on the threshold question of the status of the employer under subsection 10(1). Subsection 10(1) captures an “employer” that is “subject to” the minimum wage provisions of the FLSA. The FLSA provides that “[e]very employer . . . who in any workweek is engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce,” must pay its employees the federal minimum wage. 29 USC 206(a). That broad language includes virtually all employers, including agricultural employers, unless the employer does not engage in “trade, commerce, transportation, transmission, or communication among the several States or between any State and any place outside thereof,” 29 USC 203(b), or is otherwise exempt. Thus, any employer who meets the FLSA’s requirements is an “employer” for purposes of subsection 10(1) of the WOVA.

Only after this threshold requirement under subsection 10(1) is met do the “exceptions” that “appl[y] to an employer” come into play. Under subsection 10(1)(b)’s exception, an employer does not have to apply the WOVA to its employees that are “exempt from the minimum wage requirements” of the FLSA. MCL 408.420(1)(b). If an employer also has non-exempt employees, the employer must apply the WOVA to those employees. The practical result of these provisions may well be that an employer technically subject to the WOVA under subsection 10(1), ultimately has no employees subject to the requirements of the WOVA through application of subsection 10(1)(b)’s exception. But this construction is consistent with section 3 of the WOVA, MCL 408.413, which generally makes all employers subject to the Act—“An employer shall not pay any employee at a rate that is less than prescribed in this act”—unless an *employer* is exempt from the Act under section 10, MCL 408.420.

This construction of subsection 10(1)(b) has the effect of leaving some employees without a right to a minimum hourly wage under the WOVA (or the FLSA). Some assert that this result conflicts with what they believe to be the principal purpose of the WOVA (to provide protections for Michigan employees who are not covered by the

FLSA), but this asserted purpose is not borne out in the text and structure of the WOWA or its predecessor, the Minimum Wage Law of the 1964, as amended.

Subsections 10(1)(a) and (b) were added to the Minimum Wage Law of 1964 in 2006 by Public Act 373 shortly after the state’s minimum hourly wage requirements were increased to exceed the federal minimum hourly wage through enactment of Public Act 81 of 2006. Public Act 81 significantly raised the State’s minimum hourly wage rate, and because the rate now exceeded the federal rate, generally subjected Michigan employers to the Minimum Wage Law whereas before most employers were subject only to the FLSA. Legislative history indicates that subsection 10(1)(a), regarding overtime, was added to maintain the status quo for Michigan employers who would now be subject to the Minimum Wage Law due to the increase in the hourly minimum wage rate. Senate Fiscal Analysis, House Bill 6213, April 4, 2007, pp 1-2, 4. There is little discussion of subsection 10(1)(b), the “employee” exemption. A contemporaneous analysis prepared by the Michigan Department of Labor & Economic Growth observed that opponents of the legislation believed it went “beyond returning overtime provisions to the status quo *in that it expands the number of individuals who would not receive the minimum wage . . .*” (Appendix A, Mich Dep’t of Labor & Economic Growth’s Bill Analysis, HB 6213, September 6, 2006) (emphasis added). This result is borne out by the plain language of subsection 10(1)(b), as discussed above. The Legislature’s intent to do so is also supported by its contemporaneous enactment of subsection 10(2).

Subsection 10(2), added by 2006 PA 373, provides, in part:

(2) *Notwithstanding subsection (1), an employee shall be paid in accordance with the minimum wage and overtime compensation requirements of section 4 and 4a if the employee meets either of the following conditions:*

- (a) He or she is employed in domestic service employment to provide companionship services as defined in 29 CFR 552.6
- (b) He or she is employed to provide child care, but is not a live-in domestic service employee as described in 29 CFR 552.102 . . . [MCL 408.420(2)(a),(b) (emphasis added).]

The Legislature recognized that these two categories of employees—domestic service and child-care employees—would not be entitled to overtime or minimum wage under subsections 10(1)(a) and (b), and specifically determined the State would provide them these protections. The Legislature did not do so with respect to other employees, including agricultural employees, although it certainly could have, or could do so in the future.

The addition of subsection 10(2) and absence of any other exceptions to the exemptions makes clear that subsection 10(1)(b) was intended to exclude from the law’s coverage other employees that fell under the FLSA exemptions—including some agricultural employees. *In re MCI Telecommunications Complaint*, 460 Mich 396, 415 (1999)(explaining “the express mention of one thing in a statute implies the exclusion of other similar things”) (citations omitted).

Finally, addressing the last assertion, subsection 10(5) of the WOWA, MCL 408.420(5), does not preserve the rights of employees excluded from coverage of the WOWA under subsection 10(1)(b) to receive WOWA’s minimum wage. Like subsections 10(1)(a)–(b) and 10(2), subsection 10(5) was added to the Minimum

Wage Law by 2006 PA 373. It was reenacted without change in the WOVA, 2014 PA 138, and provides:

Notwithstanding any other provision of this act, subsection (1)(a) and (b) and subsection (2) do not deprive an employee or any class of employees of any right that existed on September 30, 2006 to receive overtime compensation or to be paid the minimum wage. [MCL 408.420(5).]

September 30, 2006 was the day before Public Act 373 of 2006 took effect. See enacting section 1, 2006 PA 373 (“This amendatory act takes effect October 1, 2006.”).

Subsection 10(5) is a savings clause. The purpose of a savings clause is to preserve rights accrued under a repealed or amended statute. See *Attorney General ex rel Dep’t of Nat’l Resources v Sanilac Co Drain Comm’r*, 173 Mich App 526, 532 (1988). Michigan courts have long held that the effect of amending a specific section of an act, in the absence of a savings clause, “is to strike the former section from the law, obliterate it entirely, and substitute the new section in its place.” *Rookledge v Garwood*, 340 Mich 444, 445 (1954).

Although a savings clause will not prevail over a subsequent clear and distinct enactment, it may help explain any ambiguous or doubtful language. *Id.* The language of subsection 10(5) makes clear that the Legislature intended to preserve any “right” to “receive” minimum wage or overtime that had accrued to an employee on or before September 30, 2006, the day before the exemptions in subsection 10(1)(a) and (b) became effective. In other words, an employee who was covered under the WOVA on or before September 30, 2006, would still be entitled to make a claim for minimum wage and overtime on October 1, 2006, or after, so long as the employee had earned the wage or overtime before that date. Without the savings clause, an employee who was covered by the former law on or before September 30, 2006, but not on October 1, 2006, would have been unable to maintain a cause of action for violation of the Act. See MCL 408.419(1) (“If an employer violates this act, the employee affected by the violation, at any time within 3 years, may” bring a civil action or file a claim.).

So, while the savings clause here is helpful in clarifying the ambiguous point of an employee’s right to pursue a claim on or after October 1, 2006, subsection 10(5) does not prevail over the amendments provided in subsection 10(1)—specifically the exceptions found in subsections 10(1)(a) and (b). Instead, it simply preserves a claim for minimum wage or overtime that accrued to the employee on or before September 30, 2006. In other words, it does not, as has been asserted, preserve any right to overtime and minimum wage that existed on September 30, 2006, in perpetuity. If that were the correct interpretation, it would render the changes to section 10 meaningless. The scope of the WOVA changed considerably with the 2006 amendments. The savings clause cannot be interpreted to continue the status quo beyond the enactment of the new provision. That interpretation is contrary to the language of the statute and the purpose of a savings clause.

It is my opinion, therefore, that subsection 10(1)(b) of the WOVA, MCL 408.420(1)(b), excepts from its application, including its minimum hourly wage requirement, an employer whose employees are exempt from the federal minimum wage requirements of the FLSA, 29 USC 201 *et seq.* This exception includes

agriculture employees to the extent such employees are exempt from the federal minimum wage requirement under the FLSA, 29 USC 213a(6).⁸

Lastly, you ask if there are any wage protections for the employees of employers that are excepted from paying minimum wages under the WOVA based on application of subsection 10(1)(b).

Notably, such employees and employers would still be subject to all generally applicable laws. Specific to your question, the Payment of Wages and Fringe Benefits Act, MCL 408.471 *et seq.*, is the Michigan statute that regulates the time and manner of payment of wages. In addition to enforcing wage agreements, MCL 408.481, this Act provides protection against improper deductions, MCL 408.477. This Act covers all employees and employers, as defined in the statute, see MCL 408.471(c) and (d), and would include employees who are employed by an agricultural employer. Depending upon the particular factual circumstances, this Act may apply to provide wage protections to an employee excepted from the WOVA, including an agriculture employee. There may also be other civil laws that an employee could rely upon with respect to a wage or employment dispute, in addition to protections provided by criminal laws.

It is my opinion, therefore, that the Payment of Wages and Fringe Benefits Act may apply to provide wage protections to an employee, including an agriculture employee, who is excepted from the WOVA's minimum hourly wage requirements under subsection 10(1)(b).

BILL SCHUETTE
Attorney General

⁸ This opinion does not address the question regarding the application of the doctrine of equitable estoppel to the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs based on the Department's past conflicting interpretations of MCL 408.420(1)(b). "[T]he doctrine of equitable estoppel is a judicially created exception to the general rule that statutes of limitation run without interruption." *Cincinnati Ins Co v Citizens Ins Co*, 454 Mich 263, 270 (1997). This doctrine does not impact the statutory interpretation questions presented here. Moreover, it has limited application to the State, *Attorney General v Ankersen*, 148 Mich App 524, 544 (1986); *Michigan Muni Liability & Prop Pool v Muskegon Co Bd of Co Rd Comm'rs*, 235 Mich App 183, 195 (1999), and any application would depend upon the particular employee's or employer's factual circumstances, *Ankersen*, 148 Mich App at 544.

RIGHT TO FARM ACT: Preemption of local ordinances concerning farming activities.

Unless otherwise approved under subsection 4(7) MCL 286.474(7), subsection 4(6) MCL 286.474(6) of the Right to Farm Act, 1981 PA 93, MCL 286.471 *et seq.*, preempts provisions in ordinances adopted by local units of government that regulate farming activities when the Commission of Agriculture and Rural Development has developed generally accepted agricultural and management practices that address those farming activities.

Opinion No. 7302

March 28, 2018

Gordon Wenk, Director
Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
Constitution Hall
Lansing, MI 48909

You have asked whether the Right to Farm Act, 1981 PA 93, MCL 286.471 *et seq.*, preempts provisions in ordinances adopted by local units of government that regulate farming activities when the Commission of Agriculture and Rural Development¹ has developed generally accepted agricultural and management practices that address those farming activities.

Michigan first adopted the Right to Farm Act in 1981. Michigan's Act was one of many right to farm acts adopted across the country during the late 1970s and early 1980s. 8 ALR6th 465, § 2. During that time-period, the spread of residential development into traditionally rural areas increased pressure on farm land and farmers. *Id.* As noted in a staff legislative analysis of the bill that became the Michigan Right to Farm Act, newcomers to traditionally agricultural areas were not accustomed to the noises, odors, and dust associated with agricultural activities. House Legislative Analysis, HB 4054 (April 7, 1981). Proponents of the legislation were concerned that farmers would face increased nuisance lawsuits seeking to enjoin agricultural activities and that such lawsuits, if successful, could result in economic ruin for those farmers. *Id.*

The Act provides that “[a] farm or farm operation shall not be found to be a public or private nuisance” under two circumstances: (1) if the farm “conforms to generally accepted agricultural and management practices;” or (2) if “the farm or farm operation existed before a change in the land use or occupancy of land within 1 mile of the boundaries of the farm land, and if before that change in land use or occupancy of land, the farm or farm operation would not have been a nuisance.” MCL 286.473, as amended by 1987 PA 240 and 1995 PA 94. The Act originally stated that it did not affect the application of state and federal statutes. MCL 286.474, as amended by 1995 PA 94 and 1999 PA 261. Because the Act barred finding a farm that complied with § 3 to be a public or private nuisance, courts interpreted the Act as insulating farmers from nuisance lawsuits brought based on local zoning ordinance violations. See, e.g., *Northville Township v Coyne*, 170 Mich App 446, 449 (1988).

¹ The Commission of Agriculture and Rural Development is a five-member, bipartisan board appointed by the Governor, MCL 16.279, and housed with the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development.

In 1995 the Act was amended to, among other things, expand § 4. 1995 PA 94. The amended language defined state statutes to include the Rural Zoning Enabling Act and the Township Rural Zoning Act:

(1) This act does not affect the application of state statutes and federal statutes.

(2) For purposes of this section, “state statutes” includes, but is not limited to, any of the following:

(a) The county rural zoning enabling act, Act No. 183 of the Public Acts of 1943, being sections 125.201 to 125.232 of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

(b) The township rural zoning act, Act No. 184 of the Public Acts of 1943, being sections 125.271 to 125.301 of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

(c) Act No. 207 of the Public Acts of 1921, being sections 125.581 to 125.592 of the Michigan Compiled Laws. [MCL 286.474, as amended by 1995 PA 94 and 1999 PA 261.]

Following the 1995 amendments, in *Troy v Papadelis (On Remand)*, 226 Mich App 90 (1997), the Court revisited whether a nuisance lawsuit brought against a farm based on an ordinance violation could be sustained under the Right to Farm Act. In that case, the defendant farmers expanded their greenhouse operations to a residentially zoned property that prohibited commercial activity. *Id.* at 92-93. The city brought a nuisance action based on local ordinance violations. *Id.* The *Papadelis* Court held that because the Right to Farm Act was amended to state that it was not a defense to the application of state statutes including the County Rural Zoning Enabling Act and the Township Rural Zoning Act, the Act was not a defense to an action to enforce a zoning ordinance. *Id.* at 96.

But in 1999, the Legislature changed course and again amended § 4 of the Act. 1999 PA 261. Proponents of the 1999 amendments expressed concern that if the Act did not protect farmers from the application of local zoning, “a farmer might be denied a permit necessary to expand his or her farming operation or, after expanding, might be subject to a lawsuit brought by neighbors.” House Legislative Analysis, SB 205 (October 28, 1999).² In 1999 PA 261, the Legislature made two major changes to § 4 that have shaped the current Right to Farm Program.

First, references to the Rural Zoning Enabling Act and Township Rural Zoning Act were removed, and language was added limiting the application of local zoning ordinances to farming activities. MCL 286.474(5)–(7). Second, the Legislature required that the Commission propose generally accepted agricultural and management practices (GAAMPs) for site selection and odor controls for new and expanding animal facilities. MCL 286.474(8)–(9).

The most significant change in the 1999 amendments was the adoption of language preempting the application of local ordinances to farming activities:

² This analysis and others are available on the Michigan Legislature’s website, [http://www.legislature.mi.gov/\(S\(aziu0emdwxwqcgnnvt4l2wx1\)\)/mileg.aspx?page=getObject&objectName=1999-SB-0205](http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(aziu0emdwxwqcgnnvt4l2wx1))/mileg.aspx?page=getObject&objectName=1999-SB-0205) (last accessed February 27, 2018).

Beginning June 1, 2000, except as otherwise provided in this section, it is the express legislative intent that this act preempt any local ordinance, regulation, or resolution that purports to extend or revise in any manner the provisions of this act or generally accepted agricultural and management practices developed under this act. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a local unit of government shall not enact, maintain, or enforce an ordinance, regulation, or resolution that conflicts in any manner with this act or generally accepted agricultural and management practices developed under this act. [MCL 286.474(6).]

The preemption language in § 4(6) was coupled with a process through which a local unit of government could obtain approval from the Commission to enact standards different than those contained in the Act or the GAAMPs. MCL 286.474(7). For standards different than the GAAMPs to be adopted, the Legislature required a demonstration that the alternative standards were necessary to prevent adverse effects on the environment or public health. *Id.* The Act prescribed the process for obtaining the Commission's approval to enact and enforce an ordinance with different standards. *Id.*

Additionally, the 1999 amendment required the Commission to adopt GAAMPs for site selection and odor controls at new and expanding livestock facilities (Site Selection GAAMPs) by June 1, 2000. As required by the statute, the Commission adopted the original Site Selection GAAMPs in 2000.³

The Site Selection GAAMPs are among eight sets of GAAMPs the Commission has adopted—the other GAAMPs address care of farm animals, nutrient utilization, manure management, irrigation and water use, pesticide utilization and pest control, cranberry production, and farm markets. In addition to the GAAMPs that address specific farming practices, the Commission has adopted an overarching policy regarding GAAMPs: “Given the breadth of the industry, it is the policy of this Commission that Generally Accepted Agricultural and Management Practices include any traditional farming practice which is not detrimental to the environment or human and animal health.” Michigan Commission of Agriculture and Rural Development Policy Manual, Policy No. 8, p 27.⁴

The GAAMPs cover most aspects of agriculture, including where livestock facilities can be located, how far livestock facilities must be set back from neighboring property lines, how manure should be stored, how much manure can be spread on fields, and where manure can be spread.

You specifically ask whether § 4(6) preempts provisions in local ordinances and regulations that: (1) limit the number of livestock per acre, (2) require a site plan be submitted to and approved by the local zoning administrator, (3) limit manure application to fields in which the farmer owns or holds a 7-year lease (4) specify manure application methods, or (5) require a comprehensive nutrient management plan be submitted to and approved by the local unit of government.

³ The Site Selection GAAMPs have been reviewed and revised annually since 2000. The current version and other GAAMPs are available on the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development's website at http://www.michigan.gov/mdard/0,4610,7-125-1599_1605---,00.html, (last accessed February 27, 2018).

⁴ The Commission's Policy Manual is available on the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development's website at http://www.michigan.gov/mdard/0,4610,7-125-1572_2878---,00.html, (last accessed February 27, 2018).

Whether a state statute preempts a local ordinance is a question of statutory interpretation. *Mich Coalition of Responsible Gun Owners v Ferndale*, 256 Mich App 401, 405 (2003). “The cardinal rule of statutory construction is to discern and give effect to the intent of the Legislature.” *Murphy v Mich Bell Tel Co*, 447 Mich 93, 98 (1994). “If the statutory language is unambiguous, we must presume that the Legislature intended the meaning it clearly expressed and further construction is neither required nor permitted.” *Nastal v Henderson & Assoc Investigations, Inc*, 471 Mich 712, 720 (2005).

In *People v Llewellyn*, 401 Mich 314 (1977), the Michigan Supreme Court outlined the factors to be considered in determining whether a local regulation is preempted. The most applicable of these factors to your question is: “[W]here the state law expressly provides that the state’s authority to regulate in a specified area of the law is to be exclusive, there is no doubt that municipal regulation is pre-empted.” *Id.* at 323 (emphasis added). See also, *Rental Prop Owners Ass’n of Kent Co v Grand Rapids*, 455 Mich 246, 257 (1997). That rule has been specifically applied with respect to local zoning ordinances. See, e.g., *Frericks v Highland Twp*, 228 Mich App 575, 585-586 (1998).

The express preemption test is most applicable to your question because the text of § 4(6) specifically states that the Right to Farm Act and GAAMPs preempt local governments’ regulation of farming activities covered by the Act or the GAAMPs. There is no question regarding legislative intent—local ordinances seeking to regulate those activities are preempted. However, even though the statutory language is clear, the courts have considered the scope of the Act’s preemption language on several occasions.

The Court of Appeals first addressed the Right to Farm Act’s preemption language in *Charter Township of Shelby v Papesh*, 267 Mich App 92 (2005). In that case, the defendants, who were raising poultry on just over one acre, challenged a township ordinance that prohibited farming on less than three acres as violating the Right to Farm Act. *Id.* The Court held that to the extent the ordinance sought to limit farming, it was prohibited:

The language of the statute is unambiguous. It clearly states that a local ordinance is preempted when it purports to extend or revise the [Right to Farm Act] or GAAMPs. . . . The relevant GAAMPs provide for the proper management practices for poultry farming, including, but not limited, to facilities, manure management, and care of chickens and turkeys. . . . The ordinance conflicts with the [Right to Farm Act] to the extent that it allows plaintiff to preclude a protected farm operation by limiting the size. [*Id.* at 106.]

The Court concluded that “the [Right to Farm Act] no longer allows township zoning ordinances to preclude farming activity that would otherwise be protected by the [Right to Farm Act].” *Id.* at 107.

The Court of Appeals again addressed the preemption language’s effect on local ordinances in *Lima Township v Bateson*, 302 Mich App 483 (2013). In that case, the township brought an action against the Batesons claiming their conduct of commercial activity on agriculturally zoned property was prohibited by the local ordinance and, consequently, was a nuisance per se. The Batesons responded that their activities were related to developing a tree farm on their property and were protected under the Right to Farm Act. In remanding the case to the trial court for a determination

whether the Batesons were operating a farm and conforming to GAAMPs, the Court held that “the rights afforded a farmer under the [Right to Farm Act] preempt local ordinances such that activities falling within the purview of the act cannot be barred by ordinance.” *Id.* at 493.

Although courts have held that local zoning cannot prohibit farming activities that are otherwise protected by the Right to Farm Act and addressed by the GAAMPs, they have not held that every activity on a farm is outside of local regulation or that local units of government are required to take affirmative action to assist farms in their operations. For example, courts have held that where the GAAMPs and Right to Farm Act do not provide other standards, local ordinances that address the permitting, size, height, bulk, floor area, construction and location of buildings on a farm can be enforced. *Papadelis v City of Troy*, 478 Mich 934, 934 (2007). Further, the Right to Farm Act cannot be used as a sword to force a township to grant a general permit, even if that permit may assist the farmer in the conduct of their farming activities. *Scholma v Ottawa County Road Commission*, 303 Mich App 12, 25-27 (2013). Although the Right to Farm Act’s preemption language is broad, it is “only those ordinances, regulations, and resolutions by local units of government that either purport to extend or revise or that conflict with the [Right to Farm Act] or the GAAMPs [that] are improper.” *Id.* at 23.

Each of the five types of ordinance provisions you have asked about are preempted by § 4(6) because they extend, revise, or conflict with the Act or the GAAMPs adopted by the Commission under the Act.

First, the *Papesh* Court determined that ordinances that established the number of animals permitted per acre conflicted with the Act and the Site Selection GAAMPs by precluding farming activity that the Act protected. Accordingly, those provisions are preempted and unenforceable. *Papesh*, 267 Mich App at 105-106.

Second, because the Site Selection GAAMPs require that a site plan be submitted and approved by the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (2017 Site Selection GAAMPs, pp 13, 15-17),⁵ a local ordinance that requires a site plan also be submitted and approved by the zoning administrator is extending the Site Selection GAAMPs requirements. Such a local ordinance provision “purports to extend . . . in any manner . . . generally accepted agricultural and management practices developed under [the Act]” contrary to § 4(6), and is therefore preempted.

Regarding the third and fourth provisions, the GAAMPs for Manure Management and Utilization specifically address where and under what circumstances manure can be applied to land—including requirements for soil testing, manure analysis, nutrient loading, methods and timings of applications, and manure management applications. (2017 Manure Management and Utilization GAAMPs, pp 15-25).⁶ As a result, local ordinances that attempt to regulate where and under what conditions manure can be stored or applied to land are preempted by § 4(6) of the Act because they extend (and potentially conflict with) the requirements in the Manure Management and Utilization GAAMPs.

⁵ The 2017 Site Selection GAAMPs are available at http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mdard/SITE_SELECTION_GAAMPs_550741_7.pdf, (last accessed February 27, 2018).

⁶ The 2017 Manure Management and Utilization GAAMPs are available at http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mdard/MANURE_GAAMPs_550734_7.pdf, (last accessed February 27, 2018).

And fifth, the GAAMPs for Nutrient Utilization address fertilizer storage, soil testing and analysis, and nitrogen, phosphorus, and nutrient management. (2017 Nutrient Utilization GAAMPs, pp 2-12).⁷ Consequently, local ordinances seeking to require farms to obtain local approval for their nutrient management plans are an attempt to extend the Nutrient Utilization GAAMPs and are preempted by § 4(6).

Subsection 4(6) of the Right to Farm Act is unambiguous—all “local ordinance, regulation, or resolution that purports to extend or revise in any manner . . . [or] conflict[s] in any manner” with the Act or the GAAMPs are preempted. MCL 286.474(6). The GAAMPs establish comprehensive requirements for livestock siting, manure management, and nutrient management. Local ordinances that attempt to limit these activities or place additional requirements on farmers to conduct these activities are preempted by the Act and, under § 4(6), cannot be enacted, maintained, or enforced. The only exception to this preemption provision is for local ordinances submitted to the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development and approved by the Commission under the terms set forth in § 4(7).

It is my opinion, therefore, that unless otherwise approved under § 4(7), § 4(6) of the Right to Farm Act preempts provisions in ordinances adopted by local units of government that regulate farming activities when the Commission of Agriculture and Rural Development has developed generally accepted agricultural and management practices that address those farming activities.

BILL SCHUETTE
Attorney General

⁷ The 2017 Nutrient Utilization GAAMPs are available at http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mdard/NUTRIENT_UTILIZATION_GAAMPs_550736_7.pdf, (last accessed February 27, 2018).

CONST 1963, ART 9, § 6: Constitutional limits on tax levies for district libraries.

DISTRICT LIBRARY ESTABLISHMENT ACT:

A millage levied by a district library established under the District Library Establishment Act (DLEA), 1989 PA 24, MCL 397.171 *et seq.*, is not subject to the mill limitations or the 20-year durational limit set forth in article 9, § 6 of the Michigan Constitution. But under section 13 of the DLEA, MCL 397.183, a district library may not levy more than 4 mills and any levy over two mills may be authorized only for a period not to exceed 20 years.

Opinion No. 7303

May 17, 2018

The Honorable John Bizon, M.D.
State Representative
The Capitol
Lansing, MI 48909

You have asked what is the maximum number of years for which voter approval of an operating tax levy for a district library may be sought, consistent with the limitations set forth in article 9, § 6 of the Michigan Constitution and the Property Tax Limitation Act, MCL 211.201 *et seq.*

Your request references a district library that was organized under the District Library Establishment Act (DLEA), 1989 PA 24, MCL 397.171 *et seq.*, on March 1, 1994.¹ In 2001, this district library proposed a renewal of its millage that purported to remain effective in perpetuity. The proposal passed overwhelmingly, and the two-mill tax has been levied since that time.²

Your question requires analysis of the interplay between the Michigan Constitution, specifically article 9, § 6, and the DLEA. Article 9, § 6 imposes limitations on the amount and duration of property taxation in the “15-18-50 mill/20-year limitation” provision. The first paragraph of § 6 creates the taxing limitations and provides, in part:

Except as otherwise provided in this constitution, the total amount of general ad valorem taxes . . . in any one year shall not exceed 15 mills
Under procedures provided by law . . . separate tax limitations for any county and for the townships and for school districts therein, the aggregate

¹ Chapter 397 of the Michigan Compiled Laws includes a number of acts relating to the creation or operation of libraries. See, e.g., Library of Michigan Act, MCL 397.11 *et seq.*; regional libraries, MCL 397.151 *et seq.*; city, village, or township libraries, MCL 397.201 *et seq.*; county libraries, MCL 397.301 *et seq.*; township and village libraries, MCL 397.321 *et seq.*; privately-owned libraries, MCL 397.371; and public libraries, MCL 397.453, 397.471-397.472. This opinion addresses only libraries established under the DLEA.

² The tax rate, or millage, is the number of tax dollars a taxpayer must pay for each \$1,000 of taxable value. A mill equals one one-thousandth of a dollar (\$.001) or \$1 of tax for each \$1,000 of taxable value. If a local millage is 2 mills and the taxable value of the property is \$100,000, the formula would be $2 \times 0.001 \times \$100,000$ for a property tax of \$200.

of which shall not exceed 18 mills . . . may be adopted and thereafter altered by the vote of a majority of the qualified electors of such county These limitations may be increased to an aggregate of not to exceed 50 mills . . . for a period of not to exceed 20 years at any one time, if approved by a majority of the electors [Const 1963, art 9, § 6.]

The Legislature implemented the procedure for increasing the tax limitations set forth in the first paragraph of § 6 in the Property Tax Limitation Act (PTLA), 1933 PA 62, MCL 211.201 *et seq.*

The second paragraph of § 6 creates two exceptions to the 15-18-50 mill/20 year limitation, and provides:

The foregoing limitations shall not apply [1] to taxes imposed for the payment of principal and interest on bonds approved by the electors or other evidences of indebtedness approved by the electors or for the payment of assessments or contract obligations in anticipation of which bonds are issued approved by the electors, which taxes may be imposed without limitation as to rate or amount; or [2], subject to the provisions of Section 25 through 34 of this article, to taxes imposed for any other purpose by any city, village, charter county, charter township, charter authority or other authority, the tax limitations of which are provided by charter or by general law. [Const 1963, art 9, § 6.]

This “nonapplication provision,” as it is sometimes called, excludes certain taxes—those levied to pay for certain public debts or, subject to certain conditions, imposed by cities, villages, charter counties, charter townships, charter authorities or other authorities—from the 15-18-50 mill/20-year limitation so long as an alternative limitation is contained in general law or charter provision. See *Butcher v Grosse Ile Twp*, 387 Mich 42, 65 (1972).

In 1989, the Legislature repealed the existing district libraries act, 1955 PA 164, and replaced it with the DLEA, 1989 PA 24. Very simply, the DLEA authorizes two or more “municipalities” to join together to provide library services through a “district library,” provided certain criteria are met. MCL 397.173(1).³ An “agreement” creating a district library must include a number of provisions, including the creation of a district library “board,” MCL 397.174(1)(c), 397.172(b), and must be approved by the Michigan Department of Education before becoming operative. MCL 397.175; MCL 397.172(c), (l).⁴ With respect to district libraries established under the former act, 1955 PA 164, the DLEA provided for their reestablishment under the DLEA if the boards of such district libraries submitted organizational plans and revised their board structures to conform to the DLEA by May 22, 1990. MCL 397.176. If the board of a district library complied with those requirements, it would “be considered to be established pursuant to” the DLEA. *Id.* Section 24 of the DLEA, MCL 397.194, placed limitations on a municipality’s ability to withdraw from a district library, including a waiting period and, in most instances, the requirement of obtaining voter approval.

³ The term “municipalities” is defined as a “city, village, school district, township, or county.” MCL 397.171(i).

⁴ As enacted, the DLEA required approval by the “state librarian”; however, those duties were transferred to the Department of Education by Executive Reorganization Order No. 2009-26, and the DLEA was amended to reflect that change by 2015 PA 108.

Relevant to your question, the Legislature provided in the DLEA that a “*district library* established pursuant to [the] act constitutes an *authority* under section 6 of article [9] of the state constitution of 1963.” MCL 397.177 (emphasis added).⁵ Thus, in the DLEA the Legislature utilized the “nonapplication provision” of the second paragraph of article 9, § 6 to exclude a “district library,” as an “authority,” from the 15-18-50 mill/20-year limitation set forth in the first paragraph of article 9, § 6. Of course, to do so the Legislature had to ensure that “the tax limitations of” a district library “are provided by . . . general law.” Const 1963, art 9, § 6. The Legislature did so in various sections of the DLEA.

In section 12 of the DLEA, the Legislature provided that a district library board has the power to “[p]ropose and levy upon approval of the electors as provided in this act a tax for support of the district library.” MCL 397.182(1)(i). Section 13 provides with respect to a levy that:

(2) All or part of the money necessary for the establishment and operation of a district library may be supplied by a tax levied by the district library on the taxable property in the district. A district library shall not levy a tax authorized by this subsection unless the tax is approved as provided in section 15. . . .

(3) A districtwide tax or taxes authorized by subsection (2) shall not exceed 4 mills.

(4) That portion of the total districtwide tax or taxes that exceeds 2 mills shall be authorized to be levied for a period of not more than 20 years. . . . [MCL 397.183(2)–(4), as amended by 1994 PA 114.]⁶

Under section 13, a district library may levy up to four mills, but any levy over two mills may be authorized only for a period not to exceed 20 years.⁷ The DLEA, however, imposes no durational limit for a levy of two mills or less. This durational distinction based on the total number of mills levied is reflected in section 15, which provides that “[a] ballot proposal for a districtwide tax shall state the amount of the millage. *If section 13(4) limits the maximum duration of a portion of the millage in a ballot proposal for a districtwide tax, the ballot proposal shall state the proposed duration of that portion of the millage.*” MCL 397.185(1) (emphasis added).

Thus, for any levy over two mills, the ballot proposal must state the duration of the additional mill or mills sought, not to exceed 20 years. But a ballot proposal seeking two mills or less could—but is not required to—include a durational limit for the levy. In the absence of a durational limit, any levy for two mills or less may be perpetual under the plain language of the DLEA. Here, the district library in question proposed a levy of two mills with no durational limit, and a majority of voters in the

⁵ The prior act had included similar language, but it was the “municipalities which unite for the establishment and operation of a district library” that “constitute[d] an authority under section 6 of article [9].” 1955 PA 164, formerly MCL 397.274a (emphasis added).

⁶ In addition to, or instead of, a districtwide millage, the DLEA also authorizes the levy of local millages in the individual participating municipalities. See MCL 397.183(4), (5), and (6).

⁷ The 4-mill cap and the 20-year durational limit for levies over two mills was added to the DLEA by 1994 PA 114.

district approved the proposal. MCL 397.185(4) (“If a majority of the votes cast on the question of a districtwide tax is in favor of the proposal, the tax levy is authorized.”)

As noted in your request, this office previously issued several opinions interpreting the former district libraries act. But as discussed below, these opinions do not resolve your question regarding the DLEA because the current DLEA includes different language. In OAG, 1979-1980, No. 5506, p 199 (June 12, 1979), Attorney General Frank Kelley opined that district libraries did not constitute authorities for purposes of avoiding application of the 15-18-50 mill/20-year limitation set forth in the first paragraph of article 9, § 6. OAG 5506 concluded that the “nonapplication provision” of the second paragraph of article 9, § 6 did not apply to a district library organized under the former act, 1955 PA 164, because neither that act nor any other general law limited the taxes the district library was authorized to levy. *Id.* at p 200. The opinion further observed that a district library organized pursuant to the act was not vested with the indicia of an “authority” as that term appears within the context of article 9, § 6; was not empowered to impose a prescribed tax; was not an independent corporate body; and was subject to the discretionary withdrawal of participating governmental units. *Id.* As a result, despite the Legislature’s designation of a district library as an “authority” for purposes of article 9, § 6, the Attorney General opined that “a district library organized under 1955 PA 164, [] is not vested with the indicia of an authority, including a tax limitation provided by law, so as to be exempt from the general taxation limits provided in the first paragraph of Const 1963, art 9, § 6.” *Id.*

In a related opinion issued two years later, OAG, 1981-1982, No. 5866, pp 87, 90-91 (April 7, 1981), Attorney General Kelley determined that the exception in the second paragraph of article 9, § 6 applied to community college districts established under 1955 PA 188, as amended by 1964 PA 237, because the act contained a tax limitation of five mills. The opinion further distinguished community college districts from district libraries created under the former act by stating that, “community college districts are bodies corporate and the boards of community college districts levy a tax rate within the maximum annual tax rates . . . not to exceed the statutory five mill ceiling.” Thus, the opinion ultimately concluded that the 15-18-50 mill/20-year limitation did not apply to community college districts.

In 1987, Attorney General Kelley was asked to opine on the lawful maximum number of years a district library’s tax levy could be effective. That opinion, OAG, 1987-1988, No. 6433, p 65 (April 20, 1987), reiterated that 20 years is the maximum number of years that a district library may seek voter approval of an operating tax levy consistent with the limitations set forth in article 9, § 6 and the Property Tax Limitation Act. The opinion restated previous determinations that the former district libraries act, 1955 PA 164, did not establish any tax limitations that would exclude district libraries from the 20-year limitation in article 9, § 6.

Later that year, the Michigan Supreme Court held that a district library created under the former act was an “authority” for purposes of the Truth in Taxation Act, 1982 PA 5, MCL 211.24e. See *Jackson Dist Library v Jackson Co*, 428 Mich 371, 376-377 (1987). Although not required to address whether a district library created under the former district libraries act was an “authority” for purposes of article 9, § 6, the Court noted that such district library “authorities” may not qualify as authorities for purposes of article 9, § 6. *Id.* at 379-380, & n 15.

Within two years after OAG 6433 and the Michigan Supreme Court decision, the Legislature repealed 1955 PA 164 and enacted the DLEA. The 1989 legislation addressed the three primary limitations of the former act that Attorney General Kelley had identified as preventing a district library from qualifying as an “authority” under article 9, § 6.

First, as discussed above, the DLEA established the district library board as an entity capable of independently proposing and levying taxes, borrowing money, and issuing bonds. MCL 397.182. Second, the DLEA placed limitations on a municipality’s ability to withdraw from a district library. MCL 397.194. Third, and most importantly, the DLEA placed limitations on the amount of taxes a district library could levy. MCL 397.183. And finally, the Legislature changed the designation of “authority” so that it applies to the “district library” directly rather than to the municipalities that united to form the district library. MCL 397.177. See, e.g., *Capital Area Dist Library v Mich Open Carry, Inc*, 298 Mich App 220, 231-232 (2012) (deeming district libraries established under the DLEA both authorities and quasi-municipal corporations).

Because district libraries are authorities whose tax limitations are now set forth in the law, the exception in the second paragraph of article 9, § 6 applies to district libraries established under the DLEA, MCL 397.176 and 397.177, and the mill and 20-year durational limitations in the first paragraph of article 9, § 6 do not apply. The opinions in OAG 5506 and OAG 6433, which addressed the former act, are superseded with respect to district libraries established or reestablished under the DLEA.

It is my opinion, therefore, that a millage levied by a district library established under the DLEA is not subject to the mill limitations or the 20-year durational limit set forth in article 9, § 6 of the Michigan Constitution. But under section 13 of the DLEA, MCL 397.183, a district library may not levy more than 4 mills and any levy over two mills may be authorized only for a period not to exceed 20 years.⁸

BILL SCHUETTE
Attorney General

⁸ You have not asked, and thus this opinion does not address, whether a participating municipality or voters in a library district created under the DLEA may seek by referendum or other ballot proposal to refer or otherwise modify an existing millage to include a durational limit.

FIREARMS ACT: Exemptions for residents and nonresidents from pistol licensing requirements.

LICENSES AND PERMITS:

CONCEALED WEAPONS:

A resident of another state who holds a license to carry a pistol concealed upon his or her person issued by a state other than Michigan is exempt under subsection 12(1)(f), MCL 28.432(1)(f), of the Firearms Act, from obtaining a license to purchase, carry, possess, or transport a pistol as required by section 2, MCL 28.422, of the Act.

A Michigan resident who holds a concealed pistol license issued by another state is exempt under subsection 12(1)(f), MCL 28.432(1)(f), of the Firearms Act, from obtaining a license to purchase, carry, possess, or transport a pistol as required by section 2, MCL 28.422, but is not exempt from obtaining a concealed pistol license under section 5b, MCL 28.425b, of the Act, in order to carry a concealed pistol in Michigan.

Opinion No. 7304

June 19, 2018

The Honorable Mike Nofs
State Senator
The Capitol
Lansing, MI 48909

The Honorable Lee Chatfield
State Representative
The Capitol
Lansing, MI 48909

You have asked whether a person who holds a concealed pistol license issued by a state other than Michigan is exempt from the requirement to register his or her handgun in Michigan.¹

The Firearms Act (Act), 1927 PA 372, as amended, MCL 28.421 *et seq.*, regulates the possession and carrying of certain firearms by Michigan residents, and, to some extent, by residents of another state while in Michigan. As explained below, the Act provides for a general licensing requirement for people who wish to purchase, carry, possess, or transport regulated firearms, and a specific licensing requirement for those who want to carry a concealed pistol. Both licensing schemes are implicated by your question, so a brief summary of each follows.

I. Pistol licensing

Section 2 of the Firearms Act, MCL 28.422, provides that “[e]xcept as otherwise provided in this act, a person shall not purchase, carry, possess, or transport a pistol in this state *without first having obtained a license for the pistol as prescribed in this*

¹ Your request uses the term “handgun.” While federal law uses the term “handgun,” see 18 USC 921a(29), relevant Michigan law uses the term “pistol.” This opinion thus uses the term “pistol.”

section.” (Emphasis added).² Subsection 2(3) provides that an “applicant” will be “qualified” to receive a “license” if certain criteria are met. MCL 28.422(3).

First, the person cannot be the subject of an order or disposition issued under various statutes, including personal protection orders, orders requiring involuntary hospitalization, or orders adjudging an individual as legally incapacitated. MCL 28.422(3)(a)(i)–(vii). Second, the person must be “18 years of age or older” or “21 years of age or older” if the “seller is licensed under 18 USC 923,” a federal law. MCL 28.422(3)(b). Third, the person must be “a citizen of the or an alien lawfully admitted into the and [] a legal resident of this state.” MCL 28.422(3)(c). Fourth, the person must not have a felony or a criminal charge listed in section 5b of the Act, MCL 28.425b, pending against him or her at the time of application. MCL 28.422(3)(d).³ Fifth, the person must not be prohibited from “possessing, using, transporting, selling, purchasing, carrying, shipping, receiving, or distributing a firearm under . . . MCL 750.224f,” the felon in possession of a firearm statute. MCL 28.422(3)(e). Sixth, the person “has not been adjudged insane in this state or elsewhere unless he or she has been adjudged restored to sanity by court order.” MCL 28.422(3)(f). Seventh, the person “is not under an order of involuntary commitment in an inpatient or outpatient setting due to mental illness.” MCL 28.422(3)(g). And eighth, the “person has not been adjudged legally incapacitated in this state or elsewhere. This subdivision does not apply to a person who has had his or her legal capacity restored by order of the court.” MCL 28.422(3)(h).

In addition to these requirements, another section of the Firearms Act specifies that “[a] license shall not be issued to an applicant under section 2 . . . unless . . . [t]he issuing agency has determined through the federal national instant criminal background check system (NICS) that the applicant is not prohibited under federal law from possessing or transporting a firearm.” MCL 28.426.⁴

Any person meeting all the criteria must fill out an application for a license and sign it under oath, and in return will receive a license to purchase a pistol (often referred to as a pistol purchase permit) signed by the licensing authority (the local police department or county sheriff). MCL 28.422(3)–(4). This license to purchase is void unless used within 30 days. MCL 28.422(4). At the time the person “purchases or otherwise acquires a pistol, the seller shall fill out the license forms describing the pistol, together with the date of sale or acquisition, and sign his or her name in ink indicating that the pistol was sold to or otherwise acquired by the purchaser. The purchaser shall also sign his or her name in ink indicating the purchase or other acquisition of the pistol from the seller.” MCL 28.422(5) (emphasis added).

The person purchasing or otherwise acquiring the pistol must then return a copy of the completed license to the local police department or county sheriff within 10

² A “pistol” is defined as “a loaded or unloaded firearm that is 26 inches or less in length, or a loaded or unloaded firearm that by its construction and appearance conceals it as a firearm.” MCL 28.421(1)(i). Like pistols, a short-barreled shotgun or short-barreled rifle that is 26 inches or less in length is subject to section 2, MCL 28.422, or section 2a, MCL 28.422a, whichever is applicable. MCL 750.224b(4).

³ Subsection 5b(7), MCL 28.425b(7), contains an extensive list of misdemeanors that can affect an applicant’s ability to obtain a license to purchase or acquire a pistol or a concealed pistol license.

⁴ If the applicant is not a United States citizen, the licensing agency must also verify “through the United States immigration and customs enforcement databases that the applicant is not an illegal alien or a nonimmigrant alien.” MCL 28.426(b). These requirements also apply to applicants for a concealed pistol license under section 5b, MCL 28.425b. See MCL 28.426.

days of the purchase or acquisition. Within 10 days of receiving the completed license from the purchaser, the local police department or county sheriff must enter the information into the pistol entry database or otherwise provide the information to the Department of State Police. MCL 28.422(6). And within 48 hours of entering the information in the database or otherwise providing it to the State Police, the local police department or county sheriff must forward a copy of the completed license to the State Police. Thereafter, “[t]he licensee may carry, use, possess, and transport the pistol for 30 days beginning on the date of purchase or acquisition only while he or she is in possession of his or her copy of the license.” After the 30 days, “the person is not required to have the license in his or her possession while carrying, using, possessing, or transporting the pistol . . .” *Id.*

Under the Michigan Penal Code, Chapter 37, Firearms, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.222 *et seq.*, it is a misdemeanor for a person to “obtain” a pistol in violation of section 2, MCL 28.422. MCL 750.232a(1). A person who makes a false statement on an application to purchase a pistol under section 2, MCL 28.422, is guilty of a felony. MCL 750.232a(3). In addition, a person who “knowingly sells a pistol without complying with section 2” is guilty of a misdemeanor. MCL 750.223.

II. Concealed pistol licensing

Subsection 227(2) of the Michigan Penal Code, MCL 750.227(2), generally prohibits the carrying of a pistol concealed upon a person’s body without a license:

A person shall not carry a pistol concealed on or about his or her person . . . except in his or her dwelling house, place of business, or on other land possessed by the person, without a license to carry the pistol as provided by law and if licensed, shall not carry the pistol in a place or manner inconsistent with any restrictions upon such license. [Emphasis added.]

A person who violates this subsection is guilty of a felony. MCL 750.227(3).

Consistent with the language of subsection 227(2), subsection 231a(1)(a) expressly provides that the prohibition regarding concealed carry does not apply “[t]o a person holding a valid license to carry a pistol concealed upon his or her person issued by his or her state of residence except where the pistol is carried in nonconformance with a restriction appearing on the license.” MCL 750.231a(1)(a).⁵

As noted above, the Firearms Act sets forth the licensing scheme for carrying a concealed pistol in Michigan. See MCL 28.421a (“It is the intent of the legislature to create a standardized system for issuing concealed pistol licenses . . .”). Section 5b of the Firearms Act, MCL 28.425b, prescribes the requirements for obtaining such a license. A person must apply for a license by filling out an application and providing the required information, including that: the applicant meets the requirements for licensure; the applicant authorizes access to certain personal records, like medical records; the applicant discloses relevant mental health history, along with any felony convictions and specific misdemeanors; and the applicant discloses whether the person was dishonorably discharged from the military. MCL 28.425b(1)(a)–(f). The applicant must also provide a certificate stating that he or she has completed pistol

⁵ The Michigan Penal Code also exempts other individuals, see MCL 750.231, or certain circumstances, see MCL 750.231a(1)(b)–(e), from subsection 227(2)’s concealed carry prohibition.

safety training as required by the Act. MCL 28.425b(1)(j); MCL 28.425b(7)(c). Applications are then returned to the relevant county clerk. MCL 28.425b(1).⁶

After the applicant submits a completed application, pays the required fee, MCL 28.425b(5), and has fingerprints taken, MCL 28.425b(9), the Department of State Police verifies whether the applicant meets certain requirements for licensure. MCL 28.425b(6). The requirements are similar to those stated above for receiving a license to purchase or acquire a pistol under section 2, but the applicant must be at least 21 years of age; reside in Michigan for at least six months;⁷ have completed the required training; not be dishonorably discharged from the military; and have no felony convictions or pending felony charges and no convictions or pending charges for certain misdemeanors within 3 or 8 years preceding the application. MCL 28.425b(7)(a)–(m). The person must also have a valid state-issued driver license or personal identification card. MCL 28.425b(7)(n). The person seeking licensure must also submit fingerprints, which are sent to the Department of State Police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for review. MCL 28.425b(1), (9)–(10).

If an applicant does not meet the requirements of subsection 5b(7), the license must be denied. MCL 28.425b(11). The license generally must be granted or denied within 45 days after the applicant has classifiable fingerprints taken, and if denied, the applicant must be informed of the reason for the denial and the right to appeal. MCL 28.425b(13)–(14). If the license is granted, it “authorizes the licensee” to “[c]arry a pistol concealed on or about his or her person anywhere in this state,” and in “a vehicle, whether concealed or not concealed, anywhere in this state” except as otherwise provided by section 5o, MCL 28.425o, and other laws. MCL 28.425c(3)(a)–(b).

III. Interplay between pistol licensing and concealed pistol licensing

Subsection 2a(1) of the Firearms Act, MCL 28.422a(1), provides that certain “individuals are not required to obtain a license under section 2 to purchase, carry, possess, use, or transport a pistol[.]” The exemptions include “[a]n individual licensed under section 5b” to carry a concealed pistol. MCL 28.422a(1)(a).⁸ In that case, if a person licensed to carry a concealed pistol purchases or otherwise acquires a pistol, the seller records the purchase information on a record (presently called a pistol sales record), including the purchaser’s concealed weapon license number, and the purchaser must return a copy of the record to his or her local police department or county sheriff within 10 days of the purchase or acquisition. MCL 28.422a(2).

Within 10 days of receiving the pistol sales record from the purchaser, the local police department or county sheriff must enter the information into the pistol entry database or otherwise provide the information to the Department of State Police. MCL 28.422a(3). Within 48 hours of entering the information in the database or

⁶ Public Act 3 of 2015 abolished county concealed weapon licensing boards and transferred the duties to county clerks.

⁷ The six months applies unless an emergency concealed pistol license is sought or, at the time the applicant’s residence in Michigan is established, the applicant has a valid concealed pistol license issued by another state. MCL 28.425b(7)(b).

⁸ That exemption, however, does not include “an individual who has an emergency license issued under section 5a(4) or a receipt serving as a concealed pistol license under section 5b(9) or 5l(3).” MCL 28.422a(1)(a).

otherwise providing it to the State Police, the local police department or county sheriff must forward a copy of the record to the State Police. *Id.* “The purchaser may carry, use, possess, and transport the pistol for 30 days beginning on the date of purchase or acquisition only while he or she is in possession of his or her copy of the record.” After the 30 days, “the person is not required to have the record in his or her possession while carrying, using, possessing, or transporting the pistol . . .” *Id.* Thus, section 2a, MCL 28.422a, relieves Michigan concealed pistol license holders of the obligation to obtain a license to purchase a pistol under section 2. Nevertheless, the purchase or acquisition information is shared with law enforcement just as in a purchase or acquisition under section 2.

IV. Application of pistol licensing requirements to a person holding a concealed pistol license from another state

You ask whether “an individual who holds a concealed pistol license from a state other than Michigan [is] exempt from the requirement to register” his or her pistol in Michigan. The word “register” is understood as referring to the general licensing requirements set forth in section 2 of the Act, which includes a pistol registration component, as discussed above. You also note that this question “arises from the exemption offered in MCL 28.432(1)(f)[.]”

Again, section 2 sets forth a general licensing requirement for the purchase, possession, carrying, and transporting of a pistol in Michigan. Section 2 itself provides exemptions to the licensing requirement for various individuals. See MCL 28.422(7) (dealers who purchase from wholesalers; persons who sell or exchange antique firearms); 422(9) (nonresidents); 422(12) (persons under age 18 at a target range or shooting facility); 422(13) (other persons at target range or shooting facility).

In addition, section 2a provides exemptions to the licensing requirement. See MCL 28.422a(1)(a) (individual with concealed pistol license under section 5b, with certain exceptions); 422a(1)(b) (federally licensed firearms dealer); 422a(1)(c) (individual who purchases a pistol from a federally licensed firearms dealer in compliance with 18 USC 922(t)); 422a(1)(d) (individual employed as a police officer and licensed or certified under 1965 PA 203).

And finally, section 12 of the Act, MCL 28.432, establishes other exemptions to section 2. Section 12 provides that “[s]ection 2 does not apply to any of the following,” and it sets forth a number of entities and individuals, including:

A United States citizen holding a license to carry a pistol concealed upon his or her person issued by another state. [MCL 28.432(1)(f).]

The question is who is exempted from complying with section 2 under the plain language of subsection 12(1)(f)—a resident of another state, a resident of

Michigan, or both. Because your request does not expressly identify whether the person at issue is a resident of Michigan or of another state, both scenarios are addressed.

A. Resident of another state

When interpreting a statute, the primary rule of construction is to discern and give effect to the Legislature’s intent, the most reliable indicator of which is the clear and unambiguous language of the statute. *Jespersion v Auto Club Ins Ass’n*, 499 Mich

29, 34 (2016). The language must be enforced as written, giving effect to every word, phrase, and clause. *Id.*

Subsection 12(1)(f) plainly applies to a United States citizen residing in another state who holds a license to carry a concealed pistol, whether issued by the person's state of residence or by state other than Michigan.⁹ This exemption is consistent with section 2's internal exemption from its requirements for nonresidents, except section 2 requires the nonresident to be licensed to purchase, carry, or transport a pistol by that individual's "state of residence." MCL 28.422(9).¹⁰

It is my opinion, therefore, that a resident of another state who holds a license to carry a pistol concealed upon his or her person issued by that state or a state other than Michigan is exempt under subsection 12(1)(f), MCL 28.432(1)(f), of the Firearms Act, from obtaining a license to purchase, carry, possess, or transport a pistol as required by section 2, MCL 28.422, of the Act.

B. Resident of Michigan

For purposes of licensing under section 2, "a person is considered a legal resident" of Michigan if (1) the person has a valid, lawfully obtained Michigan driver license or personal identification card; or (2) the person is lawfully registered to vote in Michigan; or (3) the person is on active duty status with the United States armed forces and is stationed outside of Michigan, but the person's home of record is in Michigan; or (4) the person is on active duty with the United States armed forces and is permanently stationed in Michigan, but the person's home of record is in another state. MCL 28.422(3)(c)(i)–(iv).¹¹

Assuming an individual is a resident of Michigan for purposes of section 2, the question is whether the resident's possession of a concealed pistol license from a state other than Michigan exempts the resident from obtaining a license to possess, purchase, carry, or transport a pistol in Michigan under section 2.

"When the plain and ordinary meaning of statutory language is clear, [] construction is neither necessary nor permitted." *Pace v Edel-Harrelson*, 499 Mich 1, 6 (2016). The language of subsection 12(1)(f) is plain; it applies to a "United States citizen holding a license to carry a pistol concealed upon his or her person issued by another state." MCL 28.432(1)(f). A Michigan resident with an out-of-state concealed pistol license who is also a United States citizen falls within this broad language and is exempt from section 2's licensing requirements. This conclusion is consistent both with the Act's treatment of Michigan residents with Michigan concealed pistol licenses, and with the legislative history of subsection 12.

Statutory provisions " 'are not to be read in isolation; rather, context matters, and thus statutory provisions are to be read as a whole.' " *McCahan v Brennan*, 492 Mich

⁹ There are 30 states that will issue concealed pistol (or concealed carry) licenses to nonresidents, including Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, and Pennsylvania. See <http://www.handgunlaw.us/documents/NonResidentPermits.pdf>, (last accessed June 14, 2018).

¹⁰ Section 2's exemption for nonresidents with a license from their state of residence does not apply if the nonresident's visit exceeds 180 days. MCL 28.422(9)(e).

¹¹ Section 5b also requires persons to be residents of Michigan in order to obtain a concealed pistol license. See MCL 28.425b(7)(b)(i)–(iv).

730, 740 (2012), quoting *Robinson v City of Lansing*, 486 Mich 1 (2010). Context confirms the plain meaning of section 12(1)(f). As noted above, section 2a exempts a Michigan resident with a Michigan concealed pistol license from the licensing requirements of section 2. MCL 28.422a(1)(a).¹² This exemption is rational. As discussed above in Parts I and II, section 5b's licensing requirements for concealed pistol licenses are more rigorous than those for section 2 licenses to purchase or otherwise acquire a pistol. See MCL 28.425b(1)(a)–(j), (7), (9). In other words, if a Michigan resident has met the requirements for obtaining a Michigan concealed pistol license, the resident has met the requirements of section 2 as well. In addition, pistol purchase or acquisition information is recorded for Michigan concealed pistol license holders as it is for section 2 license holders. See MCL 28.422(4)–(6) and 28.422a(2)–(3).

The rationale for exempting a Michigan resident with an *out-of-state* concealed pistol license from section 2 is presumably the same—that the Michigan resident will have essentially met Michigan's section 2 licensing requirements in the process of obtaining his or her out-of-state concealed pistol license. See, e.g., *People v Miller*, 238 Mich App 168, 171 (1999) (“Apparently, the intent of the Legislature was to accept as a satisfactory alternative the application, investigation, and licensing scheme of some other state, in lieu of similar procedures required by Michigan law.”).¹³ It should be noted that for this exemption to apply, the Michigan resident must possess an actual license from another state. OAG, 1930–1932, pp 568, 570 (May 10, 1932) (“A license to carry a pistol by another state is necessary.”). See, e.g., *Miller*, 238 Mich App at 171 (“another state’s legislative scheme that does not require any license whatsoever being issued is insufficient to trigger the exclusion of the Michigan statute”).

The history of section 12, MCL 28.432, further supports this conclusion. A precursor to section 12 appeared in Public Act 313 of 1925. But instead of providing an exemption from licensing, section 6 of that Act provided that a Michigan concealed pistol license could “be issued . . . to any person having a bona fide residence or place of business within the United States, and holding a license to carry [a pistol] concealed upon his person, issued by the authorities of the United States.” 1925 PA 313, section 6.

Public Act 313 was repealed by 1927 PA 372, Michigan's current Firearms Act. As enacted, section 12 of Public Act 372 addressed both section 2 and section 5 licensing, and set forth many of the exceptions found in the Act today, including language similar to subsection 12(1)(f):

The provisions of section two [pistol licensing], . . . [and] five [concealed pistol licensing] . . . shall not apply to . . . a person licensed to carry a pistol concealed upon his person issued by another state . . .

This section was codified at CL 1929, § 16761, then again at CL 1948, 28.432.

¹² MCL 28.422a(1)(a) provides that “[t]he following individuals are not required to obtain a license under section 2, . . . [a]n individual licensed under section 5b, except for an individual who has an emergency license issued under section 5a(4) or a receipt serving as a concealed pistol license under section 5b(9) or 5l(3).”

¹³ Given the wide variety of licensing schemes, this may or may not be true depending upon the laws of the licensing state.

Section 12 was first amended by Public Act 216 of 1964. Public Act 216 amended section 12 and added section 12a. Section 12 continued to set forth the exemptions from section 2's pistol licensing requirements, including the exemption for a person with a concealed pistol license from another state. New section 12a set forth exemptions from the concealed pistol licensing requirements, which included a parallel exemption for "[a] person licensed to carry a pistol concealed upon his person issued by another state[.]" See 1964 PA 216, MCL 28.432a.

Section 12a's language was later interpreted by Attorney General Frank Kelley in OAG, 1993-1994, No. 6798, p 144 (May 16, 1994). Attorney General Kelley analyzed section 12a and MCL 750.231a, which exempted "a person holding a valid license to carry a pistol concealed upon his or her person issued by another state" from prosecution for carrying a concealed weapon under MCL 750.227. The Attorney General concluded that this language did not apply to Michigan residents with out-of-state concealed pistol licenses in light of the Act's numerous and specific licensing requirements because this would "permit Michigan residents to avoid them by obtaining a concealed pistol license in another state that may not impose many of the Michigan requirements." *Id.* at 146.

This opinion was cited with approval in *People v Williams*, 226 Mich App 568, 570-571 (1997), which also interpreted MCL 750.231a and similarly concluded that the "person holding a valid license to carry a pistol concealed upon his or her person issued by another state" language did not apply to a Michigan resident in possession of an out-of-state concealed pistol license. Otherwise, a Michigan resident could avoid Michigan's "strict criteria" by obtaining a license from another state. *Id.* at 571-572.¹⁴

Importantly, neither OAG 6798 nor the *Williams* Court examined or even mentioned the language of section 12, MCL 28.432.

Not long after *Williams*, the Legislature amended section 12a in Public Act 381 of 2000. Public Act 381 amended section 12a to provide its current exemption for "[a] resident of another state who is licensed by that state to carry a concealed pistol." MCL 28.432a(h). This amendment conformed the exemption in section 12a to the interpretation given it in *Williams*.

Section 12 was also amended by Public Act 381. Before its amendment, section 12 provided that section 2 did not apply to "a person holding a license to carry a pistol concealed upon his person issued by another state" Public Act 381 substituted the term "United States citizen" for "person" in section 12(1)(f). MCL 28.432(1)(f). But unlike section 12a, section 12 was not amended to conform to the *Williams* Court's interpretation.

"[W]hen enacting legislation, the Legislature is presumed to be fully aware of existing laws, including judicial decisions." *Alvan Motor Freight, Inc v Dep't of Treasury*, 281 Mich App 35, 41 (2008). Under this principle, it is presumed that the Legislature was aware of both section 12's longstanding exemption from section 2 licensing and the *Williams* decision interpreting similar language in section 12a. These facts, along with the Legislature's failure to similarly amend section 12 at the

¹⁴ See also *Urbanik v Attorney General*, unpublished memorandum opinion by the Michigan Court of Appeals, (Docket No. 202126), decided April 3, 1998 (similarly interpreting MCL 28.432a).

same time it amended section 12a in Public Act 381, confirms that the Legislature did not intend section 12(1)(f) to be limited to nonresidents. Rather, Michigan residents who are also United States citizens may invoke the exemption.¹⁵

The purpose of section 2 along with section 5b is the creation of a comprehensive licensing scheme regarding the possession of pistols by Michigan residents. Some might argue that allowing a Michigan resident to opt out of section 2 licensing based on the person's possession of an out-of-state concealed pistol license is at odds with that purpose, particularly where even nonresidents staying in Michigan must comply with section 2 after the expiration of 180 days. MCL 28.422(9). But the language of section 12(1)(f) is expansive and includes Michigan residents. If this interpretation is not the intended result, the Legislature is certainly free to amend the Act accordingly.¹⁶

To be clear, while a Michigan resident in possession of a concealed pistol license from another state is exempt from section 2's requirements, possession of that license does not entitle the Michigan resident to carry a concealed pistol in Michigan. Rather, a Michigan resident must obtain a Michigan concealed pistol license to carry concealed in Michigan. MCL 28.425b(7); 28.432a(h). Nonetheless, a Michigan resident with an out-of-state concealed pistol license under section 12(1)(f) may lawfully transport a pistol in a vehicle in Michigan, because such a resident is in compliance with section 2 by virtue of the exemption in section 12. See MCL 750.227(2); 750.231a(1)(a), (d), and (e).

It is my opinion, therefore, that a Michigan resident who holds a concealed pistol license issued by another state is exempt under subsection 12(1)(f), MCL 28.432(1)(f), of the Firearms Act from obtaining a license to purchase, carry, possess, or transport a pistol as required by section 2, MCL 28.422, but is not exempt from obtaining a concealed pistol license under section 5b, MCL 28.425b, of the Act, in order to carry a concealed pistol in Michigan.

BILL SCHUETTE
Attorney General

¹⁵ Unlike other sections of the Act, section 12(1)(f) has not been amended to address lawfully admitted aliens. See MCL 28.422(3)(c), 28.425b(7)(b); see also *Chan v City of Troy*, 220 Mich App 376 (1996) (holding as unconstitutional under the federal Equal Protection Clause section 2's United States citizenship requirement for licensing to the extent it excluded lawfully admitted aliens).

¹⁶ This opinion does not address whether Michigan residents who hold a concealed pistol license from another state, and others who are exempt from section 2 under section 12, must comply with the requirements of section 2a(2).

CONST 1963, ART 5, § 29: Validity of interpretative statement interpreting term “sex” as used in Elliott-Larsen Civil Rights Act.

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION:

ELLIOTT-LARSEN CIVIL RIGHTS ACT:

The Michigan Civil Rights Commission’s Interpretative Statement 2018-1, which concludes that the term “sex” as used in the Elliott-Larsen Civil Rights Act includes sexual orientation and gender identity, is invalid because it conflicts with the original intent of the Legislature as expressed in the plain language of the Act, and as interpreted by Michigan’s courts.

Opinion No. 7305

July 20, 2018

The Honorable Arlan B. Meekhof
State Senator
The Capitol
Lansing, MI 48909

The Honorable Tom Leonard
State Representative
The Capitol
Lansing, MI 48909

You have asked whether the Michigan Civil Rights Commission is authorized to interpret the term “sex” in the Elliott-Larsen Civil Rights Act to include sexual orientation and gender identity.

Michigan’s Constitution entrusts the Legislature, and not executive agencies or commissions, with the authority to change, extend, or narrow statutes. 1963 Const, art 4, § 1. Such changes to the law must be signed by the Governor (or passed with enough support to override a veto by the Governor). 1963 Const, art 4, § 33. And under certain procedures, the people themselves may change the law. 1963 Const, art 2, § 9. Agencies are bound by those laws; any authority they have to interpret a statute cannot be used to change the statute or to enforce the statute in a way that conflicts with the law’s plain meaning. For example, the Michigan Transportation Commission, a six-member executive agency appointed by the Governor (similar to the Michigan Civil Rights Commission), cannot modify the road-funding allocations set out in law. No, only the Legislature may modify highway funding allocations. See 1951 PA 51; MCL 247.660. As another example, the Michigan Commission on Agriculture and Rural Development, a five-member executive agency appointed by the Governor, may recommend land-use policies but cannot change what counts as “agricultural land” under the Michigan Zoning Enabling Act. MCL 125.3102(a). Under Michigan law, agencies and commissions have limited authority to interpret the statutes they administer, and their interpretations are entitled to respectful consideration, but an agency interpretation is invalid if it conflicts with the plain language of the statute.

Here, the Commission’s interpretation conflicts with the Act’s plain language: ELCRA’s text prohibits discrimination based on sex but does not cover distinctions based on sexual orientation or gender identity. Because the Commission’s interpretation is inconsistent with ELCRA, its interpretive statement is invalid, and the Commission may not rely on it to enforce ELCRA. Although ELCRA expressly defines discrimination based on sex to include sexual harassment that occurs in the context of employment, public accommodations, public services, education, or

housing, ELCRA does not define discrimination based on sex to include sexual orientation or gender identity.

I. Consistent with Michigan’s Constitution, the Legislature enacted ELCRA.

The Elliott-Larsen Civil Rights Act was enacted in 1976, 1976 PA 453, and it bans discrimination (in employment, housing, public accommodations, public service, and educational facilities) based on ten enumerated categories: “religion, race, color, national origin, age, sex, height, weight, familial status, or marital status as prohibited by this act, is recognized and declared to be a civil right.” MCL 37.2102(1); see also, Const 1963, art 1, § 2. The Act does not define the word “sex,” but it was amended, first in 1978 and then in 1980, to specify that two types of conduct count as discrimination based on sex. 1978 PA 153; 1980 PA 202. First, with respect to employment, it provides that “ ‘sex’ includes, but is not limited to, pregnancy, childbirth, or a medical condition related to pregnancy or childbirth that does not include nontherapeutic abortion not intended to save the life of the mother.” MCL 37.2201(d); see also MCL 37.2202(d) (identifying prohibited acts). Second, it provides that “[d]iscrimination because of sex includes sexual harassment.” MCL 37.2103(i). “Sexual harassment means unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct or communication of a sexual nature” *Id.*

The Michigan Civil Rights Commission is the executive agency charged in Michigan’s Constitution with “investigat[ing] alleged discrimination against any person because of religion, race, color or national origin in the enjoyment of the civil rights guaranteed by law and by this constitution” Const 1963, art 5, § 29. In addition to those four categories listed in the Constitution, the Commission is also authorized by ELCRA to issue orders addressing violations of ELCRA. MCL 37.2605(1).

On May 21, 2018, the Commission issued an interpretive statement asserting that the language “because of . . . sex” in ELCRA is “ambiguous.” Interpretive Statement 2018-1 (Attachment A). The Commission based this finding of ambiguity on its belief that “the definition of ‘discrimination because of . . . sex’ under Michigan law has to date been interpreted to be less inclusive than the definitions of other protected classes, and in a way that is contrary to the plain meaning of the language in this context.” *Id.* As a result, the Commission stated that “as used in the Elliott Larsen Civil Rights Act ‘discrimination because of . . . sex’ includes discrimination because of gender identity and discrimination because of sexual orientation.” *Id.* The Commission then said that it would “process all complaints alleging discrimination on account of gender identity and sexual orientation as complaints because of sex” and therefore prohibited by the Act. *Id.*¹

II. ELCRA covers discrimination based on sex, not based on sexual orientation or gender identity.

The starting point for answering your question is ELCRA’s plain language, because the Commission’s authority extends only to enforcing civil rights guaranteed

¹ The Civil Rights Commission was invited to provide comments regarding this opinion request and did so. Comments were also received from Representative Sam Singh and Senator Jim Ananich on behalf of the Michigan House and Senate Democratic Caucuses, and from Mr. Jay Kaplan on behalf of the American Civil Liberties Union of Michigan.

by the Constitution or by law, and not to creating new civil rights. The Commission's authority to consider complaints relating to sexual orientation or gender identity therefore depends on whether ELCRA covers those categories.

Michigan law governing statutory interpretation focuses on the plain and ordinary meaning of the statutory text. MCL 8.3a ("All words and phrases shall be construed and understood according to the common and approved usage of the language"); *Jesperson v Auto Club Ins Ass'n*, 499 Mich 29, 34 (2016) ("When interpreting statutory language, we begin with the plain language of the statute. We must give effect to the Legislature's intent, and the best indicator of the Legislature's intent is the words used.") (citations and quotation marks omitted). "When the plain and ordinary meaning of statutory language is clear, judicial construction is neither necessary nor permitted." *Pace v Edel-Harrelson*, 499 Mich 1, 7 (2016).

The fact that a word is undefined does not make it ambiguous. *Terrien v Zwit*, 467 Mich 56, 75–76 (2002) (rejecting as "remarkable" the proposition "that the lack of an explicit internal definition of a term somehow equates to ambiguity"). Instead, "[w]hen a statute does not expressly define a term, courts may consult dictionary definitions to ascertain its ordinary and generally accepted meaning." *Pace*, 499 Mich at 7. And because the goal is to "'ascertain the original meaning'" of the statute, "it is best to consult a dictionary from the era in which the legislation was enacted." *In re Certified Question from United States Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit (Deacon v Pandora Media, Inc)*, 499 Mich 477, 484–85 (2016), quoting *Cain v Waste Mgt, Inc (After Remand)*, 472 Mich 236, 247 (2005).

A. The word "sex" refers to the biological difference between males and females and not to the distinct concepts of sexual orientation or gender identity.

The word "sex" was understood in 1976, when ELCRA was enacted, to refer to the biological differences between males and females, not to refer to the concepts of sexual orientation or gender identity. For example, the 1969 edition of the *American Heritage Dictionary* defined "sex" as "[t]he property or quality by which organisms are classified according to their reproductive functions," and as "[e]ither of two divisions, designated *male* and *female*, of this classification." Similarly, the 1975 edition of *Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary* defined "sex" as "either of two divisions of organism distinguished respectively as male or female," and as "the sum of the structural, functional, and behavioral characteristics of living beings that subservise reproduction by two interacting parents and that distinguish males and females." Those definitions are unambiguous and did not include the concepts of sexual orientation or of gender identity; indeed, common dictionaries from 1976 or earlier (such as the two cited above) typically did not include entries for those concepts. E.g., *Hively v Ivy Tech Community College of Indiana*, 853 F3d 339, 350 n 5 (CA 7, 2017) (en banc) ("[T]he term 'sexual orientation' was not defined in the dictionary around the time of Title VII's enactment [in 1964]."); accord *id.* at 357 (Posner, J, concurring) (" 'Sex' in 1964 meant gender, not sexual orientation."). In short, the contemporaneous understanding of the word "sex" was that it referred to the reproductive functions of organisms (i.e., to biological distinctions between males and females).

In fact, the words "sex," "sexual orientation," and "gender identity" continue, in 2018, to express different concepts. Compare Dictionary.com (defining "sex" as "either the male or female division of a species, especially as differentiated with reference to the reproductive functions" and as "the sum of the structural and functional

differences by which the male and female are distinguished, or the phenomena or behavior dependent on these differences”), with Dictionary.com (defining “sexual orientation” as “one’s natural preference in sexual partners”), and Dictionary.com (defining “gender identity” as “a person’s inner sense of being male or female”) (all web pages last visited June 11, 2018); see also merriam-webster.com (similar definitions); ahdictionary.com (American Heritage Dictionary, with similar definitions). These definitional distinctions confirm that prohibiting discrimination because of “sex” (i.e., because of status as a male or female of a species) conveys a different idea than prohibiting discrimination because of “sexual orientation” or because of “gender identity.”

B. Numerous contemporaneous interpretations of the word “sex” confirm that it was originally understood to refer to biological sex, not to sexual orientation or gender identity.

Michigan law also considers contemporaneous interpretation of words as shedding light on their original meaning. See *People v Pickens*, 446 Mich 298, 319 (1994) (“Strong deference is due contemporaneous and longstanding interpretations of the constitution because they most likely reflect its original understanding.”); see also *McPherson v Blacker*, 92 Mich 377, 383 (1892). Twenty-five years ago, the Michigan Court of Appeals considered the meaning of the word “sex,” and did so in the specific context of the Elliott-Larsen Civil Rights Act. In *Barbour v Department of Social Services*, 198 Mich App 183 (1993), a plaintiff asserted that harassment based on his sexual orientation violated the Act. The Michigan Court of Appeals rejected that conclusion, holding instead that “harassment or discrimination based on a person’s sexual orientation is not an activity proscribed by the act.” *Id.* at 185. The court thus did not read the phrase “because of sex” in the Act to mean because of sexual orientation or because of gender identity. *Id.* at 184 n 1 (emphasizing the word “sex” in the statutory text); see also *Robinson v Ford Motor Co*, 277 Mich App 146, 156–57 (2007) (“[S]ex,’ is most commonly defined as, ‘either the female or male division of the species, esp. as differentiated with reference to the reproductive functions’ and ‘the sum of the structural and functional differences by which the female and male are distinguished, or the phenomena or behavior dependent on these differences.’”).

Barbour’s interpretation remains binding law in Michigan, as the Sixth Circuit has recognized, *Kalich v AT & T Mobility, LLC*, 679 F3d 464, 470 (CA 6, 2012) (quoting *Barbour* for the proposition that “[h]arassment or discrimination because of a person’s sexual orientation or perceived sexual orientation is not prohibited conduct under ELCRA”), and so it binds the Civil Rights Commission. MCR 7.215(C)(2); MCR 7.215(J)(1). In addition, the Michigan Supreme Court, which is very familiar with the plain language of ELCRA, has observed that “the [EL]CRA” “neither provides a cause of action for sexual orientation discrimination nor grants municipalities the authority to create one.” *Mack v City of Detroit*, 467 Mich 186, 196 (2002); see also *id.* at 196–197 (“No [] legislative act has recognized sexual orientation discrimination claims.”); *id.* at 196 n 10 (“[EL]CRA does not recognize sexual orientation discrimination”). These statements further confirm that ELCRA’s plain language is clear and that it does not include sexual orientation as a protected class.

The Court of Appeals’ interpretation in *Barbour* and the Supreme Court’s interpretation in *Mack* are not outliers. To the contrary, every federal regional circuit asked to read nearly identical language in the federal Title VII statute—language

prohibiting discrimination “based on sex”—interpreted that same word in the same way when it first (i.e., most contemporaneously) examined the issue. 42 USC 2000e-2 (addressing discriminating in employment). Each concluded that Title VII’s prohibition on discrimination based on “sex” did not cover discrimination based on sexual orientation:

- *DeSantis v Pac Tel & Tel Co, Inc*, 608 F2d 327, 329–30 (CA 9, 1979) (“Title VII’s prohibition of ‘sex’ discrimination applies only to discrimination on the basis of gender and should not be judicially extended to include sexual [orientation.]”) (footnote omitted);
- *Blum v Gulf Oil Corp*, 597 F2d 936, 938 (CA 5, 1979) (per curiam) (“Discharge for [sexual orientation] is not prohibited by Title VII.”);
- *Williamson v AG Edwards & Sons, Inc*, 876 F2d 69, 70 (CA 8, 1989) (“Title VII does not prohibit discrimination against [gays].”);
- *Wrightson v Pizza Hut of Am, Inc*, 99 F3d 138, 143 (CA 4, 1996) (“Title VII does not afford a cause of action for discrimination based upon sexual orientation”);
- *Fredette v BVP Mgt Assoc*, 112 F3d 1503, 1510 (CA 11, 1997) (“We do not hold that discrimination because of sexual orientation is actionable.”);
- *Higgins v New Balance Athletic Shoe, Inc*, 194 F3d 252, 259 (CA 1, 1999) (“Title VII does not proscribe harassment simply because of sexual orientation.”);
- *Simonton v Runyon*, 232 F3d 33, 35 (CA 2, 2000) (“The law is well-settled in this circuit and in all others to have reached the question that Simonton has no cause of action under Title VII because Title VII does not prohibit harassment or discrimination because of sexual orientation.”);
- *Hamner v St Vincent Hosp & Health Care Ctr, Inc*, 224 F3d 701, 704 (CA 7, 2000) (“[H]arassment based solely upon a person’s sexual preference or orientation (and not on one’s sex) is not an unlawful employment practice under Title VII.”);
- *Bibby v Philadelphia Coca Cola Bottling Co*, 260 F3d 257, 261 (CA 3, 2001) (“Title VII does not prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation.”);
- *Medina v Income Support Div, New Mexico*, 413 F3d 1131, 1135 (CA 10, 2005) (“We construe Ms. Medina’s argument as alleging she was discriminated against because she is a heterosexual. Title VII’s protections, however, do not extend to harassment due to a person’s sexuality.”);
- *Vickers v Fairfield Med Ctr*, 453 F3d 757, 762 (CA 6, 2006) (“As is evident from the above-quoted language, sexual orientation is not a prohibited basis for discriminatory acts under Title VII.”).

As these decisions show, courts consistently understood, from the 1970s to the 2000s, that there is a difference between classifying someone based on sex and classifying based on sexual orientation.

The same is true with regard to gender identity. For more than 50 years after the inclusion of “sex” in Title VII (i.e., from 1964 to 2017), every federal circuit to directly

address whether “based on sex” meant “based on gender identity” held that Title VII does not prohibit discrimination based on gender identity. See *Holloway v Arthur Andersen & Co*, 566 F2d 659, 662 (CA 9, 1977) (rejecting the argument that “that ‘sex’ as used [in Title VII] is [synonymous] with ‘gender,’ and gender would encompass transsexuals” because, “[g]iving the statute its plain meaning, this court concludes that Congress had only the traditional notions of ‘sex’ in mind”); *Sommers v Budget Marketing, Inc*, 667 F2d 748, 750 (CA 8, 1982) (per curiam) (in light of “the plain meaning” of the term “sex,” Title VII does not “include transsexualism”); *Ulane v E Airlines, Inc*, 742 F2d 1081, 1084–1085 (CA 7, 1984) (rejecting holding that “sex” as used in Title VII covers “sexual identity” and prohibits discrimination against a transsexual, and stating, “The phrase in Title VII prohibiting discrimination based on sex, in its plain meaning, implies that it is unlawful to discriminate against women because they are women and against men because they are men.”).

To be sure, two federal circuits reversed course this year (more than half a century after Title VII’s enactment) on the issue of sexual orientation. E.g., *Zarda v Altitude Express, Inc*, 883 F3d 100, 114 (CA 2, 2018) (en banc) (holding that Title VII bars discrimination based on sexual orientation); *Hively v Ivy Tech Community College of Indiana*, 853 F3d 339 (CA 7, 2018) (en banc) (holding that Title VII covers discrimination based on sexual orientation). And the Sixth Circuit has held “that discrimination on the basis of transgender and transitioning status violates Title VII.” *Equal Employment Opportunity Comm v RG & GR Harris Funeral Homes, Inc*, 884 F3d 560, 574–75 (CA 6, 2018). But those interpretations were less contemporaneous, and so less persuasive as to the original meaning of the word “sex” in 1964 (or 1976). As the Michigan Supreme Court has explained, courts are expected to “ascertain the original meaning . . . when the statute was enacted,” *Cain*, 472 Mich at 247, so it is the older cases, not the newer ones, that offer the most insight into the original public meaning of the word “sex.”

C. Recent federal cases expanding on the meaning of the word “sex” under federal law are not consistent with Michigan’s principles of statutory interpretation.

More fundamentally, these newer federal decisions interpreting Title VII do not follow Michigan’s principles of statutory interpretation. And “[w]hile federal precedent may often be useful as guidance in this Court’s interpretation of laws with federal analogues, such precedent cannot be allowed to rewrite Michigan law.” *Garg v Macomb Co Cmty Mental Health Services*, 472 Mich 263, 283 (2005), opinion amended on denial of rehearing (July 18, 2005). Michigan law remains rooted in the original statutory text. E.g., MCL 8.3a; *Jespersion*, 499 Mich at 34 (“We must give effect to the Legislature’s intent, and the best indicator of the Legislature’s intent is the words used.”); *People v McKinley*, 496 Mich 410, 415 (2014) (“If the statutory language is unambiguous, no further judicial construction is required or permitted.”).

This interpretive approach recognizes that it is the Legislature that is authorized to enact and change laws, not the other branches of government. But these recent federal decisions do not rely on legislative intent or contend that the word “sex” would have been understood to mean “sexual orientation” or “gender identity” at the time of enactment. Rather, as Judge Posner acknowledged in *Hively*, those interpretations are instances where “judges rather than members of Congress[] are imposing on a half-century-old statute a meaning of ‘sex discrimination’ that the Congress that enacted it would not have accepted.” 853 F3d at 357 (Posner, J, concurring); see also *id.* at

353 (calling this process “judicial interpretive updating”). As he acknowledged, “Title VII does not mention discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, and so an explanation is needed for how 53 years later the meaning of the statute has changed and the word ‘sex’ in it now connotes both gender and sexual orientation.” *Id.* The explanation that he offers is that “[w]e understand the words of Title VII differently . . . because we live in a different era, a different culture.” *Id.* at 357 (emphasis removed). Similarly, the Second Circuit majority did not deny the contention “that it is not ‘even remotely plausible that in 1964, when Title VII was adopted, a reasonable person competent in the English language would have understood that a law banning employment discrimination ‘because of sex’ also banned discrimination because of sexual orientation[.]’” *Zarda*, 883 F3d at 114, quoting *Hively*, 853 F3d at 362 (Sykes, J., dissenting). Instead, these circuit decisions relied on the premise that “legal doctrine evolves.” *Zarda*, 883 at 113; *Hively*, 853 F3d at 340–341 (accepting invitation “to take a fresh look at our position” in light of two decades of legal developments); *EEOC v RG & GR Harris Funeral Homes*, 884 F3d at 573 (distinguishing a 1977 circuit precedent because it did not “anticipat[e]” an evolution in legal doctrine).

But under Michigan law, the mechanism for evolution in statutory law is through legislation. Const 1963, art 4, § 1; *id.*, art 2, § 9; see also, e.g., *Barrett v Kirtland Cmty Coll*, 245 Mich App 306, 322 (2001) (declining to extend the prohibition of discrimination based on sex to discrimination based on romantic jealousy, explaining that “[h]ad our Legislature intended the [EL]CRA to protect against discrimination based on romantic jealousy, it could have expressly stated that intent within its statutory definitions”). It is not the role of the Civil Rights Commission to “update” a statute; rather, “[i]t is the legislators who establish the statutory law because the legislative power is exclusively theirs.” *Coalition of State Emp Unions v State*, 498 Mich 312, 330 n 40 (2015), quoting *Cameron v Auto Club Ins Ass’n*, 476 Mich 55, 65 (2006); see also *Robertson v DaimlerChrysler Corp*, 465 Mich 732, 761 (2002) (refusing to treat words as if they were “written on water” and rejecting the view “that courts may correct laws that they view as inadequate” because “[i]t is only by interpretations of the law that are in accord with the words of the lawmaker—that is, interpretations in which judges look *outside* themselves for a source of law—that the decisions of courts are truly removed from the realm of politics and policymaking”).

Moreover, Michigan courts interpreting ELCRA have not expanded the meaning of “sex” in the way that a few federal courts interpreting Title VII have. The evolving legal doctrine that these circuits relied on stems largely from the U.S. Supreme Court’s plurality opinion in *Price Waterhouse v Hopkins*, 490 US 228 (1989), in which four justices concluded that “[i]n the specific context of sex stereotyping, an employer who acts on the basis of a belief that a woman cannot be aggressive, or that she must not be, has acted on the basis of gender.” *Id.* at 250 (plurality opinion). The plurality further concluded that “stereotyped remarks can certainly be *evidence* that gender played a part.” *Id.* at 251 (plurality opinion).

Michigan courts have cited *Price Waterhouse*, but have not extended it to reach the issues of sexual orientation or gender identity. For example, Michigan courts have cited it for analysis on how to approach cases where an employer has both valid reasons and discriminatory reasons for adverse employment actions, e.g., *Harrison v Olde Fin Corp*, 225 Mich App 601, 612 (1997), and for what constitutes direct evidence, *DeBrow v Century 21 Great Lakes, Inc*, 463 Mich 534, 541 (2001) (per curiam) (citing Justice O’Connor’s concurrence). But the Michigan cases that have cited *Price Waterhouse* have not extended ELCRA to require treating discrimination based

sexual orientation or gender identity as discrimination based on sex. As a result, Michigan law on the meaning of discrimination based on sex has not evolved in the way that federal law may be evolving.

To be clear, ELCRA protects everyone, regardless of sex, sexual orientation, or gender identity, from sexual harassment. ELCRA specifically states that “[d]iscrimination because of sex includes sexual harassment,” and specifically forbids unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other conduct or communication of a sexual nature in the context of employment, public accommodations, public services, education, or housing. MCL 37.2103(i); see also *Barbour*, 198 Mich App at 186 (allowing a claim based on unwelcome sexual advances to proceed); *Robinson*, 277 Mich App at 153 (“The language of the [EL]CRA does not exclude same-gender harassment claims.”). But this language also shows that the Legislature knows how to expand what should be included as discrimination because of sex. Indeed, the Legislature has twice expressly adopted such expansions: first, it amended ELCRA to provide that employment-based discrimination because of sex includes discrimination because of pregnancy or childbirth, MCL 37.2201(d), and second, it amended ELCRA to expressly state that discrimination because of sex includes sexual harassment, MCL 37.2103(i).

The Legislature may, if it chooses, add the new categories of sexual orientation and gender identity to the statute. But as noted in your request, legislation addressing this precise issue has been introduced every year for the past 15 years, and each year the Legislature has declined the invitation to add sexual orientation and gender identity to protected categories under ELCRA. See also *Bibby*, 260 F3d at 261 (“Congress has repeatedly rejected legislation that would have extended Title VII to cover sexual orientation.”). And the Legislature’s rejection of these proposals cannot be because the Legislature thinks those categories are already protected; *Barbour* specifically holds that sexual orientation is not protected, and no binding Michigan case holds that gender identity is protected. The fact that the branch of our government with the authority to enact laws has declined to extend ELCRA’s coverage to reach sexual orientation and gender identity means that an executive agency (i.e., the Civil Rights Commission) necessarily lacks the authority to achieve that extension through its limited authority to enforce the law, not to make it.

III. The Civil Rights Commission’s statement is invalid because it is contrary to ELCRA’s plain language.

The Civil Rights Commission is authorized to interpret ELCRA, *Clonlara, Inc v State Bd of Ed*, 442 Mich 230, 240 (1993), and generally its interpretation is entitled to “respectful consideration.” *In re Complaint of Rovas Against SBC Michigan*, 482 Mich 90, 103 (2008). But an agency’s interpretation “cannot conflict with the Legislature’s intent as expressed in the language of the statute at issue.” *Id.* As the Michigan Supreme Court has explained, “[a]n interpretation not supported by the enabling act is an invalid interpretation, not a rule.” *Clonlara, Inc*, 442 Mich at 243. “‘Interpretive ‘rules’ are invalid,” the Court explained, “if they extend or modify the statute” *Id.* at 243 n 26; see also *Schinzel v Dep’t of Corr*, 124 Mich App 217, 221 (1983) (explaining that a policy directive “cannot be deemed an interpretive statement” of what a word means if “it changes that term’s very definition”). Thus, even though interpretive statements by definition do “not have the force and effect of law,” MCL 24.207(h) (excluding interpretive statements and guidelines from the APA’s definition of a “rule”); *Faircloth v Family Indep Agency*, 232 Mich App 391,

404 (1998) (“an interpretive statement is not, by definition, a rule under the APA”), they are invalid if, as here, they are not supported by the underlying statute or if they attempt to modify that statute.

As explained above, neither the plain text of ELCRA nor Michigan case law supports the Commission’s interpretive statement. That statement therefore is invalid. See, e.g., *Michigan Dep’t of Civil Rights v General Motors, Corp*, 93 Mich App 366, 373 (1979) (stating that the Civil Rights Commission “cannot legislate or impose substantive duties or penalties beyond the scope of the legislative enactment authorizing it to prohibit religious discrimination”).

The significance of the issues addressed in this opinion to the Commission and many Michigan residents is not lost on this office. But again, the power to change Michigan law lies only with the Legislature, 1963 Const, art 4, § 1, or the people themselves through initiative, 1963 Const, art 2, § 9, and not with Executive branch agencies like the Commission, Const 1963, art 3, 2. As an analogy, many people would encourage the Michigan Transportation Commission to expand and modify PA 51 road funding allocation to various urban or rural communities or might encourage the Michigan Commission of Agriculture and Rural Development to expand state laws relating to zoning. But – again, only the Legislature (or the people themselves, by initiative) may do so. And, without a doubt the issues of sexual orientation, gender identity, and the role of the Michigan Civil Rights Commission are significant issues of public policy.

However, it is my opinion that the Michigan Civil Rights Commission’s Interpretative Statement 2018-1, which concludes that the term “sex” as used in the Elliott-Larsen Civil Rights Act includes sexual orientation and gender identity, is invalid because it conflicts with the original intent of the Legislature as expressed in the plain language of the Act, and as interpreted by Michigan’s courts.

BILL SCHUETTE
Attorney General

CONST 1963, ART 2, § 9: Amendment of initiated law during legislative session.**INITIATIVES:**

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW: Article 2, § 9 of the Michigan Constitution of 1963 does not prohibit the Legislature from amending a legislatively enacted initiated law during the same legislative session in which the Legislature enacted the initiated law.

Opinion No. 7306

December 3, 2018

The Honorable Arlan B. Meekhof
State Senator
The Capitol
Lansing, MI 48909

You have asked whether an initiative proposed by the people but enacted by the Legislature under article 2, § 9 of the Michigan Constitution may be amended during the same legislative session in which it was enacted.

Article 2, § 9 of the Michigan Constitution empowers the people to propose laws or to enact or reject laws, called the initiative. Const 1963, art 2, § 9. Section 9 also empowers the people to approve or reject laws enacted by the Legislature, called the referendum. *Id.* With respect to initiatives, § 9 provides in relevant part:

The people reserve to themselves the power to propose laws and to enact and reject laws, called the initiative . . . The power of initiative extends only to laws which the legislature may enact under this constitution. . . . To invoke the initiative . . . petitions signed by a number of registered electors, not less than eight percent for initiative . . . of the total vote cast for all candidates for governor at the last preceding general election at which a governor was elected shall be required. [Const 1963, art 2, § 9.]

The Legislature implemented article 2, § 9 with respect to initiatives in various sections of the Michigan Election Law, MCL 168.1 *et seq.* Under the Constitution and the Election Law, in order for the people to place an initiative on the general election ballot, the people must: (1) prepare a petition that meets the formatting requirements of MCL 168.482; (2) gather the required number of valid signatures under article 2, § 9; and (3) file the petitions with the Secretary of State under MCL 168.472. After filing, the Board of State Canvassers must review the petition to determine whether there are sufficient valid signatures under MCL 168.476. Once the review is complete, the Board of State Canvassers must make an official declaration of the sufficiency or insufficiency of the initiative petition two months before the election at which the proposal is to be submitted. MCL 168.477(1).

If the initiative petition is certified as sufficient, the Secretary of State must present it to the Legislature for enactment or rejection under article 2, § 9:

Any law proposed by initiative petition shall be either enacted or rejected by the legislature without change or amendment within 40 session days from the time such petition is received by the legislature. [Const 1963, art 2, § 9.]

Alternatively, if the Legislature rejects the initiative, it “may . . . propose a different measure upon the same subject” to be placed on the ballot with the people’s initiative. *Id.*

If the Legislature rejects the initiative, it must be submitted to the people for a vote at the next general election: “If the law so proposed is not enacted by the legislature within the 40 days, the state officer authorized by law shall submit such proposed law to the people for approval or rejection at the next general election[.]” Const 1963, art 2, § 9. If the initiative is approved by the people, it “shall take effect 10 days after the date of the official declaration of the vote[.]” Const 1963, art 2, § 9, MCL 168.842, MCL 168.845.

Finally, article 2, § 9 provides that initiated laws adopted by the people may, with certain limitations, be amended by the Legislature:

No law initiated or adopted by the people shall be subject to the veto power of the governor, and *no law adopted by the people at the polls under the initiative provisions of this section shall be amended or repealed, except by a vote of the electors unless otherwise provided in the initiative measure or by three-fourths of the members elected to and serving in each house of the legislature. . . .* [Const 1963, art 2, § 9 (emphasis added).]

Relevant to your request, in the fall of 2018 the Secretary of State presented to the Legislature two initiatives for enactment or rejection under article 2, § 9. The Legislature thereafter enacted the initiatives without change within 40 session days. See 2018 PA 337,¹ 2018 PA 338.² As a result, the proposals were not submitted to the people for a vote at the November 2018 General Election.³

You ask whether legislatively enacted initiatives may be amended during the same legislative session in which the Legislature enacted the initiatives.⁴

As noted above, article 2, § 9 provides that initiated laws “adopted by the people at the polls” may “be amended . . . by a vote of the electors . . . or by three-fourths of the members elected to and serving in each house of the legislature.” Const 1963, art 2, § 9. Here, however, the Legislature enacted the initiated laws and the three-fourths vote requirement does not apply. Rather, the Legislature may amend the initiated laws it enacted by a majority vote of the members elected to and serving in each house of the Legislature. OAG, 1975-1976, No. 4932, p 240 (January 15, 1976).

Regarding the timing of amendments to initiated laws, Attorney General Frank Kelley issued an opinion in 1964 that concluded an “initiative petition enacted into

¹ The legislative history for the initiative is available online at [http://www.legislature.mi.gov/\(S\(kglazqz01jtc1zwbkptrzghop\)\)/mileg.aspx?page=initiative](http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(kglazqz01jtc1zwbkptrzghop))/mileg.aspx?page=initiative), (last accessed December 3, 2018).

² The legislative history for the initiative is available online at [http://www.legislature.mi.gov/\(S\(0w1zom3ku25e1ukegybqo33z\)\)/mileg.aspx?page=initiative](http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(0w1zom3ku25e1ukegybqo33z))/mileg.aspx?page=initiative), (last accessed December 3, 2018).

³ Neither of these initiated laws were given immediate effect by the Legislature; thus, the laws are not effective “until the expiration of 90 days from the end of the session at which it was passed[.]” Const 1963, art 4, § 27; *Frey v Dep’t of Management and Budget*, 429 Mich 315 (1987).

⁴ Regarding the legislative session, article 4, § 13 provides that the “legislature shall meet at the seat of government on the second Wednesday in January of each year at twelve o’clock noon. Each regular session shall adjourn without day, on a day determined by concurrent resolution, at twelve o’clock noon.” Const 1963, art 4, § 13. Also, “[a]ny business, bill or joint resolution pending at the final adjournment of a regular session held in an odd numbered year shall carry over with the same status to the next regular session.” *Id.*

law by the legislature in response to initiative petitions [is] subject to amendment by the legislature *at a subsequent legislative session.*” OAG, 1963-1964, No. 4303, pp 309, 311 (March 6, 1964) (Emphasis added). The Attorney General determined that to amend the initiated law during the same session would violate the “spirit and letter” of article 2, § 9. *Id.* The language of the Constitution and subsequent decisions by the Michigan courts, however, cast doubt on the validity of this conclusion.

As with any constitutional provision, the objective “ ‘is to determine the text’s original meaning to the ratifiers, the people, at the time of ratification.’ ” *People v Tanner*, 496 Mich 199, 223 (2014) (citation omitted). “[T]he primary rule is that of ‘common understanding,’ ” as explained by Justice Cooley:

A constitution is made for the people and by the people. The interpretation that should be given it is that which reasonable minds, the great mass of the people themselves, would give it. “For as the Constitution does not derive its force from the convention which framed, but from the people who ratified it, the intent to be arrived at is that of the people, and it is not to be supposed that they have looked for any dark or abstruse meaning in the words employed, but rather that they have accepted them in the sense most obvious to the common understanding, and ratified the instrument in the belief that that was the sense designed to be conveyed.” [*Federated Publications, Inc v Board of Trustees*, 460 Mich 75, 85 (1999) (citations and emphasis omitted).]

Any “analysis, of course, must begin with an examination of the precise language used in art[icle] 2, § 9 of [the] 1963 Constitution.” *Michigan United Conservation Clubs v Sec’y of State*, 464 Mich 359, 375 (2001) (Corrigan, J., concurring), citing *American Axle & Mfg, Inc v Hamtramck*, 461 Mich 352, 362 (2000). And to help determine the “common understanding,” the “ ‘constitutional convention debates and the address to the people, though not controlling, are relevant.’ ” *Tanner*, 496 Mich at 226, quoting *People v Nash*, 418 Mich 196, 209 (1983).

A careful review of article 2, § 9 reveals that while the people imposed express limitations on amending an initiated “law adopted by the people at the polls,” i.e., the three-fourths vote requirement, the people did not impose any express limitations on amending a legislatively enacted initiated law. Rather, article 2, § 9 states only that “any law proposed by such [initiative] petition” that “shall be *enacted by the legislature* [] shall be subject to referendum[.]” (Emphasis added). Nothing in article 2, § 9 limits the Legislature’s ability to substantively amend a legislatively enacted initiated law, or from doing so during the same legislative session in which the initiated law was enacted. In contrast, article 2, § 9 expressly imposes such a requirement on *referendums*. Section 9 provides that “[l]aws approved by the people under the referendum provision of this section may be amended by the legislature *at any subsequent session thereof.*” Const 1963, art 2, § 9 (emphasis added). No similar limitation was included for initiated laws enacted by the Legislature.

Rather, legislatively enacted initiated laws are subject to the same processes regarding amendment as legislation drafted by the Legislature. And since nothing in the Michigan Constitution prohibits the Legislature from amending legislation it drafts during the same legislative session in which it was enacted, it follows that the Legislature may do so as well with respect to an enacted initiated law. This conclusion is further supported by the Constitutional Convention record and the statement of Delegate Kuhn regarding initiatives under article 2, § 9:

If the legislature sees fit to adopt the petition of the initiative as being sent out, if the legislature in their wisdom feel it looks like it is going to be good, and they adopt it in toto, *then they have full control. They can amend it and do anything they see fit.* But if they do not, and you start an initiative petition and it goes through and is adopted by the people without the legislature doing it, then they are precluded from disturbing it.” [2 Official Record, Constitutional Convention 1961, p 2395 (emphasis added) (emphasis deleted).]

Likewise, the Michigan courts have held that legislatively enacted initiatives should be treated similarly to ordinary legislation. In *Frey v Director of the Dep’t of Social Services*, 162 Mich App 586 (1987), the Court of Appeals addressed whether the two-thirds vote requirement for giving legislation immediate effect under article 4, § 27 of the Constitution applied to an initiated law enacted by the Legislature under article 2, § 9. The initiated law included a provision stating “ ‘This Act Shall Take Immediate Effect.’ ” *Id.* at 588-589. The Legislature enacted the initiated law but did not vote to give it immediate effect. *Id.* at 589-590. The plaintiffs argued that the initiated law could not be given immediate effect because article 4, § 27 applied to the law. *Id.* at 590.

The Court of Appeals agreed. The Court examined the history and language of article 2, § 9 along with statements by the constitutional convention delegates and prior court decisions, and determined that article 4, including § 27, applies to initiated laws. *Id.* at 592-603. In conducting its analysis, the Court observed that initiated legislation is not entitled to superior treatment:

Acceptance of defendants’ position [that article 4 does not apply] would place laws proposed by the initiative on a superior, not equal, footing with legislative acts not proposed by the people. *Since everything that emerges from the Legislature is legislation, all legislative acts must be on an equal footing.* Stated in other language, once it is conceded that it is necessary to refer to article 4 in order to determine the effective date of initiated legislation that does not refer to an effective date, it becomes immediately apparent that the wall that is said to exist between article 2 and article 4 does not exist. [*Id.* at 600 (emphasis added).]

The Court further noted that “[o]ther constitutionally mandated procedures of article 4 also necessarily apply to legislation initiated under article 2, e.g., § 14 (quorum requirement), § 20 (open meetings), § 35 (publication and distribution of laws).” *Id.*, at 600 n 4. See also, *Leininger v Alger*, 316 Mich 644, 648-649 (1947) (article 4, § 24’s title-object clause applied to petitions to initiate legislation); *Automobile Club of Mich Committee for Lower Rates Now v Secretary of State (On Remand)*, 195 Mich App 613 (1992) (article 4, § 25’s republication requirement applied to petition to initiate legislation).

On appeal, the Michigan Supreme Court affirmed *Frey*, observing that it was “limited to the language of the constitution when interpreting its provisions,” and that “article 4, § 27 contain[ed] a general restriction that ‘no act’ passed by the Legislature may take immediate effect unless passed by a two-thirds vote of each house.” *Frey v Dep’t of Mgmt & Budget*, 429 Mich 315, 335 (1987). The Court concluded that article 4, § 27 “applies to initiated laws enacted by the Legislature *because it does not provide an exception for initiated laws enacted by the Legislature.*” *Id.* (emphasis added).

Similarly, there is no exception or limitation in article 2, § 9, in article 4, or in any other section of the Michigan Constitution that restricts the Legislature's ability to amend a legislatively enacted initiated law during the same legislative session in which the Legislature enacted the law. Given the plain text of the Constitution and the courts' later instruction that legislatively enacted initiated laws are on an equal footing with ordinary legislation, OAG No. 4303 is superseded to the extent it opined to the contrary.⁵

It is my opinion, therefore, that article 2, § 9 of the Michigan Constitution does not prohibit the Legislature from amending a legislatively enacted initiated law during the same legislative session in which the Legislature enacted the initiated law.

BILL SCHUETTE
Attorney General

⁵ OAG No. 4303 answered four questions; only the answer to the third question is superseded.

CONST 1963, ART 5, § 10: Removal or impeachment of public officers.

CONST 1963, ART 7, § 33:

CONST 1963, ART 11, § 7:

REMOVAL:

IMPEACHMENT:

Any person who has sufficient personal knowledge of the facts and wrongdoing that forms the basis of the charges supporting removal and can verify the truth of the charges in an affidavit signed by that person, may petition for removal of a township officer under MCL 168.369.

While the Legislature’s authority to impeach “civil officers” under article 11, § 7 of the Constitution could be extended by statute to include elected officers of political subdivisions of this State under article 7, § 33, the Legislature has not presently provided for the removal of such officers via impeachment proceedings.

While article 11, § 7 of the Constitution requires the Senate to commence an impeachment trial immediately after adjournment of the current session, the Constitution does not require that the trial be concluded before the next session convenes. Const 1963, art 11, § 7. To accommodate an impeachment trial, the Legislature is free to adjust the date it adjourns session as permitted by article 4, § 13 of the Constitution. Const 1963, art 4, § 13.

Opinion No. 7307

December 19, 2018

The Honorable Steve Marino
State Representative
The Capitol
Lansing, MI 48909

You have asked several questions regarding the removal or impeachment of public officers. While removal and impeachment have a similar purpose, removal is within the power of the governor and impeachment is within the power of the Legislature. Your questions have thus been separated into two categories: (1) the removal of state and local officers by the governor; and (2) the impeachment of “civil officers” by the Legislature.

As to the first category, removal of officers by the governor, your questions are largely procedural in nature. As to the second category, impeachment by the Legislature, your questions require analysis concerning: (a) the applicability of 1872 PA 62; (b) the scope of the impeachment power; and (c) the effect of the Legislature’s modern calendar on its impeachment power. The procedural requirements for the

removal of officers by the governor will be addressed first, followed by the Legislature's impeachment power and related questions.¹

I. Removal of state officers or locally elected officers by the governor

There are two constitutional provisions that address the removal of state or local officers by the governor.

A. State officers

Article 5, § 10 of the 1963 Constitution expressly provides that the governor may inquire into any public office, but authorizes removal only as to "elective or appointive" state officers:

The governor shall have power and it shall be his duty to inquire into the condition and administration of any public office and the acts of any public officer, elective or appointive. He may remove or suspend from office for gross neglect of duty or for corrupt conduct in office, or for any other misfeasance or malfeasance therein, any elective or appointive state officer, except legislative or judicial, and shall report the reasons for such removal or suspension to the legislature. [Emphasis added.]

Under this section the governor may exercise his removal authority as to an elected or appointed state officer for the causes stated, with certain exceptions.²

First, as noted in the text of § 10, the governor's removal authority does not extend to legislative officers. Rather, members of the Legislature may be removed through expulsion proceedings conducted by the Legislature under article 4, § 16. Const 1963, art 4, § 16; MCL 168.177. Second, the governor's removal authority does not generally extend to members of the judiciary, with one caveat. Article 6, § 25 provides that "[f]or reasonable cause, which is not sufficient ground for impeachment [under article 11, § 7], the governor shall remove any judge on a concurrent resolution of two-thirds of the members elected to and serving in each house of the legislature." Const 1963, art 6, § 25. Thus, with respect to judicial officers the governor exercises a shared removal authority with the Legislature. And third, the governor's removal authority does not extend to officers of Michigan's military because removal of such officers is generally accomplished through a court

¹ Although not referred to in your request, there is another mechanism available for removing or ousting an elected official – the power of "recall," which applies to "all elective officers except judges" as set forth in article 2, § 8 of the Constitution. Const 1963, art 2, § 8.

² There are numerous statutes codifying the governor's removal authority as to various officers including, but not limited to: MCL 24.265 (removal of environmental rules committee member); MCL 32.1067 (removal of military appeals tribunal); MCL 35.1243 (removal of war centennial commission member); MCL 168.83 (removal of attorney general and secretary of state); MCL 168.293 (removal of state board of education members and boards of state universities); MCL 209.102 (removal of state tax commission members); MCL 285.317 (removal of farm produce authority board member); MCL 286.943 (removal of rural development board member); MCL 324.1905 (removal of Natural Resources Trust Fund board members); MCL 324.43532b (removal of wildlife council member); MCL 333.16121 (removal of occupational board and task force members); MCL 339.303 (removal of occupational code board member); MCL 339.5305 (removal of skilled trade board member); and MCL 791.201 (removal of corrections commission member).

martial as provided by statute. *McDonald v Schnipke*, 380 Mich 14, 19-22 (1968); Const 1963, art 3, § 4. See also, MCL 32.1001–32.1148.³

Other than these limitations, the governor is generally authorized under article 5, § 10 to remove “elective or appointive state officers” at any time “for gross neglect of duty or for corrupt conduct in office, or for any other misfeasance or malfeasance.”

B. Elected officers of political subdivisions

Article 7, § 33 authorizes the Legislature to provide for the removal of local elected officials: “Any elected officer of a political subdivision may be removed from office *in the manner and for the causes provided by law.*” (Emphasis added).

The phrase “in the manner and for the causes provided by law,” as used in article 7, § 33, “commits to the legislature the whole subject of removal.” *Clay v Stuart*, 74 Mich 411, 415 (1889); *Fuller v Ellis*, 98 Mich 96, 100 (1893). The Supreme Court in *Buback v Romney*, 380 Mich 209, 226 (1968), observed that in the Constitution, “[w]here ‘provided by law’ is used, it is intended that the legislature shall do the entire job of implementation” but “[w]here only the details were left to the legislature and not the overall planning, the Committee used the words ‘prescribed by law.’” In other words, because the Constitution provides that any elected officer of a political subdivision can be removed from office *in the manner and for the causes provided by law*, the entire method and procedure for removal of locally elected officers is the responsibility of the Legislature. Consistent with this responsibility, the Legislature has expressly implemented procedures for the removal by the governor of locally elected officers. See, e.g., MCL 168.207 (county prosecutor, sheriff, clerk, treasurer, register of deeds, drain commissioner, coroner); MCL 168.238 (county auditor); MCL 168.268 (county road commissioner); MCL 168.327 (city officers); MCL 168.369 (township officers); and MCL 168.383 (village officers).⁴

Regarding the procedural requirements for removal of a local officer by the governor, the Legislature long ago enacted provisions providing for the attorney general or the local prosecutor and members of the judiciary to assist the governor in effectuating a removal. The last iteration of this statute is set forth in MCL 201.7, as amended by 1960 PA 145, which provides, in part:

The governor may direct the attorney general or the prosecuting attorney of the county in which such officer may be . . . to conduct an inquiry into the charges made, and the said attorney general or such prosecuting attorney shall thereupon give at least 8 days’ notice to the officer accused of the time and place at which he will proceed to the examination of witnesses in relation to such charges before some . . . judge of probate for the same county, or any judge of probate who may be appointed by the governor for such purpose, and he shall also, at the time of giving such notice, serve upon the officer accused a copy of such charges.

³ The governor, however, is authorized to remove a member of the “military appeals tribunal,” which tribunal reviews decisions rendered in a court-martial. MCL 32.1067.

⁴ In your request, you suggest that 1872 PA 62, MCL 6.1 et seq., applies to removal proceedings under article 7, § 33. But, as explained later in this opinion, Chapter 6 of the Michigan Compiled Laws further implements the Legislature’s impeachment power under article 11 § 7.

In 1968, the governor attempted to use this statute to remove a county sheriff, but the Court of Appeals held on rehearing that this statute’s provision for a hearing in front of a probate judge “is an unlawful imposition of executive functions on judicial officers in contravention of the provisions of the Michigan Constitution of 1963, art [3], § 2.” *Buback*, 380 Mich at 213. On appeal, the Supreme Court noted that article 6, § 1 of the Constitution provides that “[t]he Judicial power of the state [i]s vested exclusively in one court of justice,” which includes the probate court whereas “[t]he removal power [under article 7, § 33] was assigned by the legislature to the executive branch of State government.” *Id.* at 215, 217.

In an equally divided opinion, the Court (Adams, J., and Kavanagh, Souris, O’Hara, JJ., concurring) affirmed the order of the Court of Appeals that held MCL 201.7 unconstitutional because “[i]t imposes on a probate judge a function in the removal process which is a partial exercise of executive power,” *Buback*, 380 Mich at 227, and thus was violative of article 3, § 2, which provides that “[n]o person exercising powers of one branch shall exercise powers properly belonging to another branch.” The Adams opinion added that its order “should [not] be construed that only the Governor, or the Lieutenant Governor in the absence of the Governor from the State, must conduct such hearing in person where authority to delegate within the executive branch of government is provided by statute[.]” *Id.* at 228.⁵

Notably, the *Buback* decision has limited precedential effect. “The clear rule in Michigan is that a majority of the Court must agree on a ground for decision in order to make that binding precedent for future cases. If there is merely a majority for a particular result, then the parties to the case are bound by the judgment but the case is not authority beyond the immediate parties.” *People v Anderson*, 389 Mich 155, 170 (1973), overruled on other grounds, 470 Mich 602 (2004), citing *Hileman v Indreica*, 385 Mich 1, 7, n 1 (1971), *In re Curzenski Estate*, 384 Mich 334, 335, n 1 (1971), *Breckon v Franklin Fuel Co*, 383 Mich 251, 278-279 (1970), and *Kalamazoo v Crawford*, 154 Mich 58, 60 (1908). In *Buback*, there was no majority opinion; it was a four-to-four draw, which left the Court of Appeals’ unpublished order on rehearing in effect. Under these circumstances, *Buback* is not binding precedent, although it may be considered persuasive authority.

Given the uncertainty surrounding MCL 201.7 and the effect of the *Buback* decision, the better course of action is to consult the specific removal statutes for the appropriate procedures.⁶

C. Procedure for removing elected township officers

Because your question relates to the removal of township officers, the specific statute is MCL 168.369. Section 369 provides six substantive grounds for removal:

⁵ This last statement suggests that the governor must personally preside over a removal hearing unless a statute provides for a delegation. In addition to *Buback*’s limited effect, the statement appears to be *obiter dictum* and thus not binding. See *Pew v Michigan State Univ*, 307 Mich App 328, 334 (2014) (“[D]ictum does not constitute binding authority. Dictum is a judicial comment that is not necessary to the decision in the case.”) (footnotes omitted).

⁶ While there are differences between various removal statutes, compare, for example MCL 168.207 (providing that “[t]he governor *may* remove” certain county officers) with MCL 168.369 (providing that “[t]he governor *shall* remove” certain township officers) (emphasis added), the procedural requirements and substantive grounds for removal are largely similar.

The governor shall remove a township officer chosen by the electors of any township, when the governor is satisfied from the evidence submitted that the officer has been guilty of [1] official misconduct, [2] wilful neglect of duty, [3] extortion, [4] habitual drunkenness, or [5] has been convicted of being drunk, or [6] when it appears by a certified copy of the judgment of a court of record of this state that the officer, after the officer's election or appointment, was convicted of a felony.

With respect to the procedural requirements for removal, section 369 provides that “[t]he governor shall not take action upon the charges made against the officer until [1] *the charges are exhibited in writing*, [and] [2] *verified by the affidavit of the party making the charges that the party believes the charges to be true.*” *Id.* (emphasis added). Generally, to constitute a valid affidavit, a document must be (1) a written or printed declaration or statement of facts, (2) made voluntarily, and (3) confirmed by the oath or affirmation of the party making it, taken before a person having authority to administer such oath or affirmation. *Holmes v Michigan Capital Med Ctr*, 242 Mich App 703, 711, (2000), citing *People v Sloan*, 450 Mich 160, 177, n 8 (1995); *Black’s Law Dictionary* (7th ed.). Also, an affidavit should be based upon the “personal knowledge of the affiant.” *Brooks v Reed*, 93 Mich App 166, 173-174 (1979); 2A CJS, Affidavits, § 46 (“affidavits must be made on the affiant’s personal knowledge” since it is “an affiant’s personal knowledge, and not his or her beliefs, opinions, rumors, or speculation, that [is] the proper subject of any affidavit”).

The township officer subject to removal proceedings must then be afforded an opportunity to review and respond to the charges and supporting affidavit:

The officer shall not be removed for misconduct or neglect until . . . [1] *a copy of the charges served on the officer*, and [2] *an opportunity given to the officer of being heard in his defense.* The service of the charges upon the officer shall be made by handing to the officer a copy of the charges, together with the affidavits or exhibits which may be attached to the original petition if the officer can be found; if the officer cannot be found a copy shall be left at the last place of residence of the officer with a person of suitable age, if a person can be found. If a person cannot be found, a copy shall be posted in a conspicuous place upon the officer’s last known place of residence. [MCL 168.369 (emphasis added).]

Regarding these procedural requirements, Michigan courts have long held that removal “is a power to be carefully used, and . . . in exercising it the statutes must be strictly followed.” *Metevier v Therrien*, 80 Mich 187, 196 (1890); see also *Groesbeck v Bairley*, 209 Mich 120, 125 (1920). The power can only be exercised “upon charges which shall specify the particular acts or neglect relied on to make out the cause alleged.” OAG, 1933-1934, p 410 (December 11, 1933), quoting *Dullam v Willson*, 53 Mich 392 (1884) (internal quotation marks omitted). Furthermore, “the affidavit must allege specific charges and the date and place of their occurrence against each of the officers accused.” *Id.* at p 409; see also *Metevier*, 80 Mich at 190-191. Ultimately, “[t]he Governor has no right to order an investigation except upon specific charges,” and “those charges must consist of distinctly stated facts.” *Metevier*, 80 Mich at 190, 191. And Michigan courts have generally agreed that an officer has a right to a hearing. *Dullam*, 53 Mich at 407 (Champlin, J.) (officer “is entitled to a reasonable notice of the time and place when and where an opportunity will be given him for a hearing, and he has a right to produce proof upon such hearing.”); *Dullam*, 53 Mich at 414-415 (Campbell, J., concurring) (officer has right “to examine and

cross-examine witnesses”). See also *Attorney General v Jochim*, 99 Mich 358 (1894) (discussing at length “due process” considerations in context of removal).

Turning to your specific questions, you ask who may petition for the removal of a township officer under MCL 168.369. Section 369 simply refers to “the party making the charges” and does not otherwise define or prescribe who may bring the charges. MCL 168.369. Thus, it appears that any person could seek removal of a township officer through the submission of written charges and an affidavit in support of the charges to the governor. The “party” could be a current township officer, a former township officer, some other public officer or employee, or simply a resident. But, as discussed above, Michigan courts have required that the charges be specific and based on distinctly stated facts that include both the particular acts or neglect relied on to bring the charges, and the dates and places of the occurrence of such acts. *Metevier*, 80 Mich at 190-191; *Dullam*, 53 Mich at 407, 413. And the charges must be “verified” in an “affidavit” by “the party making the charges that the party believes the charges to be true.” MCL 168.369.

It is my opinion, therefore, that any person who has sufficient personal knowledge of the facts and wrongdoing that forms the basis of the charges supporting removal and can verify the truth of the charges in an affidavit signed by that person, may petition for removal of a township officer under MCL 168.369.

II. Impeachment of civil officers by the Legislature

The Legislature’s power to impeach civil officers for corrupt conduct in office or for crimes or misdemeanors has been constitutionally provided for since 1835. See Const 1835, art 8, §§ 1-2.⁷ Answering your questions requires an interpretation of the impeachment power as currently provided for in article 11, § 7 of the Constitution, which states:

The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching civil officers for corrupt conduct in office or for crimes or misdemeanors, but a majority of the members elected thereto and serving therein shall be necessary to direct an impeachment. [Const 1963, art 11, § 7.]

Section 7 further provides that “[w]hen an impeachment is directed, the house of representatives shall elect three of its members to prosecute the impeachment.” *Id.* Also, “[e]very impeachment shall be tried by the senate immediately after the final adjournment of the legislature,” and “[n]o person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators elected and serving.” *Id.* Finally, “[j]udgment in case of conviction shall not extend further than removal from office, but the person convicted shall be liable to punishment according to law.” *Id.*

A. The relationship between article 11, § 7 and 1872 PA 62

The majority of your questions concern the Legislature’s impeachment power as provided for in article 11, § 7 of the Constitution. But your request also refers to 1872

⁷ Research disclosed only two instances in which a civil officer was impeached. In 1872, a commissioner of the state land office was impeached, but was acquitted on trial. 1 Official Record, Constitutional Convention 1961, p 838. Additionally, in 1943, a probate judge was impeached by the House of Representatives, convicted in a trial by the Senate, and ultimately removed from office. *Id.*

PA 62, Chapter 6, Impeachments, MCL 6.1 *et seq.* Public Act 62 was enacted in 1872 to implement the impeachment provisions of Michigan's Constitution of 1850, see Const 1850, art 12, §§ 1-4, in preparation for the impeachment of a state land commissioner, see 1 Official Record, Constitutional Convention 1961, p 838; Author Unknown, *Special Session of the Legislature*, Detroit Free Press (March 30, 1872), p 3. The constitutional provisions were later reenacted in the 1908 Constitution without significant change, see 1908 Const, art 9, §§ 1-4, and again in 1963, although in the current Constitution the provisions were consolidated into one section. Const 1963, art 11, § 7; 1 Official Record, Constitutional Convention 1961, p 838. The statutory provisions in Chapter 6 were recodified in 1948 and have never been amended or expressly repealed.

Article 3, § 7 of the 1963 Constitution provides that the “common law *and the statute laws now in force*, not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitations, or are changed, amended or repealed.” (Emphasis added). Under this provision, Chapter 6 of the Michigan Compiled Laws relating to impeachments remains operative to the extent it does not conflict with article 7, § 11. See, e.g., OAG, 1963-1964, No. 4282, p 345 (April 1, 1964) (statute authorizing removal by governor remained in effect).

Chapter 6 provides procedural clarifications with respect to the impeachment process. First, the act requires that the senate try impeachment charges “at the state capital.” MCL 6.4. It further states that “[t]he senate sitting upon the trial of an impeachment shall have the same power to compel the attendance of its members, as when engaged in the ordinary business of legislation.” *Id.* The act also provides that the person against whom the articles of impeachment are filed is allowed the assistance of counsel and is entitled to receive “a copy of the articles of impeachment” and “a reasonable time to answer the same.” MCL 6.5 and 6.6. In addition, the act gives the Senate the “power to enforce obedience to its process by attachment and punishment as contempt of the process of a court of record.” MCL 6.10. Likewise, the act provides that the prosecuting members of the house of representatives, as well as the impeached civil officer “shall severally be entitled to process for compelling the attendance of persons, or the production of papers and records for the trial of impeachment.” MCL 6.13.

A review of Chapter 6 reveals that the Legislature did not add or delete any substantive rights or powers created by the Constitution. Rather, the statutes provide a more thorough procedural process for conducting impeachment trials under article 11, § 7. The drafters of the 1963 Constitution were aware of Public Act 62 and noted that “[t]hese provisions on the impeachment process seem to be generally adequate for their purpose,” and were “still in effect.” 1 Official Record, Constitutional Convention 1961, p 838. Because the statutory provisions of Public Act 62, as set forth in Chapter 6 of the Michigan Compiled Laws, do not conflict with article 11, § 7, the statutes remain in full force and effect.

B. The scope of article 11, § 7

Specifically, you ask whether the Legislature's authority to impeach “civil officers” includes elected officers of political subdivisions. When interpreting a constitutional provision, the primary goal is to determine the initial meaning of the provision to the ratifiers, the people, at the time of ratification. *Nat'l Pride At Work, Inc v Governor*, 481 Mich 56, 67 (2008). “[T]he primary objective of constitutional interpretation, not dissimilar to any other exercise in judicial interpretation, is to faithfully give

meaning to the intent of those who enacted the law.” *Id.* To effectuate this intent, the plain meaning of the terms used in the constitution must be applied. *Toll Northville Ltd v Northville Twp*, 480 Mich 6, 11 (2008).

Article 11, § 7 provides that “[t]he house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching *civil officers*.” (Emphasis added). But the phrase “civil officers,” which first appeared in the 1835 Constitution, is not defined or otherwise prescribed. Moreover, no court has interpreted the term “civil officers” as used in article 11, § 7, or its previous iterations. Examples of “civil officers” are included in the text itself, which refers to the impeachment of the “governor or lieutenant governor,” and “judicial officer[s].” Const 1963, art 11, § 7; MCL 168.66. And by statute, the Legislature has interpreted its impeachment power to extend to the offices of attorney general and secretary of state, MCL 168.83, and to members of the state board of education and the boards of state universities, MCL 168.293. The Legislature has also codified its impeachment power as to all judicial offices. See MCL 168.403 (supreme court justice); MCL 168.409k (court of appeals judge); MCL 168.423 (circuit court judges); MCL 168.443 (probate judges); MCL 168.467 (district court judges). In addition, the Legislature has provided that an emergency manager appointed under the Local Financial Stability and Choice Act, 2012 PA 436, are “subject to impeachment and conviction by the legislature *as if* he or she were a civil officer under” article 11, § 7. MCL 141.1549 (emphasis added). But this language suggests the Legislature did not consider an emergency manager to be a “civil officer,” only that he or she should be subjected to impeachment like a civil officer.

Thus, from the Constitution and statutes the term “civil officers” includes the governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, secretary of state, members of the state board of education and members of the boards of state universities, and all judges within Michigan’s “one court of justice.” Const 1963, art 6, § 1. These officers would generally be considered state officers. See, e.g., *Schobert v Inter-County Drainage Bd of Tuscola, Sanilac, and Lapeer Counties*, 342 Mich 270, 280-282 (1955) (discussing meaning of the term “state officer”).

But the term “civil officer” is frequently understood to include state and local officers. “The expression ‘civil officer’ means any officer who is not a military officer and includes all officers connected with the administration of the government except military officers.” 67 CJS, Officers and Public Employees, § 8, citing *Landis v Futch*, 122 Fla 837 (1936) and *State v Clark*, 21 Nev 333 (1892). This exclusion of military officers is consistent with Michigan’s Constitution as discussed above. *Schnipke*, 380 Mich at 19-22; Const 1963, art 3, § 4. The phrase civil officer “primarily, if not solely has reference to municipal and state officers.” 67 CJS, Officers and Public Employees, § 8, citing *Advisory Opinion to Senate*, 108 RI 551 (1971) (emphasis added). See, e.g., *Attorney General v Common Council of City of Detroit*, 112 Mich 145, 161-162 (1897) (discussing whether city mayor held “office under this state” for purposes of Const 1908, art 5, § 15).

Assuming for purposes of this opinion that the term “civil officers” in article 11, § 7 is broad enough to include local officers, the relationship between that section and article 7, § 33 must be reviewed. “[E]very provision in our constitution must be interpreted in the light of the document as a whole, and no provision should be construed to nullify or impair another. All constitutional provisions enjoy equal dignity, and a fundamental rule of construction requires construction of every clause or section of a constitution consistently with its words, to protect and guard its purposes.” *Nat’l Pride At Work, Inc v Governor*, 274 Mich App 147, 167 (2007). “If there is a conflict

between general and specific provisions in a constitution, the more specific provision must control in a case relating to its subject matter[.]” *Id.* See also *Schnipke*, 380 Mich at 20 (holding that article 3, § 4 of Constitution prevailed over article 5, § 10 as the more specific constitutional provision with respect to the removal of military officers).

As discussed above, article 7, § 33 provides that “[a]ny elected officer of a political subdivision may be removed from office in the manner and for the causes provided by law.” Const 1963, art 7, § 33. This section of the Constitution is specific to locally elected officers and entrusts the Legislature with providing for their removal by statute. Construing article 11, § 7 and article 7, § 33 together, it is reasonable to conclude that the Legislature may provide by statute for the removal of locally elected officers (as “civil officers”) via impeachment proceedings under article 11, § 7. See, e.g., MCL 141.1549. But the Legislature presently has not done so. Rather, as discussed above, the Legislature has assigned by statute removal authority as to locally elected officers to the executive branch of government, specifically, to the governor.

It is my opinion, therefore, that while the Legislature’s authority to impeach “civil officers” under article 11, § 7 of the Constitution could be extended by statute to include elected officers of political subdivisions of this State under article 7, § 33, the Legislature has not presently provided for the removal of such officers via impeachment proceedings.

C. The effect of the Legislature’s modern calendar on its impeachment power

Finally, you ask whether the Legislature’s modern practice of adjourning session in December impacts the Legislature’s duty to comply with article 11, § 7. Article 11, § 7 provides that “[e]very impeachment shall be tried by the senate *immediately after the final adjournment* of the legislature.” (Emphasis added). See also MCL 6.4. Article 4, which governs the legislative branch, provides both the date when the Legislature convenes and the date of its final adjournment for the session. Specifically, article 4, § 13 provides that:

The legislature shall meet at the seat of government on the second Wednesday in January of each year at twelve o’clock noon. *Each regular session shall adjourn without day, on a day determined by concurrent resolution, at twelve o’clock noon.* . . . [Emphasis added.]

Accordingly, the Constitution allows for the Legislature to decide when its final adjournment will occur or, when it adjourns “without day.”⁸

While the Legislature may not have always done so, by choice it now generally adjourns in late December. See, e.g., *Bishop v Montante*, 395 Mich 672, 677 (1976)

⁸ Black’s Law Dictionary provides that “[t]he term *adjournment sine die* (or *adjournment without day*) usually refers to the close of a session of several meetings: (a) where the adjournment dissolves the assembly — as in a series of mass meetings or in an annual or biennial convention for which the delegates are separately chosen for each convention; or (b) where, unless called into special session, the body will not be convened again until a time prescribed by the bylaws or constitution — as in the case of a session of a legislature.” ADJOURNMENT, Black’s Law Dictionary (10th ed. 2014).

(noting Legislature’s “consistent late December sine die adjournments”).⁹ Because the Constitution requires the Legislature to begin the next session on the second Wednesday in January, the Legislature may be adjourned only for a few weeks before the new session must commence.

You question whether this short adjournment period provides sufficient time for the Senate to conduct an impeachment trial. Your question implies that the Senate must conclude an impeachment trial before a new session commences. While article 11, § 7 expressly provides that the trial must commence “immediately after adjournment,” it is silent as to when a trial must conclude. In other words, § 7 neither requires that an impeachment trial conclude before a new session commences nor prohibits a trial from continuing into a new session. MCL 6.7 provides that the Senate must appoint the time and place of the trial and may adjourn the impeachment trial from time to time, but likewise does not address when a trial should conclude:

When issue shall be joined in an impeachment, the senate, sitting as a court for the trial of the same shall appoint a time and place for the trial thereof. At the time and place so appointed, the senate, as a court, shall proceed to hear, try and determine the impeachment, and may from time to time, if necessary, adjourn the trial to any other time or place at the state capital.

While the requirement that the trial commence “immediately after adjournment” suggests the framers contemplated a trial would commence and conclude during the adjournment, the Constitution does not so require. Moreover, as you note, “rushing” an impeachment trial may give rise to due process concerns. Although no Michigan court has so held, presumably the Legislature would apply due process considerations in an impeachment trial, as the courts have held that due process considerations apply in removal proceedings. And affording due process in the removal context has been interpreted to require “having specific charges of misconduct communicated to the officer, and established by proof, with a full opportunity to the respondent to examine and cross-examine witnesses, and be heard on the facts and the law.” *Dullam*, 53 Mich at 414–415 (Campbell, J., concurring). In the absence of a constitutional command or statutory provision, it cannot be concluded that an impeachment trial must be completed during a legislative adjournment and may not carry over into the next session. See, e.g., *In re request for Advisory Opinion of 2011 PA 38*, 490 Mich 295, 312 (2011) (declining to “read into” the Constitution a limitation on Legislature’s ability to tax).

Finally, it must be noted that the Constitution mandates that the Senate conduct an impeachment trial if the House directs an impeachment, regardless of the so-called “modern legislative calendar.” Neither the House nor the Senate is free to disregard the Constitution. See, e.g., *Common Council of City of Detroit v Engel*, 202 Mich 536, 543 (1918) (“It cannot in reason be otherwise than that all powers of the Legislature . . . are under and by virtue of the Constitution subject to general

⁹ See, e.g., 2015 House Concurrent Resolution No. 19 (providing that “when the Legislature adjourns on Friday, December 18, 2015, it stands adjourned without day”); 2016 Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 33 (providing that “when the Legislature adjourns on Wednesday, December 28, 2016, it stands adjourned without day”); 2017 House Concurrent Resolution No. 17 (providing that “when the Legislature adjourns on Thursday, December 28, 2017, it stands adjourned without day”).

constitutional mandates[.]”). If the Legislature is concerned that an impeachment trial, an extremely rare occurrence, cannot be accommodated during the relatively short adjournment periods the Legislature now provides for itself, the Legislature may resolve to adjourn earlier under article 4, § 13.

It is my opinion, therefore, that while article 11, § 7 of the Constitution requires the Senate to commence an impeachment trial immediately after adjournment of the current session, the Constitution does not require that the trial be concluded before the next session convenes. To accommodate an impeachment trial, the Legislature is free to adjust the date it adjourns session as permitted by article 4, § 13 of the Constitution.

BILL SCHUETTE
Attorney General

CONST 1963, ART 1, § 26: Constitutionality of State Housing Development Authority’s Equal Employment Opportunity policy

PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT:

PUBLIC CONTRACTING:

The Michigan State Housing Development Authority’s Equal Employment Opportunity policy, as applied through its loan agreements with developers, violates article 1, § 26 of the Michigan Constitution, which requires non-discriminatory, equal treatment in public contracting. The Constitution prohibits state instrumentalities, such as the Authority, from using public contracts to mandate that private parties grant preferential treatment to individuals or groups on the basis of race, sex, color, ethnicity, or national origin.

Opinion No. 7308

December 21, 2018

Earl J. Poleski, Executive Director
Michigan State Housing Development Authority
P.O. Box 30044
Lansing, MI 48909

The Honorable Shane Hernandez
State Representative
The Capitol
Lansing, MI 48909

You have asked whether the Michigan State Housing Development Authority’s (Authority or MSHDA) Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) policy violates article

1, § 26, subsection 2 of the Michigan Constitution of 1963. This Constitutional provision, which was approved by ballot initiative in 2006, provides:

The state shall not discriminate against, or grant preferential treatment to, any individual or group on the basis of race, sex, color, ethnicity, or national origin in the operation of public employment, public education, or public contracting. [Const 1963, art 1, § 26(2).]

Specifically, you question whether the Authority's application of its EEO policy results in the state granting preferential treatment to individuals or groups on the basis of race, sex, color, ethnicity, or national origin in the operation of public contracting, which is contrary to Michigan's constitutional requirement of equal treatment and non-discrimination for all individuals in Michigan.

Background

This section of the Constitution defines "state" to include not just the state itself but also any "governmental instrumentality" of the state. Const 1963, art 1, § 26(3). The Michigan Supreme Court has expressly concluded that the Authority is an instrumentality of the state, as it is a "body politic and corporate" created by the State Housing Development Authority Act of 1966 (Act), 1966 PA 346, MCL 125.1401 *et seq.* *Advisory Opinion re: Constitutionality of PA 1966, No 346*, 380 Mich 554, 562-563, 575 (1967).

The Act provides that the Authority may "make or purchase loans" for affordable housing projects. MCL 125.1422(i). Accordingly, the Authority frequently issues bonds and loans bond proceeds to private developers, who in turn use those loan proceeds to finance the construction or renovation of affordable housing. The Authority sometimes uses federal funds to finance development projects and may "agree and comply with conditions attached to federal financial assistance." MCL 145.1422(c). Notably, the constitutional provision in question excepts actions necessary to remain eligible for federal funding. Const 1963, art 1, § 26(4). Federal equal employment opportunity requirements apply to all contractors and subcontractors that hold construction contracts in excess of \$10,000, and any portion of the loan is federally funded. 41 CFR § 60-4.1. This opinion does not address either construction contracts in excess of \$10,000 for work performed on projects involving federally funded loans or federal equal employment opportunity requirements.

MSHDA's Equal Employment Opportunity Policy

Section 46 of the Act dictates that the Authority "shall require . . . that contractors and subcontractors . . . shall take affirmative action to assure an equal opportunity for employment[.]" MCL 125.1446. You indicate that the Authority's EEO Policy (entitled "Michigan State Housing Development Authority Equal Employment Opportunity Goal Requirements") provides that contractors constructing Authority-financed developments must implement an EEO plan approved by the Authority. According to the EEO Policy, an EEO plan must include goals for "contracting and employment" of minority-skilled tradespeople and female-skilled tradespeople. Contractors must meet the approved plan's EEO goals or, alternatively, take "all feasible steps" or make "a good-faith effort" to achieve the EEO goals. If a contractor fails to do this, the Authority will deem the contractor "non-awardable" for up to six years, depending on the circumstances, meaning contracts for work on Authority financed projects would be unavailable to the contractor:

If you fail to meet the established equal employment opportunity goals for contracting and employment of minority-skilled trades' people or female skilled trades' people or to demonstrate a good faith effort to achieve these goals, you will be non-awardable for a period of two years [from] the contractor's next immediate (3 months) submission or maximum period of six years following date of 100% completion of the housing development for which equal employment and contracting goals were met. [Michigan State Housing Development Authority Equal Employment Opportunity Goal Requirements, p 1.]

The Authority further explained that "this determination" is based on a "review" of the contractor's performance:

This determination will be made by the Manager of Construction Disbursement & EEO based on a review of contractor's documented performance with respect to the MSHDA assisted housing developments. [*Id.*]

The EEO Policy defines minorities to include all persons classified as Black, African American, Hispanic, Latino, American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian, or other Pacific Islander. Under the policy, there is a goal percentage for total project hours worked by minorities in each trade, although that goal percentage varies by EEO plan based on the demographics of the community in which the work is to be performed. Also, a contractor must strive to ensure that 6.9% of total project hours worked are by women in each trade.

The Authority has two primary loan structures to which this EEO policy applies—direct loans and pass-through loans.

1. Direct loans

In a direct loan, the Authority directly lends bond proceeds to a developer. The Authority and the developer enter into a Building Loan Agreement, which requires that the developer execute all "Contract Documents" and deliver them to the Authority; these "Contract Documents" cannot be modified without the prior written consent of the Authority. (Building Loan Agreement, Section 3). "Contract Documents," in turn, is defined to include the General Contractor's EEO plan, as approved by the Authority. *Id.* In other words, the Building Loan Agreement requires the developer to include an Authority-approved EEO plan in its contracts with construction contractors.

The Building Loan Agreement also requires the developer to attach the Authority's "General Conditions of the Construction Contract" (General Conditions) to its contracts with construction contractors. *Id.* Article 15 of the Authority's General Conditions is entitled "Employment Practices" and may be enforced by the Authority. General Conditions, Art 15.1. In this Article, the contractor agrees to "comply with all of the Authority's Equal Employment Opportunity and Affirmative Action Plan Compliance Reporting Requirements[.]" *Id.* at Art 15.3.1(d). The Article describes where in the contract one can find goals and timetables for minority and female participation. *Id.* at Art 15.3.2(a). And it requires contractors to "implement . . . specific affirmative action standards[.]" *Id.* at Art 15.3.2(b)(3). For example, contractors "where possible" must assign two or more women to each construction project. *Id.* at Art 15.3.2(b)(6)(a). Article 15 mandates that contractors "utilize . . . best efforts in successfully implementing the provisions of the [EEO] Plan,"

or face financial consequences in its future dealings with the Authority. *Id.* at Art 15.3.3.

This office has previously opined that the term “preferential treatment” as used in article 1, § 26 means “the act or fact of giving a favorable advantage to one person or group over others based on race, sex, color, ethnicity, or national origin.” OAG, 2007-2008, No. 7202, p 37 (April 9, 2007). Such an action would violate the principle of equal treatment and non-discrimination reflected in Michigan’s Constitution. Even though the EEO Policy, as implemented through an EEO plan and the General Conditions, describes the requisite percentages as “goals” and permits compliance through “good-faith effort,” it still requires contractors to strive to employ only women and minorities for an explicit percentage of jobs. In doing so, the EEO policy establishes a fixed percentage, requiring that contractors give favorable advantage to women and minorities, or otherwise be subject to an examination whether their conduct was in “good faith” and face the loss of Authority financing for up to six years.

While the Authority uses the term “goal,” the EEO Policy nonetheless expressly sets numerical objectives based on race, sex, color, ethnicity, and national origin. See *Regents of Univ of Cal v Bakke*, 438 US 265, 288-289 (1978). And those numerical objectives, even if they are labeled as “goals,” require preferential treatment because they command contractors to hire women and minorities, not merely to solicit or reach out to women and minorities, because the failure to meet the fixed percentage triggers a review for “good-faith effort.” *Safeco Ins Co of America v City of White House*, 191 F3d 675, 689-692 (CA 6, 1999); see also *Michigan Rd Builders Ass’n, Inc v Milliken*, 571 F Supp 173, 177 (ED Mich, 1983) (concluding that Michigan state government procurement law that set interim and expenditure goals for minority- and woman-owned businesses in the form of percentages “must be viewed as giving deference, if not preference, to minorities and women”). Michigan law prohibits these kinds of preferences in public contracting. OAG No. 7202 at p 39 (“Michigan treats all individuals equally in the areas of public contracting, education, and employment.”).

In sum, the Authority’s direct loans require developers to implement an Authority-approved EEO plan and the General Conditions, both of which incorporate the EEO policy and thus require construction contractors to prefer minorities and women—or otherwise be subject to an examination for good faith under the threat of loss of Authority financing for up to six years—when contracting with subcontractors and employing construction workers. This office has previously concluded that the City of Grand Rapids’ analogous bid discount process for construction contracts resulted in preferential treatment based on race, sex, color, ethnicity, and national origin and violated the constitutional provision in question. OAG No. 7202 at p 32 (describing the bid discount process). This was because city contract bidders received discounts based on the percentage of subcontractors that qualified as disadvantaged business enterprises, defined by race, sex, ethnicity, and national origin. But that opinion did not address what is meant by the phrase “the operation of . . . public contracting,” which is an issue at the core of your question as it applies to the Authority’s direct loans. Const 1963, art 1, § 26(2).

Article 1, § 26 of the Constitution was passed by ballot initiative in November 2006 and applies to actions taken after December 23, 2006. OAG No. 7202 at pp 35-36. In 2014, this provision was upheld by the United States Supreme Court as consistent with the United States Constitution’s Equal Protection

Clause. *Schuette v Coalition to Defend Affirmative Action*, 134 S Ct 1623 (2014). The Court explained the rationale behind the ballot initiative:

The electorate’s instruction to governmental entities not to embark upon the course of race-defined and race-based preferences was adopted, we must assume, because the voters deemed a preference system to be unwise, on account of what voters may deem its latent potential to become itself a source of the very resentments and hostilities based on race that this Nation seeks to put behind it. [*Id.* at 1638.]

Again, Michigan’s Constitution has adopted the principle of non-discrimination in public contracting. See OAG No. 7202 at p 39. See also *Parents Involved in Community Schools v Seattle School District No.1*, 551 US 701, 748 (2007) (Roberts, C.J., plurality opinion) (“The way to stop discrimination on the basis of race is to stop discriminating on the basis of race.”).

The rules of construction for constitutional provisions apply in this instance. “The primary objective in interpreting a constitutional provision is to determine the text’s original meaning to the ratifiers, the people, at the time of ratification.” *Wayne Co v Hathcock*, 471 Mich 445, 468 (2004). This is known as the rule of “common understanding[.]” *Id.* In the event of a constitutional provision ratified by ballot initiative, the intent of the voters who passed the initiative is determined by looking at the language of the provision itself. *Durant v State Bd of Ed*, 424 Mich 364, 378 (1985). The common understanding can be determined by examining the dictionary definitions in effect at the time of ratification. *Studier v Mich Pub Sch Employees Retirement Bd*, 472 Mich 642, 653-654 (2005). If the constitutional language is clear, extrinsic evidence should not be consulted. *American Axle & Mfg, Inc v Hamtramck*, 461 Mich 352, 362 (2000).

The adjective “public” is defined, in part, to mean “of or relating to a government[.]” *Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary* (11th ed, 2006). And the verb “contract” means “to establish or undertake by contract[.]” *Id.* In turn, the noun “contract” means “a binding agreement between two or more persons or parties[.]” *Id.* Accordingly, in 2006, “public contracting” was commonly understood to mean the establishing of a binding agreement between two or more parties that relates to a government. Because this language is clear, there is no need to consult extrinsic evidence of meaning. *American Axle*, 461 Mich at 362.

When the Authority makes a direct loan, the government entity—the Authority—is not a party to the construction contract. But the Authority is a party to the Building Loan Agreement. Consequently, the Building Loan Agreement, rather than the construction contract, would be commonly understood to be a public contract because a government entity is a party to that agreement. Here, the Building Loan Agreement does not itself give favorable advantage to one person or group based on these factors. But, as described above, the Building Loan Agreement incorporates by reference the EEO Policy, EEO plan, and General Conditions, which require the contractors benefiting from the loan proceeds to give favorable advantage to minorities and women by meeting fixed percentages or otherwise being subject to a review that examines whether the contractors acted in “good faith.”

Significantly, the Constitution prohibits preferential treatment in “the operation of . . . public contracting” not just in “public contracting” itself. Const 1963, art 1, § 26(2). The verb “operate” means, in part, to “bring about, effect” or “to cause to function[.]” *Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary* (11th ed, 2006). The Supreme

Court relied on a similar definition when interpreting a Michigan statute: “ ‘operate’ means . . . ‘to bring about, effect, or produce, as by action or the exertion of force or influence.’ ” *DaimlerChrysler Corp v State Tax Comm*, 482 Mich 220, 227-228 (2008).

Given these definitions, “the operation of . . . public contracting” means more than just the act of public contracting itself—it also means the bringing about or effectuating of public contracting, such as by exerting force or influence. To say otherwise would render the phrase “the operation of” meaningless. But Michigan courts have long held that “every word, every phrase and, *a fortiori*, every distinct provision of the constitution . . . must be construed to have its own specific and appropriate meaning, office and effect.” *Sears v Cottrell*, 5 Mich 251, 260 (1858) (Christiancy, J.); accord *In re Lapeer Co Clerk*, 469 Mich 146, 162 (2003) (providing that “no constitutional provision should be construed to nullify or impair another”).

While Michigan courts have not interpreted the phrase “the operation of . . . public contracting,” a California case provides guidance. Article I, § 31, subsection (a) of the California Constitution is identical to Michigan’s article 1, § 26. In *Hi-Voltage Wire Works, Inc v City of San Jose*, 24 Cal 4th 537; 12 P3d 1068 (2000), the Supreme Court of California concluded that the City’s policy that required “contractors bidding on city projects to utilize a specified percentage of minority and women subcontractors or to document efforts to include minority and women subcontractors in their bids” was unconstitutional under California’s identical provision. *Id.* at 541.

Although the California case did not involve loan agreements, here, the Authority’s Building Loan Agreement—a public contract—commands the developer to require contractors to favorably advantage minorities and women or be subject to scrutiny regarding whether their conduct was in “good faith.” Accordingly, like the City of San Jose’s bid process, the Authority’s direct loan process unlawfully results in preferential treatment on the basis of race or sex in the operation of public contracting. *Id.* at 570 (Mosk, J., concurring) (California’s prohibition “is not limited to barring such actors from improperly assigning burdens or benefits themselves. Rather, it extends to barring them from enabling, facilitating, encouraging, or requiring private parties to do so as well.”).

2. Pass-through loans

The second type of loan structure used by the Authority is a “pass-through loan.” A pass-through loan is conduit lending of the Authority’s bond proceeds. In this situation, the Building Loan Agreement and the General Conditions of the Construction Contract are not used. Instead, the Authority, the developer, and the contractor enter into a tri-party contract—the “Construction Oversight and Equal Employment Opportunity Agreement” (CO Agreement). The CO Agreement requires the developer and contractor to submit an EEO plan to the Authority for approval. *Id.* at Recital E. The purpose of the CO Agreement is to “establish reporting, implementation, and enforcement requirements for the effectuation of the [EEO plan].” *Id.* at Recital I.

Section 10 of the CO Agreement outlines the equal employment opportunity requirements applicable to the contractor and largely mirrors Article 15 of the General Conditions of the Construction Contract. Thus, the preferential treatment of minorities and women required in direct loans through the Building Loan Agreement and General Conditions also exist in pass-through loans but are instead applied through the CO Agreement. And because the Authority, a government entity, is a

party to the CO Agreement, it is even more apparent that this preferential treatment occurs in the operation of public contracting. Accordingly, the Authority's pass-through loan process also results in preferential treatment on the basis of race and sex in the operation of public contracting.

MCL 125.1446 remains valid

You explained that the Authority's EEO Policy was developed in response to MCL 125.1446, which provides, in relevant part:

The authority *shall require* . . . that contractors and subcontractors engaged in the construction of housing projects . . . shall *take affirmative action to assure an equal opportunity for employment*.[.] [Emphasis added.]

The phrase "shall take affirmative action" was added to the statute in 1976 by Public Act 410. The Legislature has not defined the term "affirmative action," but the term has generally been understood to mean "[a] set of actions designed to eliminate existing and continuing discrimination, to remedy lingering effects of past discrimination, and to create systems and procedures to prevent future discrimination." Black's Law Dictionary (9th ed. 2009). The type of preferential treatment called for in the Authority's EEO policy and discussed above falls within this definition and is thus authorized by the statute.

The Constitution, however, controls over conflicting statutes, and article 1, § 26 prohibits preferential treatment in public contracting. *Smith v Dep't of Public Health*, 428 Mich 540, 641 (1987) ("In light of the preeminence of the constitution, statutes which conflict with it must fall."). But a "basic rule of constitutional interpretation is that 'wherever possible an interpretation that does not create constitutional invalidity is preferred to one that does.'" *Id.*, quoting *Traverse City School Dist v Attorney General*, 384 Mich 390, 406 (1971). See also *Silver Creek Drain Dist v Extrusions Div, Inc*, 468 Mich 367, 379 (2003).

Here, MCL 125.1446 may be interpreted as authorizing the Authority to direct contractors and subcontractors to engage in "affirmative action" activities so long as those activities do not result in the preferential treatment of individuals or groups on the basis of race, sex, color, ethnicity, or national origin. Thus, the Authority is not "barred from pursuing its policies of ensuring nondiscrimination and equal opportunities within the contracting process. It must do so, however, employing race- and sex-neutral means." OAG No. 7202 at p 39, citing *Hi-Voltage, Inc*, 12 P3d at 1085 ("Plainly, the voters intended to preserve outreach efforts to disseminate information about public employment, education, and contracting not predicated on an impermissible classification."). Thus, if the Authority provided incentives for the employment of individuals who can demonstrate "economic disadvantage," *id.*, such a criterion would not be dependent on race or sex and so would not rely on impermissible classifications.¹

Conclusion

As affirmed by the United States Supreme Court, our Michigan Constitution requires equal, non-discriminatory treatment to our citizenry and prohibits preferential discriminatory treatment in the application of Michigan's laws and statutes.

¹ See OAG No. 7202 at pp 39-40 and nn 18, 22-23, briefly discussing possible changes to public contracting process to comply with article 1, § 26.

It is my opinion, therefore, that the Authority's EEO policy, as applied through its direct loan and pass-through loan processes, violates article 1, § 26 of the Michigan Constitution, which requires non-discriminatory, equal treatment in public contracting. The Constitution prohibits state instrumentalities, such as the Authority, from using public contracts to mandate that private parties grant preferential treatment to individuals or groups on the basis of race, sex, color, ethnicity, or national origin.

BILL SCHUETTE
Attorney General

DIVISION REPORTS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Laura L. Moody
Chief Deputy Attorney General

The Executive Office consists of Attorney General Bill Schuette, Chief Deputy Matthew Schneider (1/1/17 - 1/4/18) and Chief Deputy Laura Moody (1/5/18 - 12/31/18), Solicitor General Aaron Lindstrom, Chief Legal Counsel Laura Moody (1/1/17 - 1/5/18) and Chief Legal Counsel Eric Restuccia (1/14/18 - 12/30/18), and Senior Advisor, Rusty Hills.

The Chief Deputy reports directly to the Attorney General by statute under MCL 14.41 and “shall perform such duties in the attorney general’s department as may be assigned to him.” The Chief Deputy is responsible for all budgetary issues and functions as the primary interface between the Department of Attorney General and other state departments. He/she is responsible for the implementation of the Attorney General’s goals for the department, including consumer protection initiatives, public safety programs, and protecting the environment, as well as a host of other legal issues facing the state. The Chief Deputy manages practice groups, Human Resources, Fiscal Management, and the Complex Litigation Division. The Chief Deputy is also responsible for overseeing the Offices of Legislative Affairs, Constituent Relations, and Communications and Government Affairs.

The Solicitor General is appointed by the Attorney General by statute under MCL 14.28 to oversee all appellate litigation for the state of Michigan. He is the chief advocate for the state in the United States and Michigan Supreme Courts, and he has a substantial role in all of the state’s important litigation, at every level of the state and federal courts systems. He reports to the Chief Legal Counsel.

The Chief Legal Counsel serves as counsel to the Attorney General regarding significant legal matters handled by the Department of Attorney General. He/she is responsible for the Opinions Review Board (ORB) and presents opinions to the Attorney General and the Executive Management Team. He authorizes the initiation and settlement of lawsuits. He/she also manages the Solicitor General.

The Senior Advisor reports directly to the Attorney General and has a wide-ranging portfolio covering a broad array of issues, including legal, legislative, communications and constituent matters. The Senior Advisor provides counsel to the Attorney General and members of the Executive Staff on all major public policy issues. In addition, he has a substantial role in strategic planning, policy development, public engagement and managing the Attorney General’s schedule.

The Executive Office oversees five offices: The Office of Legislative Affairs, Office of Communications and Government Affairs, Office of Fiscal Management, Office of Human Resources, and Office of Constituent Relations.

The Office of Legislative Relations works as the Attorney General’s liaison to the legislature and general public. The Office of Legislative Relations works with the legislature on statutory issues regarding the department’s budget, to implement the legislative goals proposed by the Attorney General and assist legislators with constituent issues.

The Office of Communication and Government Affairs responds to press inquiries and operates as the spokesperson for the Attorney General and the department as a whole. The Office of Communications and Government Affairs also handles public speaking requests, prepares speeches for the Attorney General, and prepares informational pamphlets for the department.

The Office of Fiscal Management is responsible for managing the Department of Attorney General's budget, as well as advising the Attorney General on fiscal matters of concern to the department. The Office of Fiscal Management works closely with the Office of Legislative Affairs in order to accurately convey the budgetary needs of the department in order to function and serve the state of Michigan and the citizens of Michigan.

The Office of Human Resources serves the employees of the Department of Attorney General. The Office of Human Resources processes all necessary paperwork regarding hiring employees, employee benefits, employee compensation, as well as various other roles that enable the Department of Attorney General to function properly.

The Office of Constituent Relations is responsible for communicating with citizens and groups statewide, learning about their concerns and helping to solve their problems. It encompasses a broad range of outreach activities. Constituent Relations helps to enhance the accessibility between citizens and the Department of Attorney General.

CIVIL RIGHTS AND CIVIL LITIGATION PRACTICE GROUP

Vacant
Practice Group Manager¹

Three divisions comprise the Civil Rights and Civil Litigation Practice Group: Civil Litigation, Employment and Elections (CLEE), Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL), and State Correctional Facility Reimbursement Act (SCFRA) and Collections. The practice group represents 6 state departments and 3 state commissions. The practice group also represents the Office of State Employer in collective bargaining and other matters related to state classified civil service and the Board of State Canvassers in election and campaign finance matters. In the civil area, the practice group handles civil rights, elections, housing discrimination, employment, prisoner lawsuits, tort litigation, bankruptcy, probate, and prisoner reimbursement in state and federal courts throughout Michigan, and in designated areas outside of the state related to the collection of delinquent tax or other state agency debts.

Civil Litigation, Employment and Elections Division

Vacant, Division Chief²

The Civil Litigation, Employment and Elections Division (CLEE) handles civil rights, elections, employment, prisoner lawsuits, and tort litigation in state and federal courts throughout Michigan for all branches of state government. This civil litigation defense practice also includes a substantial trial and appellate docket involving significant state and federal law constitutional issues impacting all citizens of the state. The division provides legal advice and representation to state agencies, officers and employees in all branches of state government (with the exception of the Department of Transportation) when sued civilly based on personal injury, property damage or other theories of liability under either state or federal law. The division's staff also provides representation to state agencies, principally the Department of Corrections, in the administrative and arbitration litigation forums allowed under the Civil Service Rules and Regulations.

In addition to this primary litigation responsibility, the division advises and represents the Office of the State Employer with respect to collective bargaining and other employment matters relating to the state classified civil service. The division primarily handles legal matters for the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, the Office of the Auditor General, and the Risk Management Fund of the Department of Technology, Management and Budget. The division represents the Secretary of State and Board of State Canvassers in election matters, including all litigation involving the state's election laws, the Michigan Campaign Finance Act, and Lobby Registration Act. Division legal staff also provide informal assistance to local officials throughout the state who are charged with election responsibilities and respond to citizen inquiries and letters on election matters. The division reviews and handles certain compliance issues from the Secretary of State related to campaign finance or lobby registration law violations.

¹ Denise C. Barton retired 12/14/2018

² Denise C. Barton retired 12/14/2018

The division continues to handle special assignments involving significant litigation or research and drafting of opinions involving significant constitutional and statutory issues. Division staff also serve as a training resource and participate on committees formulated to develop policy or practice protocols for department staff.

Division Caseload:

	Pending 12/31/16	Opened 2017	Closed 2017	Pending 12/31/17	Opened 2018	Closed 2018	Pending 12/31/18
Michigan Courts							
Municipal Ct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Ct	4	17	15	6	5	10	1
Probate Ct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Circuit Ct	84	77	90	71	41	75	37
Ct of Claims	45	98	45	98	27	122	3
Ct of Appeals	39	24	21	42	39	68	13
Supreme Ct	11	9	9	11	7	14	4
Total	183	225	180	228	119	289	58
Out-of-State							
State Courts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Courts							
District Ct	464	246	192	518	141	629	30
Circ Ct of App	94	110	85	119	58	175	2
Supreme Ct	11	22	23	10	13	23	0
Bankruptcy Ct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ct of Claims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	569	378	300	647	212	827	32
Administrative Actions							
State	5	6	3	8	1	4	5
Federal	3	2	1	4	0	1	3
Total	8	8	4	12	1	5	8

Monies Paid To/By the State:	2017	2018
All Judgments/Settlements Paid TO State	\$120.50	0
All Judgments/Settlements Paid BY State	\$15,020,206.04	\$8,001,184.16

Other Significant Division Activity in 2017 and 2018:

Due to the litigation expertise in the Civil Litigation, Employment and Elections Division, the division has handled special assignments involving constitutional challenges to state statutes, policies and procedures, constitutional challenges to the state's emergency manager laws and defending the Secretary of State and the Board of State Canvassers in time sensitive election cases. In Fall of 2018, the CLEE Division was reorganized into three existing divisions and one new division.

Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Division

Ron D. Robinson, Division Chief

The Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Division (CRCL) provides legal advice and representation to the Michigan Civil Rights Commission (MCRC), the Michigan Department of Civil Rights (MDCR), the Michigan Women's Commission (MWC), the Commission on Middle Eastern American Affairs (CMEAA), and the Division on Deaf, Deafblind and Hard of Hearing (DODDBHH).

The division prepares and files formal charges of discrimination by the MDCR alleging civil rights violations and represents the MDCR at formal administrative hearings and in appeals taken. In cases which the Attorney General determines the presence of issues of major significance to the jurisprudence of the state, the division represents the MCRC as an intervener or amicus curiae.

The division brings court proceedings to enforce orders issued by the MCRC or the MDCR and seeks injunctive relief in cases of unlawful discrimination in the areas of housing and public accommodation.

The division also supervises the Driver License Restoration Section (DLRS). The DLRS represents the Michigan Secretary of State in driver license restoration matters in Macomb, Oakland, Washtenaw, Wayne, and Grand Traverse counties, and handles out-county appeals referred by the Secretary of State.

Division Caseload:

	Pending 12/31/16	Opened 2017	Closed 2017	Pending 12/31/17	Opened 2018	Closed 2018	Pending 12/31/18
Michigan Courts							
Municipal Ct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Ct	13	0	3	10	0	0	10
Probate Ct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Circuit Ct	2,046	580	539	2,087	569	618	2,038
Ct of Claims	0	3	1	2	3	1	4
Ct of Appeals	8	3	1	10	5	2	13
Supreme Ct	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total	2,067	587	545	2,109	577	621	2,065
Out-of-State							
State Courts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Courts							
District Ct	12	4	9	7	6	4	9
Circ Ct of App	1	2	2	1	11	9	3
Supreme Ct	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Bankruptcy Ct	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	14	7	12	9	17	14	12
Out-of-Country							
Courts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Actions							
State	2	0	0	2	1	2	1
Federal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	0	0	2	0	1	2

Monies Paid To/By the State:	2017	2018
All Judgments/Settlements Paid TO State	17,906.88	750,250.00
All Judgments/Settlements Paid BY State	0	0
Other Significant Division Activity:	2017	2018
Citizen Inquiries Processed	256	290

SCFRA and Collections Division

Margaret Bartindale, Division Chief

The State Correctional Facility Reimbursement Act (SCFRA) and Collections Division (formerly part of the Revenue and Collections Division) was re-established in January of 2018 as a Detroit-based division for the representation of the Michigan Department of Treasury's collection efforts. This division acts as legal counsel to the Department of Treasury in all matters pertaining to the collection of state and City of Detroit taxes. It also represents all state departments in the collection of delinquent accounts throughout the 34 counties in the eastern portion of the state of Michigan, in the majority of states east of the Mississippi River, and Canada. This division also represents the State Treasurer in defense of claims brought against the state arising from foreclosure actions.

In addition, throughout Michigan the division files suit on behalf of the State Treasurer against inmates' property interests to recover the cost of care. These activities are mandated SCFRA and are commonly referred to as prison reimbursement.

The representation of Treasury in collection and SCFRA activities includes the prosecution and defense of matters in both state and federal courts. Practice in courts of general and limited jurisdiction is required, including bankruptcy, probate and appellate courts.

The figures reported below include files closed during the time period for the collection of state and City of Detroit taxes, as well as delinquent state accounts. During the calendar year, \$4,016,055.62 was attributed to delinquent accounts. This includes \$1,991,377.86 that was attributed during the period to prison reimbursement accounts.

Division Caseload³:

	Pending 12/31/16	Opened 2017	Closed 2017	Pending 12/31/17	Opened 2018	Closed 2018	Pending 12/31/18
Michigan Courts							
Tribal Trial Ct	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
District Ct	0	0	0	13	5	9	9
Probate Ct	0	0	0	20	10	8	22
Circuit Ct	0	0	0	496	243	252	487
Ct of Claims	0	0	0	11	17	14	14
Ct of Appeals	0	0	0	11	2	5	8
Total	0	0	0	553	281	290	544

³ Effective January 1, 2018, for reporting purposes, the Revenue and Collections Division was divided. At that time, the SCFRA and Collections Division and the Revenue and Tax Division were created. The SCFRA and Collections Division numbers for 2017 appear in the Revenue and Tax Division report. Effective January 1, 2018 the SCFRA and Collections Division figures are reported separately.

Out-of-State State Courts	0	0	0	5	1	0	6
US Courts							
District Ct	0	0	0	14	5	3	16
Circ Ct of App	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supreme Ct	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Bankruptcy Ct	0	0	0	2,114	950	708	2,356
Total	0	0	0	2,128	956	711	2,373
Out-of-Country Courts							
Bankruptcy Ct	0	0	0	3	0	1	2
Superior	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	0	0	0	4	0	1	3
Administrative Actions							
State	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Total	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Monies Paid To/By the State:				2017			2018
All Judgments/Settlements Paid TO State							
Prison Reimbursement				0		\$1,991,377.86	
Tax and State Agency Accounts				0		\$2,024,677.76	
All Judgments/Settlements Paid BY State				0			0

CONSUMER PROTECTION PRACTICE GROUP

Joseph E. Potchen
Practice Group Manager

Six divisions comprise the Consumer Protection Practice Group: Alcohol and Gambling Enforcement, Consumer Protection, Corporate Oversight, Health Care Fraud, Licensing and Regulation, and Public Service. The primary responsibilities of the practice group include protecting consumers from unscrupulous commercial practices and enforcing various regulatory statutes, including those that govern certain professions, occupations, and services.

The practice group serves as general counsel for numerous state departments, boards and commissions. Attorneys provide legal representation in diverse areas including, but not limited to, gaming regulation, liquor regulation, licensing enforcement, insurance, banking, public health, Medicaid fraud, charitable trusts, and utility rate cases. Attorneys in the practice group also provides legal advice to ensure compliance with Michigan statutory law and appear in all state and federal courts.

Alcohol and Gambling Enforcement Division

Donald S. McGehee, Division Chief

The Alcohol and Gambling Enforcement Division (AGED) represents the Michigan Gaming Control Board, the Executive Director of the Gaming Control Board, the Executive Director of Horse Racing, the Bureau of State Lottery, the Charitable Gaming Division, the Liquor Control Commission, and the Michigan Sheriffs' Coordinating and Training Council. The division assists the Governor's office with tribal gaming and liquor matters, including the drafting of gaming compacts. The division also takes enforcement action against illegal gambling businesses and direct alcohol shipping across the state.

Division Caseload:

	Pending 12/31/16	Opened 2017	Closed 2017	Pending 12/31/17	Opened 2018	Closed 2018	Pending 12/31/18
Michigan Courts							
Municipal Ct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Ct	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Probate Ct	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
Circuit Ct	5	8	7	6	17	10	13
Ct of Claims	0	2	1	1	9	4	6
Ct of Appeals	5	0	3	2	2	2	2
Supreme Ct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11	11	11	11	30	18	23
US Courts							
District Ct	13	4	6	11	3	4	10
Circ Ct of App	2	1	1	2	3	2	3
Supreme Ct	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Bankruptcy Ct	5	8	4	9	9	13	5
Total	20	13	11	22	16	20	18
Administrative Actions							
State	10	2,270	2,254	26	1,901	1,906	21
Total	10	2,270	2,254	26	1,901	1,906	21
Monies Paid To/By the State:				2017			2018
All Judgments/Settlements Paid TO State				\$ 869,687.45			\$ 758,436.85
All Judgments/Settlements Paid BY State				0			\$ 285,000.00
Other Significant Division Activity:				2017			2018
Value of Closed Financial Transactions							
TO State				\$725,000,000.00	\$1,000,000,000.00		
Amounts Saved State				\$ 61,479.27	\$ 741,230.23		
General Assignment Files Opened, Includes							
Memoranda of Advice				420			386

Consumer Protection Division

Katharyn Barron, Division Chief

The Consumer Protection Division fields citizen questions, mediates consumer complaints, encourages compliance with consumer protection laws, and proactively educates Michigan citizens. The division mediates complaints related to more than 35 state statutes. Under many of these statutes, the Attorney General has exclusive or primary compliance and enforcement jurisdiction.

Franchisors and those offering for sale a “business opportunity” must provide the Consumer Protection Division with notice of their intent to offer or sell.

The division educates the public through consumer alerts and speaking engagements. The Consumer Education program consists of six different 45-minute presentations tailored to educate Michigan consumers. Topics include: Home Repair and Improvement; Identity Theft; In-Home Care and Senior Residences; Investment Fraud; Online Safety; and Phone, Mail and e-Scams. The seminars were launched in September 2009. A total of 5,563 seminars have been presented to 119,613 Michigan consumers. In calendar year 2017, 723 seminars were conducted, and during calendar year 2018, 698 seminars were conducted.

Educational opportunities offered to students include the Michigan Cyber Safety Initiative (Michigan CSI) and OK2SAY. Michigan CSI is an internet safety education program with presentations for kindergarten through fifth grade students. Piloted in the spring of 2007, and fully launched during the 2007-2008 school year, Michigan CSI has cumulatively reached 1,694,128 students and adults. During calendar year 2017, 110,147 students participated in the program, while in calendar year 2018, the program reached an additional 114,516 students.

OK2SAY is a student safety program that encourages students to confidentially report tips on potential harm or criminal activities directed at students, school employees, or schools. The Attorney General offers free presentations for students in grades 6-12, a program overview, and a community seminar for parents, guardians, and interested leaders. OK2SAY was operational at the beginning of the 2014-2015 school year and has cumulatively reached 614,988 students and adults. OK2SAY has received 17,207 tips since the program became operational. During calendar year 2017, 136,475 students and adults participated in the program and 4,605 tips were filed. During calendar year 2018, 156,205 students and adults participated in the program and 6,473 tips were filed.

Division Caseload:

	Pending 12/31/16	Opened 2017	Closed 2017	Pending 12/31/17	Opened 2018	Closed 2018	Pending 12/31/18
Michigan Courts							
Probate Ct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Circuit Ct	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Ct of Claims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ct of Appeals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	1	0	1	0

Monies Paid To the State and Other Significant Activities:	2017	2018
Consumer Complaints	10,116	8,884
Consumer Refunds/Forgiven Debts and State Recoveries	708,852.55	\$674,099.60
Franchise Registrations (New and Renewal)	1,556	1,641
Franchise Fees	\$389,000.00	\$410,250.00

Corporate Oversight Division

Joseph Potchen, Division Chief

The Corporate Oversight Division takes a primary enforcement role in a number of matters, including antitrust, consumer protection, charitable trusts and white-collar crime.

- **Antitrust:** The division investigates and litigates price fixing, market allocation, monopolization and similar types of antitrust matters, including merger and acquisition reviews.
- **Consumer Protection:** The division actively enforces state consumer protection laws, including the Michigan Consumer Protection Act. These efforts seek to address such issues as deceptive business practices, mortgage fraud, price gouging, and other consumer-related matters.
- **Charitable Trusts:** The division provides legal advice to the Attorney General's charitable trust unit and represents them in court when necessary. In addition, the division represents the Attorney General in supervising and enforcing charitable gifts on behalf of the public.
- **White-Collar Crime:** The division conducts criminal investigations and prosecutes white collar crime cases arising in several contexts, including those involving scams against homeowners seeking help obtaining loan modifications. It also investigates and prosecutes financial, charitable, and consumer fraud, including criminal securities fraud. The division also handles tax related investigations and prosecutions, prosecutions of unlicensed real estate brokers, unlicensed accountants, unlicensed securities agents and agents selling unlicensed investments. In October, 2018 the criminal work of this division was moved to the newly created Child, Elder and Family Financial Crimes Division.

The Corporate Oversight Division also provides representation and counsel to the Department of Insurance and Financial Services (DIFS), the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs-Bureau of Corporations, Securities and Commercial Licensing (LARA-BCSCL) and the Department of Treasury's Bureau of Investments (Treasury-BOI).

- **DIFS:** The division represents DIFS in matters relating to receivership, rehabilitation, and liquidation proceedings involving banks, insurance companies, and other regulated financial entities. The division reviews insurance company's articles of incorporation and amendments. The division represents DIFS in any lawsuits filed in state or federal court and in any

administrative appeal. It also provides general legal advice and assistance regarding statutes that DIFS enforces.

- **DHHS:** The division represents DHHS in matters relating to public health and behavioral health, including administrative and court actions involving emergency medical services, health facilities, health provider audits and oversight, vital records, and WIC. The division is also involved in state health planning through the Certificate of Need program and review of health facility consolidations. It also provides general legal advice and assistance regarding statutes that DHHS enforces.
- **LARA-BCSCL:** The division represents LARA-BCSCL in matters relating to corporations and securities. It commences any necessary actions to dissolve corporations or limited liability companies. The division also assists LARA-BCLCL in matters involving licensing of securities agents and securities broker-dealers.
- **Treasury-BOI:** The division assists Treasury-BOI with securities fraud cases involving the State of Michigan Retirement System (SMRS). SMRS invests on behalf of retirement plans for Michigan Public School Employees, State Employees, State Police, and Michigan Judges.

Civil Caseload⁴:

	Pending 12/31/16	Opened 2017	Closed 2017	Pending 12/31/17	Opened 2018	Closed 2018	Pending 12/31/18
Michigan Courts							
District Ct	0	1	0	1	5	3	3
Probate Ct	80	38	38	80	36	36	80
Circuit Ct	22	29	29	22	29	30	21
Ct of Claims	1	3	1	3	7	6	4
Ct of Appeals	1	4	2	3	3	4	2
Supreme Ct	1	0	1	0	2	1	1
Total	105	75	71	109	82	80	111

US Courts

District Ct	11	7	5	13	5	5	13
Circ Ct of App	0	1	0	1	3	1	3
Supreme Ct	1	1	1	1	1	2	0
Bankruptcy Ct	3	0	1	2	1	2	1
Total	15	9	7	17	10	10	17

Administrative Actions

State	69	87	90	66	122	99	89
Total	69	87	90	66	122	99	89

Monies Paid To/By the State:	2017	2018
All Judgments/Settlements Paid TO State/Citizens	\$25,451,981.04	\$ 8,169,800.27

⁴ Cases were moved October 1, 2018 to a newly created Child, Elder and Family Financial Crimes Division.

Other Significant Division Activity:	2017	2018
Citizen Inquiries Processed	1,897	1,175
Multi-State Work Group Involvements	49	55

Criminal Caseload⁵:

	Pending 12/31/16	Opened 2017	Closed 2017	Pending 12/31/17	Opened 2018	Closed 2018	Pending 12/31/18
Michigan Courts							
District Ct	9	13	12	10	5	15	0
Circuit Ct	12	13	18	7	1	8	0
Ct of Appeals	6	4	6	4	1	5	0
Supreme Ct	3	3	3	3	2	5	0
Total	30	33	39	24	9	33	0

Monies Paid To/By the State:	2017	2018
All Judgments/Settlements Paid TO State/Citizens	\$7,992,082.82	\$1,012,160.33

Health Care Fraud Division

David E. Tanay, Division Chief

The Health Care Fraud Division investigates and prosecutes Medicaid provider fraud and complaints of abuse and neglect in residential care facilities. The division is one of 49 federally certified Medicaid Fraud Control Units. It is a self-contained investigation and prosecution division with attorneys, auditors, and investigators on staff. Medicaid fraud investigations and prosecutions can include false billings, unlawful delivery of controlled substances, practicing medicine without a license, kickbacks, and bribery schemes. Abuse and neglect investigations and prosecutions may include physical assault, criminal sexual conduct, identity theft, theft of residents' property and funds, and vulnerable adult abuse in Michigan resident care facilities. The division also has authority to initiate civil actions for Medicaid overpayments. In conducting its activities, it may also work with other agencies such as the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, Michigan State Police, state regulatory agencies, local law enforcement agencies, and private health insurance companies.

Division Caseload:

	Pending 12/31/16	Opened 2017	Closed 2017	Pending 12/31/17	Opened 2018	Closed 2018	Pending 12/31/18
Michigan Courts							
District Ct	58	40	26	72	18	25	65
Probate Ct	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Circuit Ct	10	35	25	20	17	15	22
Ct of Appeals	1	2	1	2	2	2	2
Supreme Ct	0	1	1	0	2	0	2
Total	69	79	53	95	39	43	91

⁵ Cases were moved October 1, 2018 to a newly created Child, Elder and Family Financial Crimes Division.

US Courts

District Ct	313	81	112	282	69	59	292
Bankruptcy Ct	3	1	1	3	0	0	3
Total	316	82	113	285	69	59	295

Monies Paid To/By the State:	2017	2018
All Judgments/Settlements Paid TO State	\$21,241,233.71	\$14,010,617.33

Licensing and Regulation Division

Michelle M. Brya, Division Chief

The Licensing and Regulation Division provides legal services to three bureaus within the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs (LARA): The Bureau of Professional Licensing, the Bureau of Construction Codes, and the Corporations, Securities, and Commercial Licensing Bureau. The division represents dozens of health and occupational regulatory boards created under the Public Health Code and the Occupational Code. The boards created under the Public Health Code include the Board of Medicine, Board of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery, Board of Nursing, and Board of Pharmacy. On an annual basis, the division handles hundreds of administrative actions on behalf of LARA. Many of the licensing disciplinary cases involve healthcare professionals who have injured patients as a result of negligence, incompetence, or willful misconduct, including sexual abuse of patients. The occupational licensing boards to which the division provides legal counsel include the Residential Builders Board, the Board of Accountancy, and the Board of Real Estate Brokers and Salespersons. The division also represents the Cemetery Commissioner and represents LARA in actions involving licensed cemeteries and funeral homes, as well as providing representation to the Manufactured Housing Commission.

The division provides representation to the Department of State for mobile home cases and the Michigan Indigent Defense Commission. Further, the division represents the Marijuana Regulatory Agency (formerly known as the Bureau of Marijuana Regulation and the Bureau of Medical Marijuana Regulation), and the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, the Michigan Veterans Facility Authority, and the Veterans Homes Board of Managers. The division's responsibilities include providing day-to-day legal advice, drafting legal memoranda, and representing the agencies in civil and administrative licensing and regulatory actions.

The Charitable Trust section is also housed with the Licensing and Regulation Division. The Charitable Trust Section's duties include processing charitable solicitation registrations and charitable trust registrations.

Division Caseload:

	Pending 12/31/16	Opened 2017	Closed 2017	Pending 12/31/17	Opened 2018	Closed 2018	Pending 12/31/18
Michigan Courts							
Municipal Ct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Ct	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Probate Ct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Circuit Ct	38	62	74	26	58	52	32
Ct of Claims	0	5	3	2	5	6	1
Ct of Appeals	11	9	10	10	16	13	13
Supreme Ct	0	2	2	0	1	0	1
Total	49	79	89	39	79	72	47

Out-of-State State Courts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Courts							
District Ct	1	5	5	1	5	4	2
Circ Ct of App	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Supreme Ct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bankruptcy Ct	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	2	6	6	2	5	4	3
Out-of-Country Courts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Actions							
State	357	819	758	418	748	728	438
Federal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	357	819	758	418	748	728	438
Monies Paid To/By the State:				2017			2018
All Judgments/Settlements Paid TO State			\$2,171,156.20			\$3,697,377.20	
All Judgments/Settlements Paid BY State-				0			0
				2017			2018
New Files Opened: Charitable Organizations, Professional Fundraisers, Public Safety Organizations, Dissolution Requests, Trusts				1,862		1,968	
Nonprofit Corporate Dissolutions Closed				493		437	
Charitable Solicitation Registrations Issued				8,324		8,522	
Charitable Solicitation Professional Fundraiser Licenses Issued				310		314	
Public Safety Organization Registrations Issued				57		58	
Public Safety Professional Fundraiser Registrations Issued				9		10	
Registered Charitable Trusts as of Year-End				16,932		17,356	

Other Significant Division Activity:

The division successfully handled several significant cases involving physicians overprescribing controlled substances to their patients. In addition, the division has handled several significant cases involving health care professionals, including sexual misconduct cases.

Public Service Division

Steven D. Hughey, Division Chief

The Public Service Division provides legal counsel and representation to the Michigan Public Service Commission (MPSC) in the Michigan circuit courts, Court of Appeals and Supreme Court; and the Federal district courts, Court of Appeals, (primarily the D.C. Circuit and Sixth Circuit), and Supreme Court. The division also represents the MPSC in proceedings before federal departments and agencies, including the Department of Energy, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Federal

Communications Commission, Federal Highway Administration, and in appeals from these agencies to the federal courts. The division also represents the Michigan Public Service Commission Staff in administrative proceedings.

Division Caseload:

	Pending 12/31/16	Opened 2017	Closed 2017	Pending 12/31/17	Opened 2018	Closed 2018	Pending 12/31/18
Michigan Courts							
Municipal Ct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Ct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Probate Ct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Circuit Ct	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Ct of Claims	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Ct of Appeals	14	9	7	16	15	17	13
Supreme Ct	5	1	5	1	5	0	6
Total	19	10	12	17	23	19	20
Out-of-State State Courts							
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Courts							
District Ct	2	0	1	1	0	1	0
Circ Ct of App	4	3	4	3	0	3	0
Supreme Ct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bankruptcy Ct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	3	5	4	1	4	0
Administrative Actions							
State	87	137	129	95	162	160	98
Federal	92	7	40	59	19	29	49
Total	179	144	169	154	181	189	147
Monies Paid To/By the State:				2017	2018		
All Judgments/Settlements Paid TO State				0	0		
All Judgments/Settlements Paid BY State				0	0		

**CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND VICTIM RIGHTS
PRACTICE GROUP**

John S. Pallas
Practice Group Manager

Four divisions comprised the Criminal Justice and Victim Rights Practice Group: Children and Youth Services, Criminal, Criminal Appellate and Financial Crimes. The practice group has a variety of responsibilities including the investigation and prosecution of a broad array of criminal matters, with a particular emphasis on public corruption, cold case homicides, human trafficking, sex crimes, casino related crimes, and crimes that cross county lines. Practice group attorneys also respond to habeas corpus petitions in the federal courts filed by state prisoners claiming their federal constitutional rights were violated in their state criminal proceedings;

respond to criminal appeals filed by convicted felons on behalf of the 56 county prosecutors in counties with populations below 75,000 residents; respond to state habeas petition, mandamus petitions, prisoner administrative appeals; respond to motions to set aside (expunge) state convictions; appear at public hearings conducted by the Michigan Parole Board on petitions for commutation of a sentence or for a pardon; and litigate lawsuits filed against the state of Michigan under Michigan's Wrongful Imprisonment Compensation Act.

Attorneys in the practice group represent the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services in Wayne County child abuse and neglect civil actions, including petitions seeking to terminate the rights of a parent. Attorneys handle these cases at both the trial court level and on appeal to Michigan's appellate courts. Practice group attorneys are also responsible for prosecuting financial crimes arising from the a parent's failure to pay child support, and prosecutes "white-collar" crimes, including financial crimes against the elderly; the failure of persons who engage in certain professions to obtain a proper license (e.g. realtors, accountants and security brokers); prosecution of crimes committed by insurance agents, state-chartered credit union employees; and prosecution of those persons who evade paying Michigan's sales and income taxes.

Children and Youth Services Division

Deborah L. Carley, Division Chief

The Children and Youth Services Division provides legal advice and representation to the Michigan Department of Human Services in litigation and appellate work involving child abuse and neglect cases in Wayne County.

Division Caseload:

	Pending 12/31/16	Opened 2017	Closed 2017	Pending 12/31/17	Opened 2018	Closed 2018	Pending 12/31/18
Michigan Courts							
Circuit Ct	1,613	943	762	1,794	796	724	1,866
Ct of Appeals	67	106	106	67	130	130	67
Supreme Ct	1	2	3	0	2	0	2
Total	1,681	1,051	871	1,861	928	854	1,935

Other Significant Division Activity:

	2017	2018
Petitions Handled by Division	1,062	877
Children Involved in the Petitions Referenced Above	2,151	1,840
Hearings Attended	12,823	13,078
Trials Attended	2,198	2,364
Responsive Pleadings File in the Court of Appeals	103	136
Petition Consultation and Review (Hours Spent)	1,617 (2,621.5)	1,125 (1,388.6)

Criminal Division

Richard L. Cunningham, Division Chief

The Criminal Division prosecutes criminal cases based on the Attorney General's common law and statutory duties as Michigan's chief law enforcement officer and her statutory responsibility to supervise Michigan's 83 prosecuting attorneys.

Division Caseload:

	Pending 12/31/16	Opened 2017	Closed 2017	Pending 12/31/17	Opened 2018	Closed 2018	Pending 12/31/18
Michigan Courts							
District Ct	587	282	370	499	371	317	553
Circuit Ct	172	227	212	187	160	168	179
Ct of Claims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ct of Appeals	10	13	10	13	12	15	10
Supreme Ct	2	5	3	4	4	3	5
Total	771	527	595	703	547	503	747
US Courts							
District Ct	0	2	1	1	0	1	0
Circ Ct of App	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2	1	1	0	1	0
Criminal Investigations	392	598	242	748	456	252	952
Monies Paid To/By the State:				2017		2018	
All Judgments/Settlements Paid TO State				5,268,548.17		1,227,054.58	

Other Significant Division Activity:

The attorneys and investigators of this division conduct extensive and complex investigations on suspected criminal activity prior to the initiation of criminal charges.

Criminal Appellate Division

John S. Pallas, Division Chief

The Criminal Appellate Division performs three primary functions for the Department of Attorney General: (1) representing the state prison wardens in civil federal habeas corpus litigation brought in the federal courts (2) representing the county prosecutors for Michigan's 56 counties with populations of 75,000 or less as well as the department's Criminal Division in appeals from felony convictions, and (3) handling miscellaneous state corrections matters.

In performing its federal habeas function, the division: responds to petitions filed by prisoners or their attorneys in federal district court that challenge the constitutionality of their underlying state court convictions (regardless of the county where the conviction was obtained) through significant briefing; conducts evidentiary hearings in federal district court when such are held; drafts supplemental briefing, motions, and motion responses in connection with federal habeas actions; prosecutes appeals taken from grants of federal habeas relief (which result in either a new trial or the release of the prisoner) and defends denials of such relief in the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit through comprehensive briefing and oral argument; in conjunction with the Solicitor General, seeks review of select grants of habeas relief in the United States Supreme Court and responds to petitions filed in the United States Supreme Court from lower-court denials of habeas relief; and coordinates all these actions with county prosecutors, state courts, and victims of crime.

In performing its state criminal appeal function, the division does comprehensive briefing and oral argument in the Michigan Court of Appeals and the Michigan Supreme Court in appeals by defendants convicted by prosecutors in 56 counties with populations of 75,000 or less as well as convictions obtained by the Criminal Division; files *amicus curiae* briefs on select criminal issues at the direction of the Attorney General and Solicitor General; serves as a legal resource to county prosecutors, the department's Executive and Criminal Divisions; and coordinates all these actions with county prosecutors and victims of crime.

In performing its state corrections function, the division: files the initial response to prisoner actions filed under 28 USC 1983 (a recent addition to the division's tasks); responds to state habeas petitions, writs of mandamus, petitions to set aside convictions (expungements) and miscellaneous state prisoner actions including appeals from misconduct tickets issued by the Michigan Department of Corrections (MDOC); litigates lawsuits brought by former prisoners under Michigan's Wrongful Imprisonment Compensation Act (WICA); and appears on behalf of the Attorney General at public hearings conducted by the Michigan Parole Board on prisoner requests to commute their sentences or pardon their convictions, as well as requests by prisoners serving non-mandatory life sentences to be paroled.

Division Caseload:

	Pending 12/31/16	Opened 2017	Closed 2017	Pending 12/31/17	Opened 2018	Closed 2018	Pending 12/31/18
Michigan Courts							
Municipal Ct	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
District Ct	517	248	396	369	192	41	520
Probate Ct	19	9	16	12	16	18	10
Circuit Ct	2,220	701	1,752	1,169	677	274	1,572
Ct of Claims	4	1	1	4	58	15	47
Ct of Appeals	160	142	137	165	130	131	164
Supreme Ct	39	45	29	55	55	66	44
Total	2,960	1,146	2,331	1,775	1,128	545	2,358
Out-of-State State Courts							
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Courts							
District Ct	945	353	320	978	545	299	1,222
Circ Ct of App	374	294	324	344	264	215	394
Supreme Ct	12	8	10	10	10	9	11
Total	1,331	655	654	1,332	819	523	1,627
Administrative Actions							
State	10	129	73	66	148	137	77
Total	10	129	73	66	148	137	77
Monies Paid To/By the State:				2017		2018	
All Judgments/Settlements Paid TO State				\$555.00		\$864.00	
All Judgments/Settlements Paid BY State				0		0	

Other Significant Division Activity:	2017	2018
Habeas Filings:		
Briefs Filed in Federal District Court	378	405
Briefs Filed in the Sixth Circuit	54	32
Briefs in the United States Supreme Court	10	6
State Criminal Appellate Filings:		
Briefs Filed in the Michigan Court of Appeals	127	99
Applications/Briefs Filed in the Michigan Supreme Court	35	38
Extraditions	92	62
Expungements Not Included in Legal Files	2,485	2,892

Child, Elder and Family Financial Crimes Division

Scott L. Teter, Division Chief

The Child, Elder and Family Financial Crimes Division was created in 2018. The division has two units. The White-Collar Unit has a Memorandum of Agreement with 1) Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs to prosecute unlicensed realtors, accountants, and security brokers; 2) Department of Insurance and Financial Services to prosecute crimes by insurance agents and state-chartered credit union employees; 3) Department of Treasury to prosecute sales tax evasion and income tax evasion.

The White-Collar Unit also includes the Elder Financial Crimes Division that was formed in 2018 to assist local law enforcement and prosecution of elder financial exploitation over \$100,000.

The Child Support Division was created in 2003 and merged with the White-Collar Unit in 2018 to form the Child, Elder and Family Financial Crimes Division to combat the problem of unpaid child support. Since its inception, Child Support Unit has collected over \$270 million in child support for over 19,000 Michigan children. The unit has issued 13,821 warrants encompassing arrearages totaling over \$466 million. Michigan is a national leader in using criminal prosecution to hold chronic non-payers accountable for neglecting the needs of their children. The unit investigates and prosecutes felony non-support cases throughout the state of Michigan.

Funding for the Child Support Unit is provided, in part, by federal IV-D grant money administered in Michigan by the Department of Health and Human Services of the Office of Child Support. The grant monies reimburse the Department of Attorney General for 66% of all division expenses.

Division Caseload:

	Pending 10/1/18	Opened 2018	Closed 2018	Pending 12/31/18
Michigan Courts				
Municipal Ct	0	0	0	0
District Ct	1,282	320	235	1,367
Probate Ct	0	0	0	0
Circuit Ct	734	195	76	853
Ct of Claims	0	1	0	1
Ct of Appeals	6	1	3	4
Supreme Ct	2	1	0	3
Total	2,024	518	313	2,228

Other Significant Division Activity:	2018
Number of Investigations Opened	1,990
Number of Warrants Issued	1,075
Number of Arrests Made	809
Amount of Child Support Collected	\$23,219,398.93
Number of Children Helped	1,440
Number of Citizen Letters Opened	43
Number of Extraditions	136

Child Support Division

Patrick J. O'Brien, Division Chief

The Child Support Division was created in 2003 to combat the problem of unpaid child support. It was the nation's first statewide child support enforcement unit. The division continues to serve as a model for states seeking to recover unpaid child support. The division focuses its enforcement efforts on those parents who have the economic ability to pay child support but refuse to do so.

During the time the division has been in operation, Michigan has been a national leader in reducing the number of cases where custodial parents are owed child support arrears. The Child Support Division investigates and prosecutes felony non-support cases throughout the state of Michigan.

The division acts as legal counsel for the Office of Child Support's Central Enforcement Unit (CEU) in their efforts to obtain the assets of non-payers of child support arrearages. The Child Support Division has litigated and resolved the legal issues related to the collection and prosecution of child support cases in the Michigan appellate courts.

Funding for the Child Support Division is provided, in part, by federal IV-D grant money administered in Michigan by the Department of Human Services of the Office of Child Support. The grant monies reimburse the Department of Attorney General for 66% of all division expenses.

Division Caseload⁶:

	Pending 12/31/16	Opened 2017	Closed 2017	Pending 12/31/17	Opened 2018	Closed 2018	Pending 9/30/18
Michigan Courts							
Municipal Ct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Ct	1,056	795	726	1,125	797	662	1,260
Probate Ct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Circuit Ct	623	433	395	661	411	350	722
Ct of Claims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ct of Appeals	2	2	3	1	4	2	3
Supreme Ct	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Total	1,682	1,231	1,126	1,787	1,212	1,014	1,985

US Courts

Supreme Ct	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Total	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

Other Significant Division Activity:	2017
Number of Investigations Opened	1,839
Number of Warrants Issued	750
Number of Arrests Made	604
Amount of Child Support Collected	\$22,608,778.00
Number of Children Helped	1,031
Number of Citizen Letters Opened	59
Number of Extraditions	128

ENVIRONMENT AND REAL PROPERTY PRACTICE GROUP

S. Peter Manning
Practice Group Manager

The Environment and Real Property Practice Group is comprised of three divisions: Environment, Natural Resources and Agriculture, Special Litigation and Transportation. It also includes the State Public Administrator, as well as other discrete practice areas, including, American Indian law, and emergency management and homeland security.

Attorneys in the practice group serve as legal counsel for four state agencies: The Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Department of Environmental Quality, the Department of Natural Resources, and the Department of Transportation. In that role its attorneys advise and represent those agencies in a wide variety of contexts, including regulatory matters involving protection of the environment and natural resources, and agricultural production and food safety; condemnation; real property disputes; property damage claims; bankruptcy; contracting; and

⁶ Figures in 2018 for the Child Support Division are reflected through September 30, 2018 at which time were combined with Corporate Oversight - Criminal to create the Child, Elder and Family Financial Crimes Division. Other Significant Division Activity figures for 2018 are reflected under the newly formed division.

tort defense. The practice group also provides counsel to several commissions, including the Commission of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Mackinac Bridge Authority, the Mackinac Island State Park Commission, the Natural Resources Commission and the State Transportation Commission.

Practice group attorneys also serve as ratepayer advocates in electric and natural gas rate cases and other proceedings before the Public Service Commission and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, as well as in state and federal courts. They also represent the state in matters involving Michigan's twelve federally recognized tribes or that otherwise implicate American Indian law issues. This includes disputes regarding hunting and fishing rights and gaming.

The State Public Administrator is a statutorily mandated position that is responsible for overseeing estates where there are no known heirs. The State Public Administrator supervises local county public administrators in each of Michigan's 83 counties.

Finally, the practice group manager is the emergency management coordinator for the department. The emergency management coordinator serves as the Attorney General's representative at the State Emergency Operations Center during declared disasters or emergencies and provides advice to the Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division of the Michigan State Police.

Environment, Natural Resources and Agriculture Division

S. Peter Manning, Division Chief

The Environment, Natural Resources and Agriculture Division's primary client agencies are the Department of Environmental Quality, the Department of Natural Resources, and the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development. The division serves as general counsel to the three agencies, advising and representing them in matters that include environmental protection laws, fish and game and other natural resources regulation, management of public lands, including mining and oil and gas, and agriculture programs and regulations.

The division also represents various state agencies in matters involving American Indian law, including treaty issues, gaming and tax, as well as representing the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs regarding Land Division Act matters. The division chief is the department's Emergency Management Coordinator and advises State Police on emergency management and homeland security issues.

The division also serves as legal counsel to or as the Attorney General's representative on the following commissions or boards:

Commission of Agriculture and Rural Development	State Waterways Commission
Natural Resources Commission	State 911 Commission
Great Lakes Commission	Great Lakes Fishery Trust
Mackinac Island State Park Commission	

Division attorneys appear in state administrative proceedings and in virtually all state and federal trial and appellate courts.

Division Caseload⁷:

	Pending 12/31/16	Opened 2017	Closed 2017	Pending 12/31/17	Opened 2018	Closed 2018	Pending 12/31/18
Michigan Courts							
District Ct	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
Probate Ct	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Circuit Ct	148	92	74	166	102	87	181
Ct of Claims	21	12	18	15	10	9	16
Ct of Appeals	29	20	16	33	12	7	38
Supreme Ct	6	5	3	8	7	5	10
Total	205	130	111	224	132	110	246
US Courts							
District Ct	35	49	11	73	30	10	93
Circ Ct of App	13	5	0	18	5	6	17
Supreme Ct	1	2	0	3	0	1	2
Bankruptcy Ct	21	5	4	22	5	5	22
Total	70	61	15	116	40	22	134
Administrative Actions							
State	75	40	42	73	35	22	50
Federal	52	1	1	52	0	25	21
Total	127	41	43	125	35	47	71
Monies Paid To/By the State:				2017	2018		
All Judgments/Settlements Paid TO State				\$5,961,417.58	\$1,577.139.95		
All Judgments/Settlements Paid BY State				\$35,351.21	0		
Other Significant Division Activity:				2017	2018		
Client Referrals/Requests for Assistance Received				99	132		
Citizen Inquiries Processed				136	122		
Monies Saved Utility Ratepayers Through Attorney General Interventions Before the Michigan Public Service Commission				\$266,400,000.00			

Public Administration Division

Michael E. Moody, Division Chief

The Public Administration Division is housed in the Special Litigation Division. The State Public Administrator is a statutorily mandated position under state law. The State Public Administrator is involved in the probate of estates in which the heirs are unknown, and in guardianship and conservatorship proceedings in which the protected person has no presumptive heirs. The State Public Administrator supervises local county public administrators in the administration of decedent estates in the 83 Michigan counties. Litigation in this area involves determining the validity of questionable wills, determining heirs in estates, resisting fraudulent claims, and ensuring

⁷ The pending 2018 totals were reduced by 42 files to reflect the division split between the Special Litigation Division and the Environment, Natural Resources and Agriculture Division effective January 1, 2018.

distributions as provided by law. The State Public Administrator also provides legal services for the Department of Treasury's Abandoned and Unclaimed Property Division.

Division Caseload:

	Pending 12/31/16	Opened 2017	Closed 2017	Pending 12/31/17	Opened 2018	Closed 2018	Pending 12/31/18
Michigan Courts							
Probate Ct	284	68	76	276	114	83	307
Total	284	68	76	276	114	83	307

Monies Paid To/By the State:	2017	2018
All Judgments/Settlements Paid TO State	\$977,520.94	\$235,093.07

Special Litigation Division

Michael E. Moody, Division Chief

The Special Litigation Division is the ratepayer advocate in electric and natural gas rate cases and other proceeding before the Public Service Commission and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission as well as state and federal courts and agencies. The division also has the responsibility of representing the consumer interest in utility energy cost recovery proceedings conducted by the Public Service Commission pursuant to 1982 PA 304. In addition, the division handles miscellaneous matters at the direction of the Attorney General.

Division Caseload⁸:

	Pending 1/1/18	Opened 2018	Closed 2018	Pending 12/31/18
Michigan Courts				
Ct of Appeals	2	1	0	3
Total	2	1	0	3

Administrative Actions

State	36	56	30	62
Federal	6	2	0	8
Total	42	58	30	70

Other Significant Division Activity: 2018

Monies Saved Utility Ratepayers Through
Attorney General Interventions Before the
Michigan Public Service Commission \$888,598,944.00

⁸ Effective January 1, 2018, the Special Litigation Division was created and unmerged the records from the Environment, Natural Resources and Agriculture Division.

Transportation Division

David D. Brickey, Division Chief

The Transportation Division is organized into two sections: Torts and Condemnation Section and Contracts and General Counsel Section. The Transportation Division advises and represents the Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT), Michigan State Transportation Commission, the Mackinac Bridge Authority, the Sault Ste. Marie Bridge Authority, and the Aeronautics Commission, each of which has constitutional and/or statutory responsibilities in an area of transportation, in all areas of the law and litigation except municipal bonding.

MDOT constructs and maintains state trunk line highways throughout the state and administers a comprehensive transportation program involving travel by watercraft, bus, railroad car, aircraft, rapid transit vehicle, or other means of public conveyance. In addition, MDOT administers numerous funding and grant programs under which municipalities, local transit agencies, and others carry out transportation programs. MDOT's regulatory responsibilities include the areas of highway advertising, driveways and rail safety. Attorneys in this division represent MDOT and each of its agencies in all lawsuits and administrative proceedings; assist in the development, review and interpretation of contracts; and, advise regarding the interpretation of state and federal laws. The division also represents MDOT in all its condemnation and tort litigation. The areas of litigation range from contract and tort litigation; to employment/discrimination claims; to lawsuits to collect damages from motorists, insurance companies and others responsible for damage to MDOT property; to appellate litigation in all areas of civil practice.

Division Caseload:

	Pending 12/31/16	Opened 2017	Closed 2017	Pending 12/31/17	Opened 2018	Closed 2018	Pending 12/31/18
Michigan Courts							
Municipal Ct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Ct	6	12	11	7	10	11	6
Probate Ct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Circuit Ct	24	17	21	20	22	22	20
Ct of Claims	23	6	18	11	14	7	18
Ct of Appeals	12	6	9	9	5	7	7
Supreme Ct	1	3	1	3	2	5	0
Total	66	44	60	50	53	52	51
Out-of-State State Courts							
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Courts							
District Ct	7	2	4	5	0	1	4
Circ Ct of App	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supreme Ct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bankruptcy Ct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	2	4	5	0	1	4
Administrative Actions							
State	6	10	6	10	16	21	5
Federal	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	7	10	6	11	16	21	6

Monies Paid To/By the State:	2017	2018
All Judgments/Settlements Paid TO State	2,091,420.44	1,578,537.33
All Judgments/Settlements Paid BY State	279,500.00	1,325,000.00

Other Significant Division Activity:

Contract review for 2017 and 2018:

2017: Approximately 1,696 contracts -- 700 construction contracts totaling approximately \$1,008,372,410 approximately 996 contracts from Real Estate, Maintenance Division, Design, Planning and Multimodal.

2018: Approximately 1,689 contracts -- 699 construction contracts totaling approximately \$1,589,833,045; approximately 990 contracts from Real Estate, Maintenance Division, Design, Planning and Multimodal.

The division administers a program to collect compensation from motorists and insurance companies for damages done to guardrail, bridges and other elements of highway infrastructure. Often this can be done without litigation. In 2017, the amount collected without litigation was \$1,889,693.32. In 2018, the amount collected without litigation was \$898,039.52.

Additionally, without litigation, attorneys in the division assist MDOT in recovering compensation, or having payment made to injured parties who could otherwise hold MDOT liable, from contractors, consultants, insurance companies and others that have contractual or other legal liability to MDOT or an agency within MDOT. For the 2017-2018 period, the amount collected was \$1,234,394.90.

**STATE GOVERNMENT
PRACTICE GROUP**

Raymond O. Howd
Practice Group Manager

Five divisions comprise the State Government Practice Group: Finance, Health, Education and Family Services, Labor, Revenue and Tax and State Operations.

The practice group has a variety of responsibilities including review of all note and bond issuances by the state or any of its agencies, departments, authorities, or instrumentalities, and the preparation of loan, grant, and investment documentation. The practice group also provides advice and representation for the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services in bankruptcy, recoupment, Medicaid policy, public assistance, and child welfare matters, the Department of Education in school law and education funding matters, and the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs in child day care, adult foster care, nursing homes, hospitals, homes for the aged, and other health facilities licensing matters.

The practice group also advises and provides representation for the Departments of Technology, Management and Budget, Department of State, Department of Natural Resources, Department of Environmental Quality, Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, and Department of Treasury. Responsibilities for these departments include reviewing contracts, real property transactions, defending Treasury's tax determinations and decisions, enforcing and overseeing the Master Tobacco Settlement Agreement, enforcing various labor and workplace safety policies and

statutes, workers compensation laws, unemployment insurance laws, Civil Service rules and regulations, providing advice and representing agencies in litigation involving state vendors, FOIA and Open Meetings Act, intergovernmental agreements, and various public employee retirement systems. The E-Discovery program is also housed within the practice group. Attorneys in the practice group appear in virtually all state and federal courts, as well as administrative tribunals.

The practice group manager serves as one of the three practice group managers designated as the department's emergency management coordinators, and regularly trains and provides legal advice to the State Police Emergency Operations Center on legal issues arising during state-declared disasters and emergencies.

Finance Division

Molly M. Jason, Division Chief

The Finance Division serves as general counsel and issuers' counsel on all bond or note issuances by the state or any of its agencies, departments, authorities, or instrumentalities. The division also provides legal services in connection with state surplus funds and state pension fund investments. The division prepares loan, grant, and investment documentation, bond documents, financial assurance documentation, and generally any and all types of documentation necessary or appropriate to the transactional, investment, and borrowing needs of the state.

The authorities served by the Finance Division consist of the Michigan State Housing Development Authority, Michigan Strategic Fund, State Building Authority, and the Michigan Finance Authority.

The division also handles citizen letters relating to municipal finance and local governmental matters relating to counties, cities, villages, townships, districts, authorities, and other local governmental organizations. Representation is provided to the Community Engagement and Finance Division of the Department of Treasury and the Local Emergency Financial Assistance Loan Board. Divisional representatives sit as the Attorney General's designee on the State of Michigan Retirement Board and the Michigan State Police Retirement System Board.

Other Significant Division Activity:	2017	2018
Financial Transactions	421	411
Principal Amount	\$8,307,796,849	\$10,206,475,247

Health, Education and Family Services Division

Raymond O. Howd, Division Chief

The Health, Education and Family Services (HEFS) Division represents three primary clients: the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Department of Education (DOE), and the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs, Bureau of Community and Health Systems (DLARA/BCHS), as well as several independent boards and commissions within these departments, including the State Board of Education and the State Tenure Commission.

As legal counsel for the DHHS, the majority of HEFS work falls into one of the five areas described below:

- Child welfare, which includes matters pertaining to the foster system for children who have been removed from their homes due to abuse or neglect, adoption of children whose parents' parental rights have been terminated, adoption subsidy, individuals' placement on the central registry as a perpetrator of child abuse or neglect; and licensing of foster families and child placement agencies.
- Public assistance and Medicaid eligibility determinations; and federal funding and legal requirements for these programs.
- Medicaid recoupment, including subrogation in personal injury litigation and estate recovery for Medicaid-paid long-term care benefits.
- Defending the department and its employees in Tort cases.
- Representing the department in Adult Protective Services petitions for guardianship or conservatorship for a vulnerable adult.

As legal counsel for the DOE, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the HEFS Division provides legal advice and representation on a variety of K-12 education issues, including school funding and pupil audits, teacher certification, low-performing schools, charter schools, Office of Great Start, special education, Headlee Amendment constitutional issues, and other matters involving the Revised School Code and State School Aid Act. Within DOE, the division also represents the State Board of Education, and the State Tenure Commission, as well as the Library of Michigan and the Michigan School for the Deaf. And in connection with school-related matters, the division represents the Department of Treasury in matters involving the State School Bond Loan Fund, and the Department of Technology, Management and Budget in matters related to the Center for Educational Performance and Information (CEPI).

The division further represents and provides legal counsel to DLARA, BCHS in connection with its licensing and regulation of child day care homes and organizations, adult foster care facilities, homes for the aged, nursing homes, and other health facilities.

Division Caseload:

	Pending 12/31/16	Opened 2017	Closed 2017	Pending 12/31/17	Opened 2018	Closed 2018	Pending 12/31/18
Michigan Courts							
Municipal Ct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Ct	2	3	4	1	8	3	6
Probate Ct	403	594	662	335	613	650	298
Circuit Ct	143	136	103	176	149	120	205
Ct of Claims	4	7	5	6	11	6	11
Ct of Appeals	34	15	19	30	18	16	32
Supreme Ct	6	15	6	15	5	12	8
Total	592	770	799	563	804	807	560
Out-of-State							
State Courts	1	1	1	1	2	0	3
US Courts							
District Ct	19	12	6	25	19	17	27
Circ Ct of App	4	3	0	7	1	4	4
Supreme Ct	2	0	1	1	2	0	3
Bankruptcy Ct	29	55	55	29	82	64	47
Total	54	70	62	62	104	85	81

Out-of-Country Courts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Actions							
State	164	362	304	222	380	355	247
Federal	2	0	0	2	0	2	0
Total	166	362	304	224	380	357	247
Monies Paid To/By the State:				2017			2018
All Judgments/Settlements Paid TO State				\$4,442,677.15		\$4,225,914.03	
All Judgments/Settlements Paid BY State				0		0	
Other Significant Division Activity:				2017			2018
Opened Citizen Letters:				296		336	

The division responds to a vast number of opinion and information requests from legislators, public officials, local officials, and Michigan citizens. The division has handled a number of significant litigation matters including: *Gary B v Governor, et al* (whether access to literacy is a fundamental constitutional right); *Adair v Governor, et al* (Headlee amendment challenge to sufficiency of funding for school recordkeeping); *D.R. v MDE, et al* (class action challenging special education policies in Flint schools following the Flint water crisis); *Dwayne B v DHHS Director, et al* (consent decree governing foster child system); *J.V. v DHHS Director, et al* (challenge to State's refusal to cover Hepatitis C drugs under Medicaid); *Johnson v DHHS Director* (challenge to DHHS rule requiring foster parents to keep firearms locked and separate from ammunition); and *Council of Organizations Against Parochialism v Governor, et al* (constitutional challenge to statute permitting reimbursement to non-public schools for state mandated activities).

Labor Division

Debbie K. Taylor, Division Chief

The Labor Division provides legal advice and representation to 38 state entities that regulate or adjudicate various employment issues, and that provide various workforce benefits in accordance with the Federal and State Constitutions, laws, and regulations. The division has offices in Lansing and Detroit, and is split into five sections: Regulatory, Funds Administration, State Claims, Employer Liability, and Claimant Benefit.

The Regulatory Section provides legal advice and representation to 33 state entities charged with regulating employment conditions, safety, licenses, workforce development, worker rehabilitation, and education. Section clients include: MIOSHA, Civil Service Commission, State Board of Ethics, Bureau of Construction Codes, Bureau of Services for Blind Persons, Michigan Employment Relations Commission, Bureau of Fire Services, Michigan Administrative Hearings System, Workers' Compensation Agency, Michigan Rehabilitation Services, Wage and Hour Division, and Workforce Development Agency.

The Funds Administration Section represents three statutory workers' compensation trust funds in administrative and judicial hearings: Self-Insurers' Security Fund, Second Injury Fund, and the Silicosis, Dust Disease and Logging Industry Compensation Fund. The section also provides legal advice to the Funds' Board of

Trustees. The Funds Administration Section protects and preserves the Funds' interest and the various trusts funded by insurance carriers and self-insured employers in bankruptcy, receivership, or other cases filed in United States Bankruptcy Court and Michigan Courts.

The State Claims Section defends all State of Michigan Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches of government in workers' disability compensation litigated cases filed by State of Michigan employees. The State Claims Section also serves as primary legal advisor in workers' compensation matters to the Office of State Employer and the State's Third-Party Administrator for workers' compensation claims.

The Employer Liability Section provides counsel to the Unemployment Insurance Agency and represents the Agency in administrative, judicial, and appellate proceedings relating to the implementation and administration of Federal and State laws involving unemployment insurance taxes. Common issues include successorship experience and tax liability, determination of "liable employer," unemployment tax act evasion, and employee leasing company issues.

The Claimant Benefit Section provides counsel to the Unemployment Insurance Agency and represents the Agency in administrative, judicial, and appellate proceedings relating to the benefit eligibility issues. These issues include agency adjudications on eligibility and qualification for benefits, improper receipt of benefits through fraud, and attempts by claimants to discharge debts owing to the agency in bankruptcy proceedings.

Division Caseload:

	Pending 12/31/16	Opened 2017	Closed 2017	Pending 12/31/17	Opened 2018	Closed 2018	Pending 12/31/18
Michigan Courts							
Municipal Ct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Ct	238	173	218	193	100	193	100
Probate Ct	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Circuit Ct	126	176	164	138	149	177	110
Ct of Claims	5	7	5	7	2	6	3
Ct of Appeals	29	16	30	15	37	20	32
Supreme Ct	11	6	13	4	6	1	9
Total	410	378	430	358	295	398	255
Out-of-State State Courts							
	4	0	0	4	1	2	3
US Courts							
District Ct	11	6	5	12	2	4	10
Circ Ct of App	4	1	1	4	2	0	6
Supreme Ct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bankruptcy Ct	360	557	646	271	437	464	244
Total	375	564	652	287	441	468	260
Out-of-Country Courts							
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Actions							
State	1,010	426	590	846	497	548	795
Federal	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	1,011	426	590	847	497	548	796

Monies Paid To/By the State:	2017	2018
All Judgments/Settlements Paid TO State	\$12,324,623.16	\$7,561,479.01
Other Significant Division Activity:	2017	2018
Citizen Letters Responded To	228	363
Actual Monies Collected (Wage and Hour Program)		
Wages, Interest, Costs, Civil Penalties	\$82,339.45	\$86,485.29
Monies Saved the State in Defense of Workers'		
Disability Compensation Claims Filed By		
State Employees:	\$22,799,456.15	\$25,114,951.91

Revenue and Collections Division

Revenue and Tax Division (Effective January 2018)

Bradley K. Morton, Division Chief

The Revenue and Collections Division (Revenue and Tax Division as of January 2018) acts as legal counsel to the Department of Treasury in all matters pertaining to the administration of state taxes and supervision of local taxes. It also represents all state departments in the collection of delinquent accounts throughout the state of Michigan and in all other states of the United States.

The above representation of the state interests includes the prosecution and defense of matters in both state and federal courts, as well as the Michigan Tax Tribunal, and involves state taxes for which the state annually receives in excess of \$24.7 billion. The division also represents the State Tax Commission which, since the Executive Organization Act of 1965, has acted as a State Board of Equalization of local property tax assessments and as the State Board of Assessors, centrally appraising and taxing railroad, telephone, and telegraph companies. Additionally, the Commission administers statutes that grant tax exemptions for industrial and commercial facilities, water and air pollution control facilities, and energy conservation devices. The total monies raised by local property taxes annually exceeds \$13.6 billion.

This division also represents the State Treasurer in actions brought in eight counties as the foreclosing unit of government for delinquent real property taxes and in defense of claims brought against the state arising from foreclosure actions. The division (until January 2018) also files suit on behalf of the State Treasurer against inmates' property interests to recover the cost of care under the State Correctional Facility Reimbursement Act (SCFRA).

In early 2011 the division became lead counsel in disputes involving the national tobacco settlement and for the enforcement of the escrow requirement against non-participating tobacco manufacturers in Michigan. In 2015 the division added the defense of Treasury's civil tobacco seizures and tobacco license decisions to its duties.

The division also represents the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) and the MDHHS-Office of Inspector General providing legal counsel for collection matters and collecting (recouping) overpaid and improperly obtained public assistance or Medicaid reimbursements.

The figures reported below include not only substantive tax cases but also those involved with the collection of delinquent state accounts and collection cases filed for MDHHS and MDHHS-OIG. During the biennium, \$25,526,146.73 was collected on delinquent accounts. This includes \$2,304,209.05 that was collected in 2017 on prisoner reimbursement accounts.

Division Caseload⁹:

	Pending 12/31/16	Opened 2017	Closed 2017	Pending 12/31/17	Opened 2018	Closed 2018	Pending 12/31/18
Michigan Courts							
Tribal Trial Ct	3	0	1	2	0	0	2
District Ct	63	38	32	69	79	24	124
Probate Ct	41	11	18	34	3	4	33
Circuit Ct	880	278	499	659	89	78	670
Ct of Claims	54	64	64	54	36	41	49
Ct of Appeals	69	35	48	56	31	32	55
Supreme Ct	93	10	89	14	12	12	14
Total	1,203	436	751	888	250	191	394
Out-of-State State Courts							
	10	0	3	7	0	0	2
US Courts							
District Ct	33	5	13	25	2	1	26
Circ Ct of App	2	0	0	2	1	0	3
US Supreme Ct	7	2	8	1	1	0	2
Bankruptcy Ct	2,947	1,320	1,264	3,003	296	349	2,950
Total	2,989	1,327	1,285	3,031	300	350	853
Out of Country Courts							
Bankruptcy	2	1	0	3	0	0	3
Superior	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	3	1	0	4	0	0	0
Administrative Actions							
State	144	57	99	102	58	95	65
Federal	5	0	0	5	0	0	5
Total	149	57	99	107	58	95	70
Monies Paid To/By the State:				2017	2018		
All Judgments/Settlements Paid TO State							
Tobacco Settlement				\$256,107,015.54	\$299,637,572.62		
Tax and State Agency Accounts				\$13,472,997.80	\$9,748,939.88		
Prison Reimbursement				\$2,304,209.05	0		
Monies Collected for MDHHS and OIG				2017	2018		
				\$386,375.99	\$292,098.66		

⁹ Effective January 1, 2018, the SCFRA and Collections Division was created and data moved to that division for reporting. Pending 2018 the Revenue and Tax Division totals were adjusted to reflect the movement of that data.

US Courts

District Ct	20	3	11	12	252	14	250
Circ Ct of App	3	4	2	5	33	9	29
Supreme Ct	0	1	0	1	3	0	4
Bankruptcy Ct	5	12	15	2	5	5	2
Total	28	20	28	20	293	28	285

Out-of-Country Courts

	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
--	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

Administrative Actions

State	91	60	84	67	48	40	75
Federal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	91	60	84	67	48	40	75

Monies Paid To/By the State:

	2017	2018
All Judgments/Settlements Paid TO State	\$13,007,021.47	0
All Judgments/Settlements Paid BY State	\$52,100.00	\$331,712.51
Amount Saved the State	\$17,841,482.14	\$44,234,108.80
Value of Transactions	\$285,857,884.03	\$640,052,936.80

Other Significant Division Activity:

	Pending 12/31/16	Opened 2017	Closed 2017	Pending 12/31/17	Opened 2018	Closed 2018	Pending 12/31/18
Transactions	12	221	110	123	334	254	203
General Assignments	710	1,116	1,222	604	946	880	670

SOLICITOR GENERAL

Aaron D. Lindstrom
Solicitor General

The Solicitor General unit includes two divisions: the Solicitor General Division and the Opinions Division. The Assistant Attorney General for Law is the Division Chief of the Opinions Division.

For the department, the Solicitor General and the attorneys within the unit perform the following duties: review, edit, and approve all documents filed in the appellate courts; brief (both as a party and as amicus) and argue in significant and special cases; review all formal and informal legal opinions prepared on behalf of the Attorney General; conduct trainings on appellate writing, opinion writing, and complex litigation issues; coordinate requests from the National Association of Attorneys General (NAAG) for joining amicus filings and state sign-on letters; and conduct moot courts for department attorneys and for state prosecutors.

Solicitor General Division

Aaron D. Lindstrom, Acting Division Chief¹⁰

Vacant, Complex Litigation Manager¹¹

Other Significant Division Activity:	2017	2018
U.S. Supreme Court Petitions Granted	0	0
Moot Court	37	43
NAAG Recommendations	156	186

Division Caseload:

	Pending 12/31/16	Opened 2017	Closed 2017	Pending 12/31/17	Opened 2018	Closed 2018	Pending 12/31/18
Michigan Courts							
Circuit Ct	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Court of Claims	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Ct of Appeals	1	6	1	6	5	2	9
Supreme Ct	9	7	5	11	7	7	11
Total	10	14	6	18	14	11	21

US Courts

District Ct	3	3	2	4	1	4	1
Circ Ct of App	4	3	3	4	0	3	1
Supreme Ct	11	7	8	10	3	11	2
Total	18	13	13	18	4	18	4

Monies Paid To/By the State:

	2017	2018
All Judgments/Settlements Paid TO State	0	0
All Judgments/Settlements Paid BY State	0	0

Oral Arguments:

Michigan Courts

	2017	2018
Circuit Ct	0	0
Ct of Claims	4	1
Ct of Appeals	0	0
Supreme Ct	6	5
Total	10	6

US Courts

District Ct	0	2
Circ Ct of App	2	0
Supreme Ct	0	0
Bankruptcy Ct	0	0
Total	2	2

¹⁰ B. Eric Restuccia was appointed Chief Legal Counsel on 1/14/2018

¹¹ Margaret A. Nelson retired 4/20/2018

Appellate Court Briefs Filed/Reviewed by SG:

	Filed 2017	Reviewed by SG 2017	Filed 2018	Reviewed by SG 2018
Michigan Courts				
Ct of Appeals	377	252	429	286
Supreme Ct	91	49	101	65
Total	468	301	530	351
US Courts				
Ct of Appeals	102	26	86	26
Supreme Ct	28	28	13	13
Total	130	54	99	39

2017 Appellate Court Briefs Filed / Reviewed (by Division):

DIVISION	MI COURT OF APPEALS		MI SUPREME COURT		U S COURT OF APPEALS		U. S. SUPREME COURT	TOTAL FILED	TOTAL REVIEWED
	FILED	REVIEWED	FILED	REVIEWED	FILED	REVIEWED	FILED		
Alcohol and Gambling	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1
Child Support	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Children and Youth Services	102	98	1	1	0	0	0	103	99
Civil Litigation, Employment and Elections	8	4	0	0	29	4	5	42	13
Civil Rights	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Corporate Oversight	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1
Corporate Oversight—Criminal	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Criminal	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Criminal Appellate	129	88	39	8	54	9	10	232	115
Environment, Natural Resources and Agriculture	21	13	4	4	8	7	0	33	24
Health Care Fraud	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Health, Education, Family Services	19	10	11	7	2	1	0	32	18
Labor	22	0	6	4	1	0	0	29	4
Licensing and Regulations	8	0	2	1	1	1	0	11	2
Opinions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Service	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	6	1
Revenue and Collections	29	23	9	9	0	0	6	44	38
Solicitor General	8	8	7	7	2	2	7	24	24
State Operations	11	3	7	3	1	0	0	19	6
Transportation	8	3	3	3	0	0	0	11	6
TOTALS FOR 2017								598	355

2018 Appellate Court Briefs Filed / Reviewed (by Division):

DIVISION	MI COURT OF APPEALS		MI SUPREME COURT		U S COURT OF APPEALS		U S SUPREME COURT		TOTAL FILED	TOTAL REVIEWED
	FILED	REVIEWED	FILED	REVIEWED	FILED	REVIEWED	FILED	FILED		
Alcohol and Gambling	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	3	
Child, Elder, & Family Financial Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Children & Youth Services	134	132	2	1	0	0	0	136	133	
Civil Litigation, Employment and Elections	15	8	4	4	37	12	2	58	26	
Civil Rights	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	
Complex Litigation	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	5	1	
Corporate Oversight	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	4	1	
Criminal	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Criminal Appellate	100	63	41	13	32	5	6	179	87	
Environment, Natural Resources and Agriculture	18	12	10	10	2	2	0	30	24	
Health Care Fraud	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	
Health, Education, Family Services	25	13	6	5	0	0	0	31	18	
Labor	48	10	4	3	4	4	0	56	17	
Licensing and Regulations	11	4	1	1	0	0	0	12	5	
Opinions	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	
Public Service	6	2	3	3	1	0	0	10	5	
Revenue and Tax	30	24	13	12	0	0	0	43	36	
SCFRA and Collections	6	1	3	2	0	0	0	9	3	
Solicitor General	2	2	6	6	2	2	3	13	13	
State Operations	20	12	2	2	3	0	0	25	14	
Transportation	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	6	2	
TOTALS FOR 2018								629	390	

Opinions Division

Heather S. Meingast,
Assistant Attorney General for Law Division Chief

The Opinions Division is responsible for assigning, coordinating, and reviewing all formal and informal legal opinions prepared on behalf of the Attorney General and for handling special assignments as directed by the Attorney General, Chief Legal Counsel, and Chief Deputy Attorney General. The division chief serves as the Chair of the Attorney General's Opinion Review Board and conducts opinion-writing training for the department.

The division also advises the Attorney General concerning requests to initiate quo warranto actions and related inquiries, and it serves as an appellate adviser in selected cases where a conflict wall has been established in the office.

Division Caseload:

	Pending 12/31/16	Opened 2017	Closed 2017	Pending 12/31/17	Opened 2018	Closed 2018	Pending 12/31/18
Michigan Courts							
Circuit Ct	1	0	0	1	1	0	2
Ct of Claims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ct of Appeals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supreme Ct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	0	1	1	0	2

Other Significant Division Activity:	2017	2018
Number of Opinion Requests	77	66
Number of Quo Warranto Requests	6	9

Complex Litigation Division

Mark Donnelly, Division Chief

The Complex Litigation Division was established October 1, 2018 when the Civil Litigation, Employment and Elections Division (CLEE) was reconstituted.

This division defends complex tort cases filed against most executive agencies and employees. This includes representation at all levels of state and federal court. And whether complex or not, the division handles all litigation against the Michigan State Police and all first- and third-party automobile negligence cases for the Engagement and Risk Section of the Department of Technology, Management and Budget.

Division Caseload:

	Pending 12/31/16	Opened 2017	Closed 2017	Pending 12/31/17	Opened 2018	Closed 2018	Pending 12/31/18
Michigan Courts							
Municipal Ct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Ct	0	0	0	0	4	2	2
Probate Ct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Circuit Ct	0	0	0	0	34	5	29
Ct of Claims	0	0	0	0	25	6	19
Ct of Appeals	0	0	0	0	21	3	18
Supreme Ct	0	0	0	0	5	1	4
Total	0	0	0	0	89	17	72
Out-of-State State Courts							
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Courts							
District Ct	0	0	0	0	102	10	92
Cir Ct of App	0	0	0	0	19	2	17
Supreme Ct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bankruptcy Ct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	121	12	109
Out-of-Country Courts							
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Actions							
State	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monies Paid To/By the State:				2017	2018		
All Judgments/Settlements Paid TO State				0	0		
All Judgments/Settlements Paid BY State				0	\$344,500.00		

REPORT OF PROSECUTIONS**Child Support Division – Prosecutions 2017 - 2018**

PEOPLE v JEROME BOY ABILEY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 3-B District Court-St. Joseph County. Nolle Pros on February 27, 2018.

PEOPLE v GEORGE YACOUB ABU-AITA, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 68th District Court-Genesee County. Nolle Pros on October 26, 2017. Restitution: \$55,000.00.

PEOPLE v FRANK JOSEPH ACKLEY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 12th District Court-Jackson County. Nolle Pros on May 9, 2017. Restitution: \$11,000.00.

PEOPLE v DUANE TRACEY ADAMS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 39th Circuit Court-Lenawee County. Nolle Pros on November 6, 2017. Restitution: \$45,010.64.

PEOPLE v RYAN EDWARD ADKINS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 22nd Circuit Court-Washtenaw County. Nolle Pros on June 29, 2018. Restitution: \$1,125.00.

PEOPLE v JAMES JERRY ADRION, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 57th District Court-Allegan County. Nolle Pros on August 7, 2018. Restitution: \$891.00.

PEOPLE v MIRSAJ AJDINOVIC, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 8, 2016. Sentenced on December 18, 2017. Jail: 6 days with credit for 6 days; Probation: 2 years. Restitution: \$8,556.00; Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v THELONIOUS MONK AKINS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 21, 2017. Sentenced on January 30, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$31,742.00; Court Costs: \$650.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v NICHOLAS CHARLES ALDRICH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 4th Circuit Court-Jackson County. Nolle Pros on January 25, 2018. Restitution: \$14,497.35.

PEOPLE v MARIO ALEMAN JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 37th Circuit Court-Calhoun County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 29, 2016. Sentenced on June 23, 2017. Jail: 74 days with credit for 74 days; Probation: 3 years. Restitution: \$14,883.37.

PEOPLE v RAAMER LEE ALEXANDER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 48th Circuit Court-Allegan County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 20, 2017. Sentenced on June 25, 2018. Jail: 45 days with credit for 45 days; Probation: 24 months. Other Restitution: \$774.35; Court Costs: \$100.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$168.00.

PEOPLE v AUNDRE JERMAINE ALLEN SR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 61st District Court-Kent County. Nolle Pros on March 19, 2018. Restitution: \$4,234.93.

PEOPLE v CALVIN ALLEN JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 18, 2016. Sentenced on March 29, 2017. Jail: 68 days with credit for 68 days; Probation: 3 years. Restitution: \$16,020.90.

PEOPLE v DENNIS EDWARD ALLEN JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 82nd District Court-Roscommon County. Nolle Pros on August 11, 2017. Restitution: \$381.77.

PEOPLE v DERRICK SEAN ALLEN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on November 13, 2017. Restitution: \$4,673.75.

PEOPLE v JOHN ALBERT ALLEN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 11, 2016. Sentenced on May 24, 2017. Jail: 1 day with credit for 1 day; Probation: 2 years. Restitution: \$12,301.98.

PEOPLE v TODD CHARLES ALLEN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 58th District Court-Grand Haven. Nolle Pros on October 9, 2018. Restitution: \$4,753.00.

PEOPLE v ELISA MARIA ALONSO, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 2nd Circuit Court-Berrien County-St. Joseph. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 18, 2018. Sentenced on June 25, 2018. Jail: 76 days with credit for 76 days; Probation: 36 months. Restitution: \$11,638.27; Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$360.00; Fines: \$200.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v FAIZ ABDU ALSHAMIRI, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 26, 2016. Sentenced on January 10, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$33,062.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v ODA HUSSAIN AL-SHIMARY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 68th District Court-Genesee County. Nolle Pros on September 29, 2017. Restitution: \$40,000.00.

PEOPLE v KAMIL FATHI AL-SHINNAWI, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 53rd District Court-Howell Division. Nolle Pros on June 21, 2017. Restitution: \$2,750.00.

PEOPLE v ISRAEL ALVARDO-MORENO, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 81st District Court-Iosco County. Nolle Pros on February 21, 2018.

PEOPLE v DAVID BLOYD ANDERSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 10th District Court-Calhoun County. Nolle Pros on September 22, 2017. Restitution: \$10,498.46.

PEOPLE v DEANDRE RASHAWN ANDERSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 49th Circuit Court-Osceola County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 16, 2016. Sentenced on January 6, 2017.

PEOPLE v ERWIN HENRY ANDERSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 22nd Circuit Court-Washtenaw County. Nolle Pros on April 3, 2017. Restitution: \$30,697.75.

PEOPLE v JARRETT KRAYER ANDERSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 72nd District Court-St. Clair County-Port Huron. Nolle Pros on February 28, 2018. Restitution: \$8,178.72.

PEOPLE v JEFFERY LYNN ANDERSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 39th Circuit Court-Lenawee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 26, 2017. Sentenced on September 8, 2017. Jail: 10 days with credit for 10 days; Probation: 60 months. Court Costs: \$750.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$750.00; Other Costs: \$518.00.

PEOPLE v JOSHUA MARTEL ANDERSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 5th District Court-Berrien County. Nolle Pros on June 1, 2018. Restitution: \$5,143.00.

PEOPLE v SCOTT EDWARD ANDERSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 20, 2018. Sentenced on April 5, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$63,005.00.

PEOPLE v STANLEY BERNARD ANDERSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 61st District Court-Kent County. Nolle Pros on January 25, 2018. Restitution: \$845.45.

PEOPLE v ROBERT MARIO ANDRES, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Nolle Pros on June 6, 2017. Restitution: \$6,007.02.

PEOPLE v ROMAN CORDERO ANGUIANO, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 70th District Court-Saginaw County. Nolle Pros on June 9, 2016. Restitution: \$11,283.37.

PEOPLE v DANIEL RAYMOND ANGUS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 2A District Court-Lenawee County. Nolle Pros on April 20, 2017. Restitution: \$2,880.69.

PEOPLE v JOSEPH PATRICK ARANDA, Desertion/Abandonment/Non-Support, 2A District Court-Lenawee County. Nolle Pros on June 26, 2017. Restitution: \$6,900.00.

PEOPLE v JAMES DAVID ARBOGAST, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 58th District Court-Grand Haven. Nolle Pros on September 18, 2017. Restitution: \$1,767.00.

PEOPLE v ERNEST RAFAEL ARIAS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 4th District Court-Cass County. Nolle Pros on April 24, 2017. Restitution: \$3,998.00.

PEOPLE v EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 12th District Court-Jackson County. Nolle Pros on May 19, 2018. Restitution: \$5,000.00.

PEOPLE v EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 12th District Court-Jackson County. Nolle Pros on December 17, 2018. Restitution: \$8,750.00.

PEOPLE v JOSEPH BRIAN ARMSTRONG, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 46th Circuit Court-Crawford County. Nolle Pros on September 9, 2013. Restitution: \$2,522.00.

PEOPLE v KELLEY LEE ARMSTRONG, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 17th Circuit Court-Kent County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 29, 2016. Sentenced on February 7, 2017. Jail: 150 days with credit for 100 days; Probation: 60 months. Court Costs: \$400.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Other Costs: \$668.00.

PEOPLE v ROBERT GLENN ARMSTRONG, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 15th District Court-Washtenaw County. Nolle Pros on March 16, 2017. Restitution: \$16,230.00.

PEOPLE v TERRANCE LAVON ARMSTEAD, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 67th District Court-Central Div Genesee County. Nolle Pros on March 3, 2017. Restitution: \$500.00.

PEOPLE v COLTON RAY ARNETT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 6, 2016. Sentenced on March 29, 2017. Court Costs: \$700.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Fines: \$100.00; Other Costs: \$668.00.

PEOPLE v JON DEREK ARNETT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 39th Circuit Court-Lenawee County. Nolle Pros on May 24, 2018. Restitution: \$10,812.84.

PEOPLE v RANDY MICHAEL ARNOLD, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 45th Circuit Court-St. Joseph County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 27, 2016. Sentenced on November 3, 2017. Jail: 17 days with credit for 17 days; Probation: 2 years. Restitution: \$16,221.39; Other Restitution: \$980.90.

PEOPLE v SUKESH ARORA, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 37th Circuit Court-Calhoun County. Nolle Pros on June 8, 2018. Restitution: \$22,758.00.

PEOPLE v LURI ARREOLA, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 58th District Court-Grand Haven. Nolle Pros on June 29, 2017. Restitution: \$5,000.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL JAMES ASHER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Nolle Pros on December 1, 2017.

PEOPLE v BILL VASILIS ASIMAKIS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 30, 2018. Sentenced on April 10, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$35,590.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v RANDY JOSEPH ATEN II, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 4th District Court-Cass County. Nolle Pros on May 19, 2017. Restitution: \$9,239.80.

PEOPLE v KIRISE KAMAL ATKINS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 27, 2017. Sentenced on April 24, 2017. Jail: 82 days with credit for 82 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$11,867.72.

PEOPLE v DAVID DUANE ATKINSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th Circuit Court-Van Buren County. Nolle Pros on July 17, 2017. Restitution: \$12,149.91.

PEOPLE v GEOFFREY AL ATWOOD, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 40th Circuit Court-Lapeer County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 8, 2017. Sentenced on January 22, 2018. Jail: 58 days with credit for 58 days; Probation: 12 months. Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Other Costs: \$463.00.

PEOPLE v JAMES GODFREY ATWOOD, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 3-B District Court-St. Joseph County. Nolle Pros on March 24, 2017. Restitution: \$1,360.72.

PEOPLE v KAMAL AHMAD AWAD, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 2A District Court-Lenawee County. Nolle Pros on June 28, 2018. Restitution: \$23,551.92.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL BAGGETT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 38th Circuit Court-Monroe County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 1, 2017. Sentenced on January 25, 2018. Jail: 240 days with credit for 127 days; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$44,312.00; Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v RODERIC DARIAN BAILEY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 28, 2017. Sentenced on January 23, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$25,382.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v ALVUN WALSON BAKER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 5th District Court-Berrien County. Nolle Pros on February 10, 2017. Restitution: \$13,915.16.

PEOPLE v TODD ERIC BAKER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 2A District Court-Lenawee County. Nolle Pros on April 3, 2017. Restitution: \$616.04.

PEOPLE v ALAN MICHAEL WARD BALDWIN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 2nd Circuit Court-Berrien County-St. Joseph. Verdict - Court - Convicted on June 22, 2018. Sentenced on July 23, 2018. Jail: 41 days with credit for 41 days; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$18,938.11; Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Fines: \$250.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v TERRI LYNN BALDWIN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 70th District Court-Saginaw County. Nolle Pros on July 2, 2018. Restitution: \$5,400.00.

PEOPLE v WILLIAM SIDNEY BALDWIN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Nolle Pros on March 16, 2018. Restitution: \$5,366.90.

PEOPLE v CHARLES ALEXANDRO BALL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 12th District Court-Jackson County. Nolle Pros on October 13, 2017. Restitution: \$10,277.61.

PEOPLE v MARK WILLIAM BALL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 14, 2016. Sentenced on January 17, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$85,421.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v STEVEN EDMUND BALL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 5, 2005. Sentenced on December 22, 2016. Jail: 1 year with credit for 29 days. Restitution: \$21,513.16.

PEOPLE v SHANNON LEE BALLARD, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 65-B District Court-Gratiot County. Nolle Pros on December 19, 2016. Restitution: \$3,783.80.

PEOPLE v JESSE MARVIN BAMBRICK, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 29, 2018. Sentenced on June 28, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$22,346.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v DUANE THOMAS BANCROFT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 50th District Court-Oakland County. Nolle Pros on December 12, 2016. Restitution: \$726.94.

PEOPLE v ERNESTO BARBA, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on April 18, 2017. Restitution: \$17,898.67.

PEOPLE v MAX ROY BARBOZA JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 38th Circuit Court-Monroe County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 7, 2017. Sentenced on June 1, 2017. Probation: 48 months. Restitution: \$7,148.00; Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$480.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v MATTHEW EDWARD BARKE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 8th Circuit Court-Ionia County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 30, 2017. Sentenced on September 12, 2017. Jail: 5 months with credit for 111 days; Probation: 5 years.

PEOPLE v JACK ROBERT BARLOW III, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 39th Circuit Court-Lenawee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 1, 2017. Sentenced on April 27, 2018. Jail: 90 days with credit for 27 days; Jail Suspended: 63 days if \$2,000.00 is paid; Probation: 60 months. Court Costs: \$750.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$750.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v THERON NORMAN BARLOW, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 5th Circuit Court-Barry County. Nolle Pros on May 4, 2018. Restitution: \$9,341.76.

PEOPLE v CHARLES RYAN BARNES, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 38th Circuit Court-Monroe County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 20, 2017. Sentenced on December 14, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$13,244.00; Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$442.40.

PEOPLE v MARSHONE BURTON BARNETT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 19, 2009. Sentenced on April 30, 2009. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$52,990.00; CVR Fee: \$50.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$45.00.

PEOPLE v MARSHONE BURTON BARNETT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 19, 2009. Sentenced on April 30, 2009. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$35,063.00; CVR Fee: \$50.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$45.00.

PEOPLE v HOMERO ANTHONY BARRERA, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 10th Circuit Court-Saginaw County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 13, 2016. Sentenced on November 6, 2017. Probation: 24 months. Supervision Fee: \$240.00.

PEOPLE v WILLIAM JERRY BATALUCCO JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 2A District Court-Lenawee County. Nolle Pros on June 21, 2017. Restitution: \$3,475.15.

PEOPLE v AARON JAMES BATES, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 53rd District Court-Howell Division. Nolle Pros on October 19, 2017. Restitution: \$44,495.75.

PEOPLE v LARRY BATES, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 30, 2018. Sentenced on February 27, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$12,345.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v CHRISTIE LYNN BATES-MILLER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 39th Circuit Court-Lenawee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 7, 2016. Sentenced on January 11, 2017. Jail: 56 days with credit for 56 days; Probation: 60 months. Court Costs: \$750.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$750.00; Other Costs: \$518.00.

PEOPLE v WILLIAM JOSEPH BATTS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 38th Circuit Court-Monroe County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 25, 2018. Sentenced on August 23, 2018. Probation: 36 months. Restitution: \$7,616.00; Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$360.00; Other Costs: \$156.40.

PEOPLE v JERRY WAYNE BAUGH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 16, 2017. Sentenced on September 29, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$59,235.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v HYON BAUMAN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3-B District Court-St. Joseph County. Nolle Pros on December 14, 2017. Restitution: \$9,852.42.

PEOPLE v SHAUN RYAN BEASLEY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 39th Circuit Court-Lenawee County. Nolle Pros on September 19, 2017. Restitution: \$2,000.00.

PEOPLE v CHRISTOPHER JAMES BEASON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 87th District Court-Otsego County. Nolle Pros on February 24, 2018. Restitution: \$8,950.33.

PEOPLE v JERRY ALLEN BEATHEA, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 4th District Court-Cass County. Nolle Pros on June 23, 2017. Restitution: \$19,352.18.

PEOPLE v RONALD SHELTON BEATTY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 6, 2017. Sentenced on March 9, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$10,292.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v JASON EDWARD BEAUDET, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 41-B District Court-Macomb County. Nolle Pros on September 18, 2017. Restitution: \$14,425.00.

PEOPLE v BRANDIE BROOK BECHTLE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 41st Circuit Court-Dickinson County. Nolle Pros on January 4, 2017. Restitution: \$13,896.21.

PEOPLE v ANDREW WILLIAM BEIER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 1st District Court-Monroe County. Nolle Pros on April 18, 2017. Restitution: \$13,453.20.

PEOPLE v KEVIN JOSEPH BELAND, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 12th District Court-Jackson County. Nolle Pros on May 17, 2018. Restitution: \$1,456.80.

PEOPLE v DEON EUGENE BELCHER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 13, 2017. Sentenced on May 25, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$34,991.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v FREDERICK VAUGHN BELCHER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 2A District Court-Lenawee County. Nolle Pros on August 10, 2017. Restitution: \$5,075.00.

PEOPLE v DERRICK GRAHAM BELL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 2A District Court-Lenawee County. Nolle Pros on April 3, 2017. Restitution: \$1,252.00.

PEOPLE v JAMES BELL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 3, 2018. Sentenced on January 16, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$24,675.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v JOSHUA BELL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on August 11, 2017. Restitution: \$18,120.30.

PEOPLE v LARRY BRUCE BELL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 8-N District Court-Kalamazoo County. Nolle Pros on January 24, 2018. Restitution: \$1,631.34.

PEOPLE v MATTHEW JOSIAH BELL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 31st Circuit Court-St. Clair County. Nolle Pros on January 27, 2017. Restitution: \$16,165.83.

PEOPLE v STEVEN FLOYD BELL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 28th Circuit Court-Wexford County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 13, 2017. Sentenced on July 24, 2017. Jail: 365 days with credit for 375 days. CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v MELVIN JERMONE BENDER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 29, 2016. Sentenced on January 11, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$39,596.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v MATTHEW WILLIAM BENJAMIN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 67th District Court-Central Div Genesee County. Nolle Pros on February 21, 2018. Restitution: \$3,850.00.

PEOPLE v JAMES RILEY BENNETT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 15th District Court-Washtenaw County. Nolle Pros on March 9, 2017. Restitution: \$5,200.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL RAY BENNETT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 13, 2017. Sentenced on April 3, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$27,428.00; Court Costs: \$650.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v RANDALL HAROLD BENNETT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 8th Circuit Court-Montcalm County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on June 12, 2017. Sentenced on July 26, 2018. Jail: 9 days with credit for 9 days; Probation: 48 months. CVR Fee: \$80.00; Supervision Fee: \$960.00; Other Costs: \$418.00.

PEOPLE v WILLIAM DEAN BENSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on August 2, 2017. Sentenced on October 3, 2018. Jail: 1 day with credit for 1 day; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$18,621.75.

PEOPLE v JAMES ANTHONY BERGQUIST, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 94th District Court-Delta County. Nolle Pros on December 20, 2016. Restitution: \$4,733.95.

PEOPLE v RICARDO LAZARO BERNAL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 58th District Court-Grand Haven. Nolle Pros on October 15, 2018. Restitution: \$9,571.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL BERNARD, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 17th Circuit Court-Kent County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 2, 2017. Sentenced on October 1, 2018. Probation: 24 months. Court Costs: \$400.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; Other Costs: \$668.00.

PEOPLE v CRAIG FREDRICK BERRY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 20, 2017. Sentenced on January 16, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$31,473.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v ZACHARY L. BERRY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 81st District Court-Iosco County. Nolle Pros on October 20, 2017. Restitution: \$4,000.00.

PEOPLE v ZACHARY LEE BERRY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 81st District Court-Iosco County. Nolle Pros on October 19, 2018.

PEOPLE v CARL DEAN BETZER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 8th Circuit Court-Montcalm County. Nolle Pros on April 5, 2017. Restitution: \$24,121.00.

PEOPLE v JEFFERY LYNN BEYER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 39th Circuit Court-Lenawee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 1, 2017. Sentenced on December 7, 2017. Jail: 75 days with credit for 75 days; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$13,268.59; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v ROBERT DONALD BIGELOW, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 54th Circuit Court-Tuscola County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 13, 2017. Sentenced on September 18, 2018. Jail: 92 days with credit for 92 days; Probation: 2 years. Other Costs: \$358.00.

PEOPLE v DONALD WAYNE BIGGS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 37th Circuit Court-Calhoun County. Nolle Pros on January 22, 2018. Restitution: \$161.89.

PEOPLE v TROY EDWARD BIRDSONG, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 22nd Circuit Court-Washtenaw County. Nolle Pros on October 23, 2018. Restitution: \$13,246.56.

PEOPLE v THOMAS IGNATIUS BIRKETT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 20th Circuit Court-Ottawa County. Nolle Pros on June 13, 2018. Restitution: \$18,693.81.

PEOPLE v RYAN MICHAEL BISHOP, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 44th Circuit Court-Livingston County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on August 24, 2018. Sentenced on September 20, 2018. Jail: 13 days with credit for 13 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$19,807.04; Court Costs: \$550.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v ANTOINE CORTEZ BLACK, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 15th District Court-Washtenaw County. Nolle Pros on October 3, 2017. Restitution: \$7,590.00.

PEOPLE v BERNARD BLACK, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on January 10, 2018. Restitution: \$3,040.63.

PEOPLE v WILLIAM VIRGIL BLACK III, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 35th Circuit Court-Shiawassee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 31, 2016. Sentenced on April 21, 2017.

PEOPLE v STEPHEN ARTHUR BLACKWELL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 14th Circuit Court-Muskegon County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 20, 2017. Sentenced on March 6, 2017. Jail: 95 days with credit for 95 days; Probation: 48 months. Restitution: \$19,107.61; Court Costs: \$450.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$480.00; Other Costs: \$518.00.

PEOPLE v VERONICA TAWN BLAKESLEE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 11th Circuit Court-Alger County. Nolle Pros on December 14, 2016. Restitution: \$11,930.02.

PEOPLE v GLYNN ALLEN BLANCHARD, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 7th District Court-East Division Van Buren County. Nolle Pros on May 10, 2018. Restitution: \$1,900.88.

PEOPLE v RODOLFO BLANCO, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 39th Circuit Court-Lenawee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on August 16, 2017. Sentenced on October 20, 2017. Jail: 12 months with credit for 23 days; Jail Suspended: 342 days; Probation: 60 months. Court Costs: \$750.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$750.00; Other Costs: \$518.00.

PEOPLE v JOHNNY RAY BLUE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 57th District Court-Allegan County. Nolle Pros on July 5, 2017. Restitution: \$2,728.25.

PEOPLE v BRIAN THOMAS BOBO, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on July 5, 2017. Restitution: \$4,315.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL JOHN BOCKEY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 2A District Court-Lenawee County. Nolle Pros on October 20, 2017. Restitution: \$8,599.74.

PEOPLE v SHAWN KELLY BOGGS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 22nd Circuit Court-Washtenaw County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 8, 2017. Sentenced on November 8, 2018. Jail: 12 days with credit for 12 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$23,357.02; Court Costs: \$1,000.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$318.00.

PEOPLE v DONALD FRANCIS BOHAN III, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 60th District Court-Muskegon County. Nolle Pros on October 10, 2017. Restitution: \$2,500.00.

PEOPLE v ADONIS DEPREE BONNER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 12th District Court-Jackson County. Nolle Pros on September 13, 2017. Restitution: \$3,468.84.

PEOPLE v SAMUEL J. BONTRAGER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3-A District Court-Branch County. Nolle Pros on August 28, 2018. Restitution: \$2,063.00.

PEOPLE v WILLIE JAMES BOONE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 2nd Circuit Court-Berrien County-St. Joseph. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 2, 2018. Sentenced on April 9, 2018. Jail: 9 days with credit for 9 days; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$23,095.00; Court Costs: \$200.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Fines: \$100.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v LARRY DARNELL BORUM, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 27, 2016. Sentenced on January 27, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$230,676.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v RYAN ERIC BOSHEARS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 24, 2016. Sentenced on October 4, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$30,594.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v BRANDON BRUCE BOSWELL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 12th District Court-Jackson County. Nolle Pros on September 29, 2017. Restitution: \$11,900.00.

PEOPLE v AARON JOSEPH BOTTOMS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Nolle Pros on June 26, 2017. Restitution: \$9,460.70.

PEOPLE v DANIEL DON BOWEN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 39th Circuit Court-Lenawee County. Nolle Pros on May 16, 2018. Restitution: \$3,745.72.

PEOPLE v JOLON TERENCE BOWERS-CHAPLIN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 16, 2016. Sentenced on November 8, 2017. Probation: 36 months.

PEOPLE v JEFFREY JON BOWMAN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 1st District Court-Monroe County. Nolle Pros on July 12, 2017. Restitution: \$3,601.14.

PEOPLE v NATHAN ALAN BOYER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 38th Circuit Court-Monroe County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 4, 2016. Sentenced on December 29, 2016. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$37,463.00; Court Costs: \$350.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$395.60.

PEOPLE v ANDRE MARCELLOUS BOYKINS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 60th District Court-Muskegon County. Nolle Pros on October 10, 2017. Restitution: \$7,100.00.

PEOPLE v JOSEPH EDWARD BOYLE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 50th District Court-Oakland County. Nolle Pros on December 7, 2017.

PEOPLE v DEXTER ALLEN BRAAM, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 64-B District Court-Montcalm County. Nolle Pros on February 22, 2017. Restitution: \$2,500.00.

PEOPLE v MYRON CLAYTON BRACEY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on August 8, 2018. Sentenced on September 4, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$8,527.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v CARROLL FRANKLYN BRADLEY JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 39th Circuit Court-Lenawee County. Nolle Pros on January 12, 2018.

PEOPLE v KEVIN JEFFREY BRADLEY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3-A District Court-Branch County. Nolle Pros on January 22, 2018. Restitution: \$1,018.37.

PEOPLE v RON MICHAEL BRADLEY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 3, 2017. Sentenced on February 1, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$30,353.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v ANGUS BRADT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 3-B District Court-St. Joseph County. Nolle Pros on November 9, 2017. Restitution: \$1,510.35.

PEOPLE v ANGUS BRADT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 3-B District Court-St. Joseph County. Nolle Pros on October 10, 2018. Restitution: \$1,308.97.

PEOPLE v MCMILLION BRANCH JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 2nd Circuit Court-Berrien County-St. Joseph. Verdict - Court - Convicted on June 16, 2017. Sentenced on August 3, 2017. Jail: 2 days with credit for 2 days; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$9,923.68; Court Costs: \$502.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Fines: \$200.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v KAREEM DARNELL BRAXTON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 22nd Circuit Court-Washtenaw County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on August 15, 2016. Sentenced on August 28, 2017. Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$10,718.18; Court Costs: \$1,611.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; Supervision Fee: \$440.00; Other Costs: \$50.00.

PEOPLE v HENRY WOODS BREWER III, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 81st District Court-Alcona County. Nolle Pros on May 29, 2018.

PEOPLE v JOHNNY RAYHOYLE BRIDGES, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 39th Circuit Court-Lenawee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 17, 2017. Sentenced on June 23, 2017. Jail: 12 months with credit for 53 days; Probation: 12 months. Restitution: \$42,390.72; Court Costs: \$750.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$150.00; Other Costs: \$518.00.

PEOPLE v PAUL CHRISTOPHER BROCK, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Nolle Pros on June 13, 2013. Restitution: \$16,066.75.

PEOPLE v ROBERT ALLEN BROSOFSKI, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Nolle Pros on July 20, 2017. Restitution: \$11,630.25.

PEOPLE v AMANDA SUE BROWN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 72nd District Court-St. Clair County-Port Huron. Nolle Pros on December 19, 2016. Restitution: \$5,281.00.

PEOPLE v DALE WESLEY BROWN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 57th District Court-Allegan County. Nolle Pros on January 16, 2018. Restitution: \$5,000.00.

PEOPLE v FREDDIE L. BROWN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 28, 2016. Sentenced on September 29, 2017. Jail: 30 days with credit for 30 days; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$55,896.00.

PEOPLE v JANAIRO EDWARD BROWN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 67th District Court-Central Div Genesee County. Nolle Pros on June 11, 2018. Restitution: \$3,781.61.

PEOPLE v JAYD D. BROWN JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 19, 2018. Sentenced on February 13, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$23,709.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v MAKIBA KAREEM BROWN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 22nd Circuit Court-Washtenaw County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 15, 2012. Sentenced on May 18, 2015. Probation: 5 years.

PEOPLE v MARK LOREN BROWN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on November 6, 2017. Restitution: \$91,807.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL RICHARD BROWN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 2nd Circuit Court-Berrien County-St. Joseph. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 25, 2018. Sentenced on August 27, 2018. Jail: 46 days with credit for 46 days; Probation: 12 months. Restitution: \$15,795.72; Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$120.00; Fines: \$200.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v PAT KENNEDY BROWN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 14th Circuit Court-Muskegon County. Nolle Pros on August 17, 2018. Restitution: \$7,323.00.

PEOPLE v SHAUN MICHAEL BROWN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 57th District Court-Allegan County. Nolle Pros on December 3, 2018. Restitution: \$7,050.00.

PEOPLE v STEVEN CRAIG BROWN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 4th Circuit Court-Jackson County. Nolle Pros on February 22, 2017. Restitution: \$14,403.00.

PEOPLE v MARLON CHRISTIAN BROYLES, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 17th Circuit Court -Kent County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 9, 2018. Sentenced on June 5, 2018. Jail: 60 days with credit for 2 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$9,858.90.

PEOPLE v JASON ROY BUCHANAN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 4, 2012. Sentenced on February 6, 2013. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$19,164.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v WILLIE EARL BUCHANAN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 8-N District Court-Kalamazoo County. Nolle Pros on May 3, 2017. Restitution: \$41,962.70.

PEOPLE v ERIC ANTHONY BUCHANON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 27, 2018. Sentenced on May 8, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$49,025.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v CHRISTOPHER PATRICK BUCKLEY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 7th District Court-East Division Van Buren County. Nolle Pros on May 10, 2018. Restitution: \$7,715.07.

PEOPLE v DAVID ASHLEY BUKANTIS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 29, 2018. Sentenced on June 28, 2018. Jail: 60 months. Restitution: \$33,486.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v OMAR KAREEM BULGER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 5th District Court-Berrien County. Nolle Pros on May 1, 2017.

PEOPLE v DAVID MICHAEL BUOY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 5th District Court-Berrien County. Nolle Pros on July 10, 2018. Restitution: \$12,889.20.

PEOPLE v DALE ANTHONY BURDICK, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 2nd Circuit Court-Berrien County-St. Joseph. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 17, 2017. Sentenced on January 8, 2018. Jail: 2 days with credit for 2 days; Probation: 36 months. Restitution: \$25,780.39; Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$360.00; Fines: \$200.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v SHANE ANDREW BURDICK, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 37th Circuit Court-Calhoun County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 13, 2017. Sentenced on October 12, 2018. Probation: 18 months. Restitution: \$14,036.16; Court Costs: \$440.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Other Costs: \$310.50.

PEOPLE v CRAIG MATTHEW BUREN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 16, 2018. Sentenced on June 20, 2018. Jail: 125 days with credit for 125 days; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$23,940.00; Other Restitution: \$3,509.00; Court Costs: \$700.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Fines: \$100.00; Other Costs: \$668.00.

PEOPLE v CARLTON EUGENE BURGESS II, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 56th Circuit Court-Eaton County. Nolle Pros on December 9, 2016. Restitution: \$4,861.06.

PEOPLE v TROY LYNN BURGESS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 48th Circuit Court-Allegan County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 1, 2016. Sentenced on May 1, 2017. Jail: 50 days with credit for 38 days; Probation: 24 months. Restitution: \$15,002.99; Other Restitution: \$991.95; Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; Other Costs: \$368.00.

PEOPLE v GARY WAYNE BURKE JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 12th District Court-Jackson County. Nolle Pros on August 14, 2017. Restitution: \$5,200.00.

PEOPLE v CURTIS LEE BURKHARDT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 67th District Court-Central Div Genesee County. Nolle Pros on February 1, 2018. Restitution: \$13,965.00.

PEOPLE v GAGE ANTHONY BURKHART, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 38th Circuit Court-Monroe County. Nolle Pros on March 22, 2018. Restitution: \$8,696.95.

PEOPLE v GEORGE ALLEN BURNETT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on April 18, 2017. Restitution: \$1,549.14.

PEOPLE v PATRICIA LYNN BURNETTE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 50th District Court-Oakland County. Nolle Pros on May 24, 2018.

PEOPLE v TONY BURROUGHS, Desertion/Abandonment/Non-Support, 12th District Court-Jackson County. Nolle Pros on May 8, 2017. Restitution: \$3,000.00.

PEOPLE v DERAIS BURSE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 17th Circuit Court-Kent County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 18, 2017. Sentenced on June 22, 2017. Jail: 154 days with credit for 154 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$25,857.38; Other Restitution: \$614.55; Court Costs: \$400.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v CALVIN JAMES BURT JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, Desertion/Abandonment/Non-Support, Hab-3, 14th Circuit Court-Muskegon County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 9, 2013. Sentenced on November 17, 2017. Probation: 36 months. Restitution: \$19,995.04; Court Costs: \$450.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$518.00.

PEOPLE v JONATHAN LEE BURTON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 5th Circuit Court-Barry County. Nolle Pros on December 21, 2016. Restitution: \$14,093.10.

PEOPLE v ROGER A. BURWELL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 54-A District Court-Ingham County. Nolle Pros on May 31, 2017. Restitution: \$5,079.49.

PEOPLE v TONY STEVEN BUSH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 39th Circuit Court-Lenawee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 22, 2017. Sentenced on January 17, 2018. Jail: 6 months with credit for 16 days; Jail Suspended: 164 days; Probation: 60 months. Court Costs: \$450.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$750.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v DANIEL MICHAEL-JACOB BUTLER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 26, 2016. Sentenced on March 14, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$16,416.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v DONALD HERBERT BUTLER JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 39th Circuit Court-Lenawee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 19, 2017. Sentenced on August 25, 2017. Jail: 9 days with credit for 9 days; Probation: 60 months. Other Restitution: \$334.90; Court Costs: \$750.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$750.00; Other Costs: \$518.00.

PEOPLE v GERMAINE PRIEST BYRD, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 22nd Circuit Court-Washtenaw County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 27, 2017. Sentenced on October 17, 2018.

PEOPLE v JONATHAN MICHAEL CAILLIER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 44th Circuit Court-Livingston County. Nolle Pros on April 17, 2017. Restitution: \$28,267.96.

PEOPLE v JOHN THURMAN CALHOUN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 10, 2017. Sentenced on January 2, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$20,385.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL THOMAS CALKINS SR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 12th District Court-Jackson County. Nolle Pros on October 13, 2017. Restitution: \$3,270.68.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL THOMAS CALKINS SR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 12th District Court-Jackson County. Nolle Pros on August 30, 2018. Restitution: \$4,297.93.

PEOPLE v GREGORY ALLEN CAMERON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on February 8, 2017.

PEOPLE v GREGORY ALLEN CAMERON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on April 24, 2018. Restitution: \$5,768.32.

PEOPLE v MARTIN DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 25, 2018. Sentenced on March 22, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$12,882.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v THOMAS GERALD CAMPBELL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 2A District Court-Lenawee County. Nolle Pros on May 9, 2018. Restitution: \$6,230.80.

PEOPLE v TIMOTHY CRAIG CAMPBELL SR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3-B District Court-St. Joseph County. Nolle Pros on December 7, 2017.

PEOPLE v JEREMY JOHN CANFIELD, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 44th Circuit Court-Livingston County. Nolle Pros on June 7, 2018. Restitution: \$15,589.87.

PEOPLE v TIMOTHY GUY CANIFF, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 17th Circuit Court-Kent County. Nolle Pros on November 29, 2018. Restitution: \$9,830.00.

PEOPLE v DARYL KEVIN CANNON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 5th District Court-Berrien County. Nolle Pros on April 24, 2018.

PEOPLE v DARREN MILES CANTRELL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 2nd Circuit Court-Berrien County-St. Joseph. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 18, 2018. Sentenced on June 25, 2018. Jail: 47 days with credit for 47 days; Probation: 36 months. Restitution: \$9,560.01; Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$360.00; Fines: \$300.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v RICHARD JOE CAPETILLO, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 2A District Court-Lenawee County. Nolle Pros on April 3, 2018. Restitution: \$7,195.65.

PEOPLE v KEITH MICHAEL CAPPS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 4th Circuit Court-Jackson County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 14, 2017. Sentenced on January 3, 2018. Jail: 365 days with credit for 63 days; Probation: 11 months. CVR Fee: \$190.00; Fines: \$100.00; Other Costs: \$418.00.

PEOPLE v AARON TYLER CARNES, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 40th Circuit Court-Lapeer County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 21, 2018. Sentenced on November 5, 2018. Probation: 12 months. Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Other Costs: \$513.00.

PEOPLE v RYAN THOMAS CARNES, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 12th District Court-Jackson County. Nolle Pros on February 15, 2018. Restitution: \$1,726.02.

PEOPLE v ASHLEY LEE CARPENTER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 50th Circuit Court-Chippewa County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 21, 2015. Sentenced on November 28, 2017. Jail: 270 days with credit for 138 days; Jail Suspended: 120 days; Probation: 60 months. Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$300.00; Other Costs: \$368.00.

PEOPLE v DEAN ARTHUR CARR, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 3-A District Court-Branch County. Nolle Pros on September 18, 2017. Restitution: \$4,412.99.

PEOPLE v JAMIE RENEE CARRIER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 39th Circuit Court-Lenawee County. Dismissed on May 15, 2008.

PEOPLE v RICKY DEREK CARSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 2nd Circuit Court-Berrien County-Niles. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 4, 2017. Sentenced on November 6, 2017. Jail: 160 days.

PEOPLE v IAN LUCAS CARTER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 5th Circuit Court-Barry County. Nolle Pros on May 15, 2017. Restitution: \$9,326.36.

PEOPLE v IRVING ALLEN CARTER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 20, 2017. Sentenced on December 21, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$23,191.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v THOMAS EARL CARTER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 10, 2017. Sentenced on January 19, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$46,396.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v RYAN ANTHONY CARUSO, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 53rd District Court-Howell Division. Nolle Pros on January 11, 2017. Restitution: \$6,246.04.

PEOPLE v JORGE ANTONIO CARVAJAL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 57th District Court-Allegan County. Nolle Pros on December 13, 2017. Restitution: \$8,313.33.

PEOPLE v MONICA MARIE CASHIER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 44th Circuit Court-Livingston County. Nolle Pros on December 15, 2017. Restitution: \$9,134.00.

PEOPLE v CARLIN TERRY CASSIDY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Nolle Pros on May 8, 2017.

PEOPLE v JON CHRISTOPHER CATHERMAN, Desertion/Abandonment/Non-Support, 60th District Court-Muskegon County. Nolle Pros on May 7, 2018.

PEOPLE v EARL ANTHONY CATHEY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 53rd District Court-Howell Division. Nolle Pros on December 4, 2018. Restitution: \$10,790.29.

PEOPLE v RICHARD LEE CATT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 12th District Court-Jackson County. Nolle Pros on March 20, 2018. Restitution: \$402.90.

PEOPLE v MATTHEW DEAN CAUDILL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 6, 2016. Sentenced on August 14, 2017. Probation: 5 years.

PEOPLE v CARRIE MICHELE CAUFFMAN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 4th District Court-Cass County. Nolle Pros on July 31, 2018. Restitution: \$12,252.59.

PEOPLE v ROBERT ALAN CAVANAUGH JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 35th Circuit Court-Shiawassee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 1, 2016. Sentenced on February 24, 2017. Jail: 30 days; Jail Suspended: 30 days if \$300.00 is paid.

PEOPLE v BRUCE BERNARD CAYTON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Nolle Pros on August 28, 2017. Restitution: \$10,474.28.

PEOPLE v NATHAN VINCENT CERAVOLO, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 39th Circuit Court-Lenawee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 30, 2016. Sentenced on December 13, 2017. Jail: 51 days with credit for 51 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$19,458.35; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$750.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v RICHARD IRA CHAFFEE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 5th Circuit Court-Barry County. Nolle Pros on November 20, 2018. Restitution: \$8,869.87.

PEOPLE v DAVID DARRYL CHAMBERS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 31st Circuit Court-St. Clair County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on November 6, 2018. Restitution: \$19,596.75.

PEOPLE v JAMES OGLE CHAMBERS III, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 39th Circuit Court-Lenawee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on August 3, 2016. Sentenced on August 10, 2017. Jail: 15 days with credit for 15 days; Probation: 5 years. Court Costs: \$750.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$750.00; Other Costs: \$518.00.

PEOPLE v ERICK MAURICE CHAMBLISS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 2nd Circuit Court-Berrien County-St. Joseph. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 28, 2017. Sentenced on September 18, 2017. Jail: 24 days with credit for 24 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$13,205.98; Other Costs: \$1,558.00.

PEOPLE v LEONARD MAURICE CHAMPINE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 30, 2018. Sentenced on June 13, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$84,607.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v GERALD BRIAN CHAPMAN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 5th Circuit Court-Barry County. Nolle Pros on February 23, 2017. Restitution: \$26,557.94; Other Restitution: \$614.55.

PEOPLE v LAUREANO LABRADA CHAVECO, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Nolle Pros on March 17, 2017. Restitution: \$17,081.02.

PEOPLE v LAUREANO LABRADA CHAVECO, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 54-B District Court-Ingham County. Nolle Pros on January 4, 2018.

PEOPLE v JORGE LOUIS CHAVEZ, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 53rd District Court-Howell Division. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 9, 2018. Sentenced on October 9, 2018. CVR Fee: \$75.00; Fines: \$50.00; Other Costs: \$50.00.

PEOPLE v PATRICK LAMONT CHEATHAM, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 38th Circuit Court-Monroe County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 31, 2017. Sentenced on May 25, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$26,605.00; Court Costs: \$350.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Fines: \$250.00; Other Costs: \$406.00.

PEOPLE v RACHEL E. CHERRY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 1st District Court-Monroe County. Nolle Pros on January 18, 2018. Restitution: \$58,037.87.

PEOPLE v CLYDE CHILDRESS JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Nolle Pros on September 11, 2017. Restitution: \$19,631.37.

PEOPLE v NICHOLAS JAMES CHRISTE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 5th District Court-Berrien County. Nolle Pros on July 19, 2018. Restitution: \$9,373.00.

PEOPLE v SHANE CHARLES CHUPA, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 23, 2015. Sentenced on March 29, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$41,114.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL PERRY CLAEYS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 5th District Court-Berrien County. Nolle Pros on June 12, 2018. Restitution: \$6,007.00.

PEOPLE v PETER NATHANIEL CLARK, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 82nd District Court-Ogemaw County. Nolle Pros on March 5, 2018. Restitution: \$6,750.00.

PEOPLE v RUSSELL LEE CLARK, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on April 24, 2018. Restitution: \$2,453.06.

PEOPLE v ROY BRIAN CLEAVELAND, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 19th Circuit Court-Manistee County. Nolle Pros on March 8, 2017. Restitution: \$2,749.00; Other Restitution: \$641.85.

PEOPLE v KARRIE LYNN CLEMENTS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on April 3, 2018. Restitution: \$18,635.44.

PEOPLE v COURTNEY LADELL CLEMONS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 2, 2018. Sentenced on April 20, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$53,589.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v NICHOLAS ALEXANDER CLEVELAND, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 17, 2018. Sentenced on October 18, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$38,933.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v DEREK LEE CLINE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 38th Circuit Court-Monroe County. Nolle Pros on June 29, 2017. Restitution: \$10,611.75.

PEOPLE v MATTHEW GEORGE CLINTON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Nolle Pros on February 3, 2017. Restitution: \$2,855.00.

PEOPLE v DAVID MICHAEL CLOSSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 9th Circuit Court-Kalamazoo County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 17, 2017. Sentenced on September 17, 2018. Jail: 14 days with credit for 14 days; Probation: 48 months. Restitution: \$68,004.98; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v KEITH ALLEN CLOUTHIER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 48th Circuit Court-Allegan County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 12, 2017. Sentenced on March 19, 2018. Jail: 63 days with credit for 63 days; Probation: 24 months. Other Costs: \$2,498.00.

PEOPLE v ARDEN ANDREW CLUTE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 91st District Court-Chippewa County. Nolle Pros on February 15, 2018. Restitution: \$7,233.64.

PEOPLE v LESLEY SCOTT COFFEL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 49th Circuit Court-Osceola County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 17, 2017. Sentenced on April 14, 2017. Jail: 64 days with credit for 64 days. Other Restitution: \$634.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v KAYA COLAK, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 8-N District Court-Kalamazoo County. Nolle Pros on June 26, 2017. Restitution: \$33,365.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL LOUIS COLBERT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 10th District Court-Calhoun County. Nolle Pros on April 13, 2018. Restitution: \$4,000.00.

PEOPLE v CARRIE JANE COLE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 44th Circuit Court-Livingston County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 26, 2017. Sentenced on April 26, 2018. Jail: 31 days with credit for 31 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$17,859.81.

PEOPLE v CHAD MICHAEL COLE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 58th District Court-Grand Haven. Nolle Pros on April 16, 2018. Restitution: \$10,779.11.

PEOPLE v MIKEAL GENE COLE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 15th Circuit Court-Branch County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 13, 2017. Sentenced on June 19, 2017. Jail: 90 days with credit for 1 day; Jail Suspended: 89 days; Probation: 24 months. CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v ROBERT COLE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on April 12, 2017.

PEOPLE v JOSHUA LEE COLEMAN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3-B District Court-St. Joseph County. Nolle Pros on January 24, 2018. Restitution: \$3,747.06.

PEOPLE v SAMUEL LEE COLEMAN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 31st Circuit Court-St. Clair County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 10, 2017. Sentenced on November 27, 2017. Jail: 64 days with credit for 64 days; Probation: 2 years. Restitution: \$25,363.11; Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v COREY DESHON COLLINS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 14th Circuit Court-Muskegon County. Nolle Pros on May 3, 2018. Restitution: \$8,954.64.

PEOPLE v DEMETRIUS DONTEZ COLLINS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on May 23, 2017. Restitution: \$4,446.80.

PEOPLE v JAMES EDWARD COLLINS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Nolle Pros on July 28, 2017. Restitution: \$12,350.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL DAVID COLLINS JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 15th District Court-Washtenaw County. Nolle Pros on April 10, 2018. Restitution: \$13,340.72.

PEOPLE v TIMOTHY LEE COLLINS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 10th District Court-Calhoun County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on February 3, 2017. Restitution: \$6,061.36.

PEOPLE v VICTOR MANUEL COLON JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on June 18, 2015. Sentenced on July 23, 2015. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$27,399.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL THOMAS COMER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 8th Circuit Court-Ionia County. Nolle Pros on May 25, 2017. Restitution: \$5,470.00.

PEOPLE v THEODORE MARK COMPS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 48th Circuit Court-Allegan County. Nolle Pros on September 28, 2017. Restitution: \$24,649.44.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL ALLEN COMPTON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 71-A District Court-Lapeer County. Nolle Pros on September 22, 2017. Restitution: \$1,690.43.

PEOPLE v JASON ALLEN COMSTOCK, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 51st Circuit Court-Mason County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 27, 2018. Sentenced on April 24, 2018. Jail: 365 days with credit for 130 days; Jail Suspended: 235 days; Probation: 24 months. Other Restitution: \$962.00; Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Fines: \$300.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v THOMAS HOWARD CONFERE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 6, 2017. Sentenced on August 17, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$22,708.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v EDWARD CLARK CONNER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 18, 2018. Sentenced on April 26, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$125,423.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v KIM COLE CONOLLY JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 36th Circuit Court-Van Buren County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 4, 2018. Sentenced on October 15, 2018. Jail: 30 days with credit for 1 day; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$10,087.72; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$573.00.

PEOPLE v DANIEL EDWARD COOK, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 10th Circuit Court-Saginaw County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 2, 2016. Sentenced on December 14, 2016. Probation: 60 months. CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v DENNIS LEE COOPER JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 65-B District Court-Gratiot County. Nolle Pros on February 21, 2018. Restitution: \$2,204.16.

PEOPLE v JUAN HUMBERTO COOPER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 9, 2018. Sentenced on April 24, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$16,008.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v STEPHEN MICHAEL COOPER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on June 9, 2017. Sentenced on July 5, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$46,807.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v AARON LEE COPLAND, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 37th Circuit Court-Calhoun County. Nolle Pros on August 11, 2017. Restitution: \$23,544.90.

PEOPLE v JOHATHAN BLAKE COPPRUE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 8-N District Court-Kalamazoo County. Nolle Pros on October 25, 2017. Restitution: \$217.66.

PEOPLE v BERT ELMER CORLISS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 9th Circuit Court-Kalamazoo County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 10, 2017. Sentenced on October 16, 2017. Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$26,488.99; Other Restitution: \$155.34.

PEOPLE v LARRY DUANE CORN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on August 3, 2018.

PEOPLE v VOLKER WILHELM CORNWALL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on July 5, 2017. Restitution: \$16,280.00.

PEOPLE v TIMOTHY WAYNE CORNWELL I, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 10th District Court-Calhoun County. Nolle Pros on January 10, 2018. Restitution: \$5,147.50.

PEOPLE v FERNANDO CORONADO JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 39th Circuit Court-Lenawee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 13, 2017. Sentenced on January 19, 2018. Jail: 126 days with credit for 126 days; Probation: 60 months. Court Costs: \$750.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$750.00; Other Costs: \$518.00.

PEOPLE v CHADD STUART CORWIN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 2A District Court-Lenawee County. Nolle Pros on June 21, 2017. Restitution: \$18,275.63.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL LEE CORWIN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 5th District Court-Berrien County. Nolle Pros on May 8, 2018. Restitution: \$4,677.50.

PEOPLE v JEREMY THOMAS CORY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 71-A District Court-Lapeer County. Nolle Pros on October 22, 2018. Restitution: \$6,575.00.

PEOPLE v AARON SHAWNDALE COSEY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 43rd Circuit Court-Cass County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 20, 2018. Sentenced on November 2, 2018. Jail: 52 days with credit for 52 days; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$14,896.02; Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Fines: \$500.00; Other Costs: \$418.00.

PEOPLE v ERIC LEE COTTER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 21st Circuit Court-Isabella County. Nolle Pros on January 17, 2017. Restitution: \$9,554.01.

PEOPLE v LEE ADAM COVILLE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 8-N District Court-Kalamazoo County. Nolle Pros on July 26, 2018. Restitution: \$2,453.10.

PEOPLE v RODERICK ERVIN COVINGTON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 1, 2017. Sentenced on May 17, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$68,697.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v JASON LOREN CRANDALL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 15th Circuit Court-Branch County. Nolle Pros on July 25, 2018.

PEOPLE v NATHANIEL CRAWFORD, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 30, 2017. Sentenced on September 12, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$45,594.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v TIMOTHY JAMES CRAY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 17, 2016. Sentenced on January 12, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$22,505.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v CHAD ALLYN CREISHER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 4th Circuit Court-Jackson County. Nolle Pros on October 15, 2018. Restitution: \$9,219.40.

PEOPLE v BRAD ALLAN CROSKEY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Nolle Pros on April 20, 2018. Restitution: \$5,639.76.

PEOPLE v DAVID LEO CROSS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 61st District Court-Kent County. Nolle Pros on February 28, 2018. Restitution: \$712.34.

PEOPLE v CHRISTINA CROWL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 8-N District Court-Kalamazoo County. Nolle Pros on February 7, 2018. Restitution: \$1,600.00.

PEOPLE v SHAWN FELIX CROY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 9th Circuit Court-Kalamazoo County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 6, 2016. Sentenced on January 29, 2018. Jail: 42 days with credit for 42 days; Probation: 5 years. CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v ANTONIO CRUZ, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 54-A District Court-Ingham County. Nolle Pros on February 27, 2018. Restitution: \$3,276.92.

PEOPLE v JAIME F. CRUZ, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 31st Circuit Court-St. Clair County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 18, 2017. Sentenced on October 23, 2017. Jail: 116 days with credit for 116 days. Restitution: \$20,509.28; Other Restitution: \$318.85; Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v CHRISTOPHER CULPEPPER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 5th District Court-Berrien County. Nolle Pros on November 29, 2018. Restitution: \$4,414.74.

PEOPLE v MATTHEW JOHN CUMINGS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 78th District Court-Newaygo County. Nolle Pros on April 25, 2018.

PEOPLE v CALEB CHARLES CURTIS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 31st Circuit Court-St. Clair County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on December 13, 2017. Restitution: \$3,175.00.

PEOPLE v KASHIF DADABHOY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 38th Circuit Court-Monroe County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 27, 2018. Sentenced on September 20, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$15,496.00; Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$458.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL LEE DALE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 48th Circuit Court-Allegan County. Nolle Pros on September 21, 2018. Restitution: \$8,725.00.

PEOPLE v BRIAN SCOTT DALEY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 17, 2018. Sentenced on April 26, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$20,457.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v AARON DEAN DANIELS JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 9, 2016. Sentenced on January 20, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$29,778.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v JAMAR RUPERT DANIELS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on August 8, 2016. Sentenced on July 31, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$75,468.48; Other Restitution: \$862.86.

PEOPLE v CEDRICK DAMONS DAVIS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 67th District Court-Central Div Genesee County. Nolle Pros on August 28, 2017. Restitution: \$1,302.21.

PEOPLE v KENDALL ANDREW DAVIS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 15th District Court-Washtenaw County. Nolle Pros on December 28, 2017. Restitution: \$250.00.

PEOPLE v TODD BRANDON DAVIS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 24th Circuit Court-Sanilac County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on June 24, 2013. Sentenced on February 22, 2017. Jail: 365 days with credit for 105 days. CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v AYMAN ADNAN DAWOOD, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 16, 2017. Sentenced on April 6, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$21,765.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v JASON HOWARD DEAN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 33rd Circuit Court-Charlevoix County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 29, 2016. Sentenced on April 28, 2017. Jail: 365 days with credit for 180 days; Probation: 24 months. Restitution: \$23,456.56; Court Costs: \$350.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v DAMON K. DEASON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on August 29, 2017. Sentenced on October 31, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$16,127.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v JOHN TERRENCE DEBERRY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 10th Circuit Court-Saginaw County. Nolle Pros on February 14, 2018. Restitution: \$100.00.

PEOPLE v TODD WAYNE DEGOLYER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 9th Circuit Court-Kalamazoo County. Nolle Pros on December 29, 2016.

PEOPLE v SCOTT ROBERT DEJAUSSERAND, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Nolle Pros on October 6, 2017. Restitution: \$24,005.71.

PEOPLE v JASON LYNDON DELIA, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 2, 2018. Sentenced on May 3, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$40,172.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v RONALD CHADWICK DELONG, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 8th Circuit Court-Ionia County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on June 20, 2017. Sentenced on August 15, 2017. Probation: 1 year.

PEOPLE v DENNIS CHARLES DEMPSEY II, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 17th Circuit Court-Kent County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 3, 2014. Sentenced on November 28, 2016. Jail: 180 days with credit for 47 days; Probation: 5 years. Court Costs: \$400.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Other Costs: \$668.00.

PEOPLE v RONALD DENDY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 4, 2017. Sentenced on May 8, 2017. Jail: 64 days with credit for 64 days; Probation: 2 years. Restitution: \$10,568.13.

PEOPLE v RONALD DENDY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 4, 2017. Sentenced on May 8, 2017. Jail: 39 days with credit for 39 days; Probation: 2 years. Restitution: \$16,755.72.

PEOPLE v JOHN EDGAR DENNIS III, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on August 5, 2016. Sentenced on October 7, 2016. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$63,760.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v MATTHEW ALBERT DEPEW, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 13th Circuit Court-Antrim County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 11, 2016. Sentenced on June 19, 2017. Jail: 16 days with credit for 16 days; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$30,855.28.

PEOPLE v SHANE BRUCE DEPPNER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 4, 2018. Sentenced on March 1, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$19,204.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v JEREMY SHANE DERDEN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 22nd Circuit Court-Washtenaw County. Verdict- Court- Convicted on January 5, 2016. Sentenced on March 22, 2018. Jail: 128 days with credit for 128 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$114,933.00; Other Restitution: \$1,960.95; Court Costs: \$1,611.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$218.00.

PEOPLE v JEREMY SHANE DERDEN, Bond - Absconding Or Forfeiting, 22nd Circuit Court-Washtenaw County. Nolle Pros on March 22, 2018.

PEOPLE v JASON PAUL DETERS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 10th District Court-Calhoun County. Nolle Pros on December 21, 2017. Restitution: \$14,050.02.

PEOPLE v GABRIELL LEON DIAMOND, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 3-A District Court-Branch County. Nolle Pros on January 22, 2018.

PEOPLE v ADAM SCOTT DIBEAN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on June 21, 2018. Restitution: \$26,390.16.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL SCOTT DICKSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 17th Circuit Court-Kent County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 28, 2017. Sentenced on May 18, 2017. Jail: 6 months; Jail Suspended: 6 months; Probation: 5 years.

PEOPLE v TIMOTHY RICHARD DIETLEIN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 70th District Court-Saginaw County. Nolle Pros on March 9, 2017.

PEOPLE v KAHMAL KWESI DILLAHUNTY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 29, 2013. Sentenced on June 19, 2017. Jail: 30 months with credit for 89 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$27,819.69; Court Costs: \$500.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v SLOBODAN BOBBY DIMOSKI, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Nolle Pros on January 5, 2017. Restitution: \$15,963.80.

PEOPLE v ALEXANDER GORDON DIQUATTRO, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 54-A District Court-Ingham County. Nolle Pros on November 19, 2018. Restitution: \$38,351.51.

PEOPLE v DERRICK DWIGHT DIXON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 67th District Court-Central Div Genesee County. Nolle Pros on July 30, 2018. Restitution: \$353.51.

PEOPLE v JAMES MURRY DIXON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 44th Circuit Court-Livingston County. Nolle Pros on December 11, 2018.

PEOPLE v DUANE EDWARD DOAN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 31st Circuit Court-St. Clair County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 14, 2017. Sentenced on December 18, 2017. Probation: 3 years. Restitution: \$11,995.10; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$360.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v DORIAN DAMAR DOCKERY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 16, 2018. Sentenced on February 13, 2018. Jail: 68 days with credit for 68 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$36,636.91; Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v BRANDON CURTIS DONAHUE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 48th Circuit Court-Allegan County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 11, 2016. Sentenced on December 12, 2016. Jail: 90 days with credit for 22 days; Jail Suspended: 68 days; Probation: 48 months. Restitution: \$24,461.91; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$218.00.

PEOPLE v WILLIAM EDMOND DONAHUE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 41-B District Court-Macomb County. Nolle Pros on March 21, 2018. Restitution: \$45,096.75.

PEOPLE v VIRGIL EUGENE DORDON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 20th Circuit Court-Ottawa County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 18, 2017. Sentenced on January 22, 2018. Probation: 12 months. CVR Fee: \$190.00; Other Costs: \$443.00.

PEOPLE v ANTHONY LAWRENCE DORGAN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 20th Circuit Court-Ottawa County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 11, 2016. Sentenced on September 25, 2017. Jail: 50 days with credit for 50 days; Probation: 12 months. Other Restitution: \$768.40; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Fines: \$128.00; Other Costs: \$384.00.

PEOPLE v EUGENE RALPH DOSS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 56th Circuit Court-Eaton County. Nolle Pros on September 20, 2017. Restitution: \$9,240.90.

PEOPLE v ROBERT LEE DOTSON, Bond - Absconding Or Forfeiting, 50th District Court-Oakland County. Nolle Pros on July 31, 2017.

PEOPLE v TAMBOURA DRIVER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 20, 2016. Sentenced on March 21, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$12,815.00; Court Costs: \$650.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$453.00.

PEOPLE v CHRISTOPHER JAMES DUFF, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 34th Circuit Court-Ogemaw County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 9, 2018. Sentenced on June 6, 2018. Probation: 3 years. Restitution: \$36,808.79; Court Costs: \$200.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$360.00; Fines: \$100.00; Other Costs: \$268.00.

PEOPLE v MAXWELL IVAN DULANEY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 8th Circuit Court-Montcalm County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 8, 2016. Sentenced on September 21, 2017. Jail: 3 months with credit for 54 days. Other Restitution: \$1,070.15; Other Costs: \$1,058.00.

PEOPLE v ANTHONY FRANK DUNASKI, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 53rd District Court-Howell Division. Nolle Pros on January 22, 2018. Restitution: \$22,909.67.

PEOPLE v FRANKIE DUNCAN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 20, 2015. Sentenced on December 14, 2016. Jail: 47 days with credit for 47 days; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$25,744.07; Other Restitution: \$300.00.

PEOPLE v GEORGE MELVIN DUNN, Desertion/Abandonment/Non-Support, Hab-4, 5th District Court-Berrien County. Nolle Pros on July 10, 2017. Restitution: \$19.20.

PEOPLE v SEAN HOWARD DUSHANE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 46th Circuit Court-Otsego County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 6, 2018. Sentenced on August 9, 2018. Probation: 12 months. Court Costs: \$325.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Other Costs: \$418.00.

PEOPLE v ELIZABETH A. DYE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 64-A District Court-Ionia County. Nolle Pros on October 22, 2018. Restitution: \$20,198.84.

PEOPLE v DEANDRAY LEON DYER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 8-N District Court-Kalamazoo County. Nolle Pros on March 31, 2017. Restitution: \$1,626.16.

PEOPLE v DERRICK BLAINE DYKAS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 15th District Court-Washtenaw County. Nolle Pros on December 7, 2017. Restitution: \$6,426.80.

PEOPLE v DALE ALAN DYKES, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 81st District Court-Iosco County. Nolle Pros on May 18, 2018. Restitution: \$13,502.94.

PEOPLE v DONNIERAY FUENTES EARLS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 44th Circuit Court-Livingston County. Nolle Pros on January 19, 2017. Restitution: \$11,376.04.

PEOPLE v JOSHUA JAMES EASH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 3-B District Court-St. Joseph County. Nolle Pros on December 20, 2016. Restitution: \$960.00.

PEOPLE v JEFFREY JOHN EDGERLE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 20th Circuit Court-Ottawa County. Verdict - Court-Convicted on May 4, 2017. Sentenced on May 21, 2018. Jail: 180 days with credit for 15 days; Jail Suspended: 165 days if \$1,500.00 is paid; Probation: 24 months. Court Costs: \$93.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$463.00.

PEOPLE v BREON BERNARD EDWARDS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 15th District Court-Washtenaw County. Nolle Pros on September 19, 2017. Restitution: \$10,052.00.

PEOPLE v PATRICK HENRY EICHEL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 4th District Court-Cass County. Nolle Pros on August 22, 2017.

PEOPLE v KELLY MARCH EICHER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 37th Circuit Court-Calhoun County. Nolle Pros on April 18, 2018. Restitution: \$13,324.00.

PEOPLE v HANNAH EKEMATITI, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 50th District Court-Oakland County. Nolle Pros on April 18, 2017. Restitution: \$4,323.15.

PEOPLE v ROBERT LEROY ELING, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 84th District Court-Wexford County. Nolle Pros on July 17, 2017. Restitution: \$8,215.84.

PEOPLE v JAMES EDWARD ELKINS JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3-A District Court-Branch County. Nolle Pros on June 14, 2017. Restitution: \$14,827.16.

PEOPLE v MARCUS ANTHONY ELLINGTON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 22nd Circuit Court-Washtenaw County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 28, 2016. Sentenced on June 16, 2017. Jail: 19 days with credit for 19 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$34,279.50.

PEOPLE v NEIL WADE ELLIOT JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 22, 2008. Sentenced on August 22, 2008. Probation: 24 months. Restitution: \$7,552.91; Court Costs: \$600.00; CVR Fee: \$60.00; Other Costs: \$460.00.

PEOPLE v ROBERT GREGORY ELLIS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 22nd Circuit Court-Washtenaw County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 12, 2017. Sentenced on October 10, 2017. Probation: 5 years.

PEOPLE v BRIAN ALLEN ELLISON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 17th Circuit Court-Kent County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on June 19, 2017. Sentenced on August 3, 2017. Jail: 184 days with credit for 49 days; Probation: 5 years. Court Costs: \$400.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL LEE ELLISON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 57th Circuit Court-Emmet County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 22, 2016. Sentenced on October 24, 2017. Jail: 9 months with credit for 120 days.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL LEE ELLISON, Bond - Absconding Or Forfeiting, 57th Circuit Court-Emmet County. Nolle Pros on October 24, 2017.

PEOPLE v EDWARD LERON ELLSWORTH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 61st District Court-Kent County. Nolle Pros on August 3, 2017. Restitution: \$2,078.42.

PEOPLE v JOHN ROBERT ELMORE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 76th District Court-Isabella County. Nolle Pros on June 4, 2018. Restitution: \$7,000.00.

PEOPLE v DOUGLAS JARLE ELROD, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 44th Circuit Court-Livingston County. Nolle Pros on October 27, 2017. Restitution: \$6,500.00.

PEOPLE v EDWIN LOUIS EMANS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 2A District Court-Lenawee County. Nolle Pros on April 4, 2018. Restitution: \$20,000.00.

PEOPLE v RICHARD LEE EMERICK, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 67th District Court-Central Div Genesee County. Nolle Pros on May 5, 2017. Restitution: \$5,337.00.

PEOPLE v EDWARD DENNIS EMERSON JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 5, 2017. Sentenced on April 24, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$17,714.00; Court Costs: \$650.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v DAVID LEE ENGWIS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 18th Circuit Court-Bay County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 23, 2016. Sentenced on January 9, 2017. Probation: 3 years. CVR Fee: \$190.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v JOSEPH WAYNE ENOCHS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on April 26, 2017.

PEOPLE v KRISTOPHER MITCHELL ERICKSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 57th District Court-Allegan County. Nolle Pros on February 26, 2018. Restitution: \$5,165.00.

PEOPLE v RICHARD BRIAN ERWIN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 86th District Court-Antrim County. Nolle Pros on December 4, 2017. Restitution: \$26,984.77.

PEOPLE v JOSE ISRAEL ESCALONA-MARTINEZ, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Nolle Pros on April 27, 2018.

PEOPLE v SCOTT LEE ESCHENWECK, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 67th District Court-Central Div Genesee County. Nolle Pros on November 7, 2018. Restitution: \$14,833.94.

PEOPLE v DEONTAE YOSHANCE EUBANKS JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Nolle Pros on April 12, 2018. Restitution: \$11,762.94.

PEOPLE v DESHAWN LAVEL EVANS SR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 6, 2016. Sentenced on January 24, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$29,512.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v SCOTT DANIEL EVERITT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 53rd District Court-Howell Division. Nolle Pros on December 21, 2016. Restitution: \$2,542.42.

PEOPLE v JASON SHAWN EXUM, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 65-B District Court-Gratiot County. Nolle Pros on February 28, 2018.

PEOPLE v ROBERT FRANK EYGENRAAM, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 61st District Court-Kent County. Nolle Pros on July 24, 2017. Restitution: \$16,710.98.

PEOPLE v BRYAN SCOTT FAIR, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 45th Circuit Court-St. Joseph County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 8, 2016. Sentenced on March 31, 2017. Jail: 146 days with credit for 146 days; Probation: 2 years. Restitution: \$18,891.84.

PEOPLE v JASON EDWARD FARMER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 2nd Circuit Court-Berrien County-St. Joseph. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 24, 2017. Sentenced on March 13, 2017. Jail: 65 days with credit for 65 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$66,991.52; Other Costs: \$2,560.00.

PEOPLE v DAVID GERALD FARNSWORTH II, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 31st Circuit Court-St. Clair County. Nolle Pros on January 12, 2017. Restitution: \$19,743.76.

PEOPLE v JACK ELLWOOD FENTON II, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 57th District Court-Allegan County. Nolle Pros on June 5, 2017. Restitution: \$38,015.00.

PEOPLE v ROBERT ANTHONY FERNANDEZ, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Nolle Pros on April 10, 2018. Restitution: \$1,000.00.

PEOPLE v ISRAEL FERRARA, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 27th Circuit Court-Newaygo County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 13, 2016. Sentenced on October 16, 2017. Jail: 180 days with credit for 104 days. Other Restitution: \$1,222.32; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v HOWARD JEREMY FERRARO, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 50th Circuit Court-Chippewa County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 6, 2018. Sentenced on December 4, 2018. Probation: 36 months. Restitution: \$18,267.35; Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$300.00; Other Costs: \$368.00.

PEOPLE v SCOTT WILSON FETTER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 50th District Court-Oakland County. Nolle Pros on March 7, 2017. Restitution: \$4,000.00.

PEOPLE v ANTHONY JAMES FICA, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on July 28, 2017. Restitution: \$600.00.

PEOPLE v CHRIS JERMAINE FINCH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on February 16, 2018. Restitution: \$9,498.03.

PEOPLE v MATTHEW THOMAS FINNEY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 2, 2018. Sentenced on May 23, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$35,259.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v WILLIAM THOMAS FINNIE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Nolle Pros on January 29, 2018. Restitution: \$4,289.04.

PEOPLE v ALEXANDER FRANKLIN FISHER JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 16, 2018. Sentenced on February 22, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$20,356.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v QUINTON DEJON FISHER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 54-A District Court-Ingham County. Nolle Pros on August 9, 2018. Restitution: \$3,758.17.

PEOPLE v JAMES P. FLANNIGAN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 8-N District Court-Kalamazoo County. Nolle Pros on July 18, 2018.

PEOPLE v CARL JAMES FLEMING, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 22nd Circuit Court-Washtenaw County. Nolle Pros on July 27, 2017. Restitution: \$1,082.67.

PEOPLE v JOEL ROLAND FLOWERS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on September 14, 2017.

PEOPLE v JOHN ANDREW FLUELLEN JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 22nd Circuit Court-Washtenaw County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 1, 2016. Sentenced on January 25, 2018. Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$15,000.00; Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Other Costs: \$318.00.

PEOPLE v JOSEPH DONALD MICHAEL FOLEY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 44th Circuit Court-Livingston County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 23, 2016. Sentenced on September 14, 2017. Jail: 40 days with credit for 40 days; Probation: 24 months.

PEOPLE v GLON ALLEN FORBES, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 53rd District Court-Howell Division. Nolle Pros on January 26, 2018. Restitution: \$5,927.40.

PEOPLE v ALICIA FORD, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 66th District Court-Shiawassee County. Nolle Pros on July 7, 2017. Restitution: \$5,074.81.

PEOPLE v BRUCE ALBERT FOREMAN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on September 14, 2017. Restitution: \$34.49.

PEOPLE v BRUCE ALBERT FOREMAN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 27, 2017. Sentenced on November 21, 2017. Jail: 120 days with credit for 42 days; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$57,515.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v CHRISTOPHER LAWRENCE FOSTER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 10, 2017. Sentenced on January 30, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$29,481.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v DANNY ROBERT FOSTER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 4th Circuit Court-Jackson County. Nolle Pros on January 27, 2017. Restitution: \$3,031.19.

PEOPLE v DANIEL WILLIAM FOUTCH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 50th Circuit Court-Chippewa County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 23, 2018. Sentenced on December 4, 2018. Jail: 365 days with credit for 124 days; Jail Suspended: 241 days; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$69,930.93; Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$300.00; Other Costs: \$368.00.

PEOPLE v GEOFFERY ALAN FOWLER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 65-B District Court-Gratiot County. Nolle Pros on March 15, 2017. Restitution: \$18,539.75.

PEOPLE v SHANNON RAY FOWLER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 13, 2017. Sentenced on January 11, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$24,660.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v IAN WILLIAM JAMES FOX, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 72nd District Court-St. Clair County-Port Huron. Nolle Pros on February 12, 2018. Restitution: \$3,184.49.

PEOPLE v JOSEPH DESHAWN FRANKLIN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 71-A District Court-Lapeer County. Nolle Pros on March 30, 2017. Restitution: \$3,500.00.

PEOPLE v JOSEPH FRANKLIN III, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 17, 2018. Sentenced on May 9, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$41,230.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v LEON FRANKLIN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 26, 2017. Sentenced on March 7, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$52,679.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v BRANDEN JAMES FRASKI, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 28, 2017. Sentenced on January 23, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$15,865.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL DAVID FREEMAN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 1, 2017. Sentenced on June 8, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$25,582.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v MARK ANTHONY FREY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 22nd Circuit Court-Washtenaw County. Nolle Pros on June 12, 2018. Restitution: \$6,610.00.

PEOPLE v RICHARD EDWARD FRICKE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 17th Circuit Court-Kent County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on June 1, 2017. Sentenced on April 23, 2018. Jail: 109 days with credit for 109 days; Probation: 3 years. Restitution: \$19,265.12; Court Costs: \$400.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$360.00; Other Costs: \$668.00.

PEOPLE v STEVEN JAMES FRITZ, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 8, 2017. Sentenced on June 7, 2017. Jail: 184 days with credit for 184 days; Probation: 2 years. Restitution: \$18,878.00; Other Restitution: \$123.25; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v RYAN CHRISTOPHER FRYE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 26, 2017. Sentenced on March 7, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$48,692.00; Court Costs: \$1,500.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v JASON AARON FUCHS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 44th Circuit Court-Livingston County. Nolle Pros on May 18, 2017. Restitution: \$16,465.54.

PEOPLE v CARL ANTHONY FULTON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 22nd Circuit Court-Washtenaw County. Nolle Pros on February 22, 2018. Restitution: \$7,379.50.

PEOPLE v SHANE BRENT FURISTER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 44th Circuit Court-Livingston County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 9, 2018. Sentenced on April 12, 2018. Jail: 150 days with credit for 123 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$31,223.56; Other Restitution: \$1,669.40.

PEOPLE v TREVON DOUSHE FUTCH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on June 14, 2018. Sentenced on August 2, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$89,829.00.

PEOPLE v DEMYO LASHAUN GADSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on August 11, 2017. Restitution: \$825.00.

PEOPLE v AARON JAMES GAJOWIAK, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 10, 2017. Sentenced on February 28, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$18,002.00; CVR Fee: \$135.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$453.00.

PEOPLE v FRANCISCO HINOJOSA GALLEGOS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 5th District Court-Berrien County. Nolle Pros on January 25, 2018. Restitution: \$1,167.58.

PEOPLE v JOHN ADAM GALLOP, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 19th Circuit Court-Benzie County. Nolle Pros on February 27, 2018. Restitution: \$1,003.44.

PEOPLE v RAFAEL GARCIA, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 35th Circuit Court-Shiawassee County. Nolle Pros on February 2, 2018. Restitution: \$23,046.58.

PEOPLE v KYLE ROBERT GARDNER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 46th Circuit Court-Crawford County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 7, 2015. Sentenced on November 7, 2017. Jail: 180 days with credit for 153 days; Probation: 12 months. Court Costs: \$325.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Fines: \$186.60; Other Costs: \$418.00.

PEOPLE v MARK R. GARRETT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on June 10, 2008. Sentenced on June 27, 2008. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$100,774.45; Court Costs: \$600.00; CVR Fee: \$60.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$460.00.

PEOPLE v ZIVEN ISIAH GARRETT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 8, 2018. Sentenced on February 15, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$15,582.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v PERNELL RODNEY GARRISON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 24, 2018. Sentenced on August 21, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$13,435.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v FREDERICO ADAMM GARZA, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Nolle Pros on October 23, 2018. Restitution: \$18,209.35.

PEOPLE v JOSE GENERO GARZA JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 72nd District Court-St. Clair County-Port Huron. Nolle Pros on June 20, 2017. Restitution: \$580.10.

PEOPLE v ROBERT GARZA, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 27, 2018. Sentenced on April 10, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$43,091.00; Court Costs: \$750.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v BRIAN MICHAEL GASPER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 40th Circuit Court-Lapeer County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 13, 2017. Sentenced on June 18, 2018. Jail: 30 days; Jail Suspended: 30 days; Probation: 2 years. Restitution: \$11,233.36.

PEOPLE v GREGORY JOHN GAULT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 10th Circuit Court-Saginaw County. Nolle Pros on February 21, 2017. Restitution: \$11,447.00.

PEOPLE v GABRIEL JOE GAUNA, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 39th Circuit Court-Lenawee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 2, 2015. Sentenced on June 8, 2017. Jail: 113 days with credit for 113 days; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$7,311.91; Court Costs: \$750.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$750.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v GABRIEL JOE GAUNA, Bond - Absconding Or Forfeiting, Hab-3, 39th Circuit Court-Lenawee County. Nolle Pros on April 28, 2017.

PEOPLE v ABDUL SALEM AHMED GAWALL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on September 6, 2017. Restitution: \$40,663.29.

PEOPLE v CORBIN GAYHEART JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 48th Circuit Court-Allegan County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 5, 2016. Sentenced on September 25, 2017. Jail: 67 days with credit for 67 days; Probation: 3 years. Restitution: \$34,378.92; Other Restitution: \$97.75.

PEOPLE v PAUL CLARENCE GAYLES, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 31, 2017. Sentenced on April 25, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$31,985.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v MARIO JOHN GELLE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on March 2, 2017. Restitution: \$18,466.00.

PEOPLE v KEVEN NEAL GEORGE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 73B District Court-Huron County. Nolle Pros on June 4, 2018.

PEOPLE v SCOT JOHN GERIKE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 8-N District Court-Kalamazoo County. Nolle Pros on March 24, 2017. Restitution: \$13,735.00.

PEOPLE v DANIEL GHEBRE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on February 5, 2018. Restitution: \$9,971.00.

PEOPLE v BETHANY NICHOLE GIBSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 43rd Circuit Court-Cass County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 6, 2017. Sentenced on March 2, 2018. Jail: 67 days with credit for 67 days; Probation: 3 years. Restitution: \$14,432.55.

PEOPLE v JUSTIN PAUL GIBSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 12th District Court-Jackson County. Nolle Pros on June 19, 2017. Restitution: \$1,584.38.

PEOPLE v BRONTREAL MARQUIS GILLARD, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 61st District Court-Kent County. Nolle Pros on June 4, 2018. Restitution: \$1,000.00.

PEOPLE v GARLAND GENTRY GILLEY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on March 20, 2017.

PEOPLE v DENVER LEE GILLUM II, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 31st Circuit Court-St. Clair County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 15, 2018. Sentenced on November 19, 2018. Jail: 90 days with credit for 74 days; Probation: 36 months. Restitution: \$20,766.50; Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$360.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v BRANDON JOSEPH GILMORE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 56-B District Court-Barry County. Nolle Pros on September 19, 2017. Restitution: \$16,337.26.

PEOPLE v LONNIE GLEATON III, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 3, 2017. Sentenced on April 4, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$20,669.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v NATHANTIEL MICHAEL GLOVER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on February 23, 2018. Restitution: \$4,500.00.

PEOPLE v WADE STUART GOEDERT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 4th Circuit Court-Jackson County. Nolle Pros on December 17, 2018. Restitution: \$33,652.43.

PEOPLE v PHILIP MICHAEL GOERS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court-Convicted on June 29, 2017. Sentenced on October 23, 2017. Probation: 11 months. Restitution: \$5,865.00.

PEOPLE v DUSTIN LEVI GOFORTH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 56-B District Court-Barry County. Nolle Pros on August 18, 2017. Restitution: \$2,195.63.

PEOPLE v SHON PAUL GOFORTH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 16, 2017. Sentenced on March 29, 2017. Jail: 29 days with credit for 29 days; Probation: 6 months. Restitution: \$4,800.00; Other Restitution: \$884.85; Court Costs: \$200.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$268.00.

PEOPLE v KEVIN ALLEN GOINS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 56th Circuit Court-Eaton County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 17, 2016. Sentenced on November 16, 2017. Jail: 1 day with credit for 1 day; Probation: 18 months. Restitution: \$19,263.44.

PEOPLE v ANDREA DENISE GOLZE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 22nd Circuit Court-Washtenaw County. Nolle Pros on August 22, 2017. Restitution: \$20,374.00.

PEOPLE v ANSONY ROBERTO GONZALEZ-ENRIQUEZ, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 20th Circuit Court-Ottawa County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 22, 2017. Sentenced on February 26, 2018. Jail: 240 days with credit for 2 days.

PEOPLE v EVERETT L. GOODSON II, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 20, 2016. Sentenced on October 11, 2017. Jail: 26 days with credit for 26 days; Probation: 48 months.

PEOPLE v KENNETH ROBERT GOODWIN, Desertion/Abandonment/Non-Support, Hab-4, 8-N District Court-Kalamazoo County. Nolle Pros on July 3, 2017. Restitution: \$1,341.45.

PEOPLE v ALEXANDER MARCUS GORDON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 20th Circuit Court-Ottawa County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 5, 2017. Sentenced on October 30, 2017. Probation: 1 year. CVR Fee: \$130.00.

PEOPLE v DENARIAN TALON GORDON SR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 2nd Circuit Court-Berrien County-St. Joseph. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on October 4, 2017. Restitution: \$2,918.60.

PEOPLE v NORMAN DENE GORRINGE, Desertion/Abandonment/Non-Support, Hab-4, 48th Circuit Court-Allegan County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 7, 2016. Sentenced on February 6, 2017. Probation: 36 months. Restitution: \$29,327.53; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v JUSTIN MICHAEL LEE GOSS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 4th Circuit Court-Jackson County. Nolle Pros on February 8, 2017. Restitution: \$9,929.66.

PEOPLE v RICKEY JADE GOUIN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 5th Circuit Court-Barry County. Nolle Pros on August 20, 2018. Restitution: \$9,625.56.

PEOPLE v FRANCIS JOHN GRABOWSKY JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Nolle Pros on April 5, 2017. Restitution: \$16,118.18.

PEOPLE v THOMAS LAWRENCE GRADES, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Nolle Pros on October 4, 2018. Restitution: \$1,662.00.

PEOPLE v KARIM FONTANE GRAHAM, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 37th Circuit Court-Calhoun County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on August 25, 2016. Sentenced on June 19, 2017. Jail: 12 months with credit for 19 days.

PEOPLE v KENNETH ROBERT GRAHAM, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 57th District Court-Allegan County. Nolle Pros on May 16, 2018. Restitution: \$38,651.95.

PEOPLE v DOMENIC DAVON GRAY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 17th Circuit Court-Kent County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 24, 2016. Sentenced on October 18, 2017. Probation: 2 years. Restitution: \$9,014.63; Other Restitution: \$899.73.

PEOPLE v JAMES DANIEL GRAY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 31st Circuit Court-St. Clair County. Nolle Pros on May 31, 2018. Restitution: \$1,250.00.

PEOPLE v DANIEL LEONARD GREEN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 41-B District Court-Macomb County. Nolle Pros on September 22, 2017.

PEOPLE v DEANGELO JAMES-EDWARD GREEN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on April 18, 2017. Restitution: \$2,885.30.

PEOPLE v JESSIE JAMES GREGORY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 22nd Circuit Court-Washtenaw County. Nolle Pros on March 21, 2018. Restitution: \$11,959.00.

PEOPLE v JESSE MICHAEL GREW, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 12th District Court-Jackson County. Nolle Pros on June 14, 2017. Restitution: \$946.26.

PEOPLE v JACK HOWARD GRIM, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 45th Circuit Court-St. Joseph County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on June 27, 2017. Sentenced on August 4, 2017. Jail: 104 days with credit for 104 days. Restitution: \$34,562.92; Other Restitution: \$945.20.

PEOPLE v NICHOLAS JOSEPH GROSSER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 25, 2017. Sentenced on March 13, 2018. Jail: 40 days with credit for 40 days; Probation: 36 months. Restitution: \$12,069.01; Court Costs: \$417.25; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$360.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v DANIEL LEE GRZYBOWSKI, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 57th District Court-Allegan County. Nolle Pros on March 6, 2017. Restitution: \$211.27.

PEOPLE v JAMES GUFFEY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 13, 2018. Sentenced on April 13, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$20,111.00.

PEOPLE v BRYAN PHILLIP HENRY GULEWICH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 50th District Court-Oakland County. Nolle Pros on February 14, 2018. Restitution: \$7,035.87.

PEOPLE v MELISSA SUE GURGUL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 39th Circuit Court-Lenawee County. Nolle Pros on May 1, 2018. Restitution: \$8,429.77.

PEOPLE v NICHOLAS HOWARD GUTHRIE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 54th Circuit Court-Tuscola County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 7, 2015. Sentenced on January 9, 2017. Jail: 47 days with credit for 47 days; Probation: 5 years. Other Costs: \$458.00.

PEOPLE v MATTHEW HALL HACH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 8-N District Court-Kalamazoo County. Nolle Pros on September 28, 2018. Restitution: \$10,000.00.

PEOPLE v CHRISTOPHER LEE HACKER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 73B District Court-Huron County. Nolle Pros on August 29, 2018. Restitution: \$649.97.

PEOPLE v ERIC JEFFREY HACKER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 44th Circuit Court-Livingston County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 13, 2017. Sentenced on March 8, 2018. Jail: 5 days with credit for 5 days; Probation: 3 years. Restitution: \$11,636.33; Other Restitution: \$179.35.

PEOPLE v DANIEL AARON HACKNEY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 4, 2018. Sentenced on November 19, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$18,359.58; Court Costs: \$400.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v REAMON FOUAD HADDAD, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 11, 2017. Sentenced on August 8, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$71,458.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v JASON BRETT HADSELL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 8th Circuit Court-Montcalm County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 17, 2016. Sentenced on June 21, 2018. Jail: 52 days with credit for 52 days; Probation: 36 months. Restitution: \$29,190.72; Court Costs: \$550.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$360.00; Fines: \$500.00; Other Costs: \$318.00.

PEOPLE v HENRY ALLYN HAIGH IV, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 44th Circuit Court-Livingston County. Nolle Pros on October 6, 2017. Restitution: \$36,016.00.

PEOPLE v KATHLEEN ANN HAIR, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 10th Circuit Court-Saginaw County. Nolle Pros on July 19, 2018. Restitution: \$1,564.46.

PEOPLE v BILLIE DARRELL HALCOMB JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 72nd District Court-St. Clair County-Port Huron. Nolle Pros on June 11, 2018. Restitution: \$500.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL DALE HALL JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on September 26, 2017. Restitution: \$15,287.27.

PEOPLE v PHILLIP WAYNE HALL JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 10, 2018. Sentenced on August 7, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$44,991.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v STEVEN CARTER HALL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 41-B District Court-Macomb County. Nolle Pros on February 15, 2018. Restitution: \$9,861.10.

PEOPLE v CHRISTIAN ADAM HAMBRICK, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 57th District Court-Allegan County. Nolle Pros on July 17, 2017. Restitution: \$9,117.06.

PEOPLE v ANTONY CARTER HAMILTON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Nolle Pros on January 20, 2017. Restitution: \$8,738.59.

PEOPLE v DORAL EDWARD HAMILTON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 28, 2017. Sentenced on April 11, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$32,109.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v RICHARD HAMMOND II, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 50th District Court-Oakland County. Nolle Pros on March 21, 2017. Restitution: \$2,128.85.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL DAVID HANCOCK, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 5th Circuit Court-Barry County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 12, 2017. Sentenced on July 11, 2018. Jail: 90 days with credit for 12 days; Jail Suspended: 78 days; Probation: 36 months. Court Costs: \$150.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$360.00; Other Costs: \$318.00.

PEOPLE v ROBERT KEITH HANLINE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 64-B District Court-Montcalm County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 12, 2018. Sentenced on October 12, 2018. Other Restitution: \$301.46; Court Costs: \$250.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; Fines: \$500.00; Other Costs: \$50.00.

PEOPLE v EVAN SABAH HANNA, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 41-B District Court-Macomb County. Nolle Pros on September 22, 2017. Restitution: \$52,000.00.

PEOPLE v TERRENCE DEON HANSEND, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 19, 2017. Sentenced on October 10, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$32,815.00; Court Costs: \$650.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v DANIEL LEROY HARDENBURGH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 21st Circuit Court-Isabella County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 9, 2017. Sentenced on January 29, 2018. Probation: 1 year. Court Costs: \$75.00; CVR Fee: \$105.00; Other Costs: \$393.00.

PEOPLE v ANTHONY AARON HARDIE SR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 26, 2017. Sentenced on September 6, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$54,207.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v KIRK DENNIS HARGIS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 56th Circuit Court-Eaton County. Nolle Pros on June 26, 2018. Restitution: \$40,447.80.

PEOPLE v STEVEN EDWARD HARMEYER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 86th District Court-Grand Traverse County. Nolle Pros on April 10, 2017. Restitution: \$7,200.00.

PEOPLE v ERIC HARNED, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on July 9, 2015.

PEOPLE v RONALD LAVERNE HARNER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 2nd Circuit Court-Berrien County-St. Joseph. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 28, 2018. Sentenced on November 5, 2018. Jail: 29 days with credit for 29 days; Probation: 24 months. Restitution: \$10,858.36; Court Costs: \$400.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$120.00; Fines: \$200.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v CHARLES FLOYD HARRINGTON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 84th District Court-Wexford County. Nolle Pros on July 24, 2017. Restitution: \$1,430.00.

PEOPLE v DAVID RAY HARRINGTON II, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 10, 2017. Sentenced on January 10, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$47,748.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v GARY EUGENE HARRINGTON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 81st District Court-Alcona County. Nolle Pros on February 8, 2018. Restitution: \$7,979.10.

PEOPLE v SEAN MICHAEL HARRINGTON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 23rd Circuit Court-Alcona County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 18, 2016. Sentenced on August 7, 2017.

PEOPLE v KARLOS LATWIAN HARRIS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 22nd Circuit Court-Washtenaw County. Nolle Pros on October 23, 2017. Restitution: \$18,784.22.

PEOPLE v KEITH DWAYNE HARRIS SR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 17th Circuit Court-Kent County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on June 18, 2015. Sentenced on January 23, 2018. Jail: 37 days with credit for 37 days; Probation: 24 months. Court Costs: \$400.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Other Costs: \$668.00.

PEOPLE v RAMSEY JOHN HARRIS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 8th Circuit Court-Montcalm County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 5, 2016. Sentenced on August 17, 2017. Jail: 365 days with credit for 200 days; Jail Suspended: 165 days. Court Costs: \$550.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Fines: \$500.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v TIMOTHY WAYNE HARRIS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on February 23, 2017.

PEOPLE v TRISTAN LAURENCE HARRIS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Nolle Pros on October 6, 2017. Restitution: \$15,016.05.

PEOPLE v YI LEON HARRIS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 12th District Court-Jackson County. Nolle Pros on February 10, 2017. Restitution: \$1,000.00.

PEOPLE v JASON MICHAEL HART, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 1st District Court-Monroe County. Nolle Pros on June 20, 2017. Restitution: \$1,203.58.

PEOPLE v GREGORY DAVID HART II, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 13, 2018. Sentenced on April 10, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$65,901.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v KEITH JAMES HARTMAN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 2nd Circuit Court-Berrien County-St. Joseph. Nolle Pros on August 7, 2018. Restitution: \$14,708.35.

PEOPLE v CHRISTOPHER JAMES HARVEY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 9th Circuit Court-Kalamazoo County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 6, 2016. Sentenced on August 6, 2018. Jail: 19 days with credit for 19 days; Probation: 36 months. Restitution: \$37,734.92; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v JAMES DALLAS HARVILLE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 7th District Court-East Division Van Buren County. Nolle Pros on October 11, 2018. Restitution: \$2,631.00.

PEOPLE v BRIAN WENDELL HARWOOD, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 84th District Court-Wexford County. Nolle Pros on December 4, 2017. Restitution: \$10,229.47.

PEOPLE v KEVIN LEE HATCH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 26th Circuit Court-Alpena County. Nolle Pros on March 6, 2017. Restitution: \$17,226.00.

PEOPLE v NICHOLAS RYAN HAUSER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 26th Circuit Court-Alpena County. Nolle Pros on May 9, 2018. Restitution: \$1,396.67.

PEOPLE v NICHOLAS RYAN HAUSER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 88th District Court-Montmorency County. Nolle Pros on November 13, 2018. Restitution: \$10,000.00.

PEOPLE v ERIK EDWARD HAUSKEN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 2nd Circuit Court-Berrien County-St. Joseph. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 18, 2017. Sentenced on October 29, 2018. Jail: 52 days with credit for 52 days; Probation: 12 months. Restitution: \$39,153.72; Other Restitution: \$1,873.00; Court Costs: \$100.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Fines: \$100.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v RICHARD CHARLES HAVA, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 26, 2018. Sentenced on June 12, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$8,690.00; Court Costs: \$650.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v MARK ANDREW HAVEMAN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 48th Circuit Court-Allegan County. Nolle Pros on April 13, 2018. Restitution: \$9,077.37.

PEOPLE v WILLIAM ROBERT HAWKINS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 1, 2017. Sentenced on March 7, 2018. Jail: 2 - 4 years with credit for 153 days. Restitution: \$52,980.52; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v CLARENCE EDWARD HAWKINS II, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 23, 2016. Sentenced on August 16, 2017. Jail: 35 days with credit for 35 days; Probation: 36 months. Restitution: \$49,015.30.

PEOPLE v DWAYNE ANTHONY HAWTHORNE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 23, 2016. Sentenced on February 21, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$13,933.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v JAMES VAN HAWTHORNE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 82nd District Court-Roscommon County. Nolle Pros on November 27, 2018. Restitution: \$4,511.69.

PEOPLE v MARK THOMAS HAYDEN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 8, 2015. Sentenced on January 17, 2017. Jail: 365 days with credit for 12 days; Jail Suspended: 353 days; Probation: 60 months. Other Restitution: \$481.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$268.00.

PEOPLE v JAMES WILLIAM HAYES, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Nolle Pros on March 8, 2017. Restitution: \$7,231.00.

PEOPLE v RAY MARTIN HAYNES, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 60th District Court-Muskegon County. Nolle Pros on January 31, 2018. Restitution: \$500.00.

PEOPLE v DERRELL HEARNS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on June 22, 2018. Restitution: \$4,760.07.

PEOPLE v JAMES HUNTER HEBERT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 67th District Court-Central Div Genesee County. Nolle Pros on March 20, 2018. Restitution: \$6,172.38.

PEOPLE v ROBERT ALLEN HEETHER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 27th Circuit Court-Newaygo County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 15, 2016. Sentenced on January 17, 2017. Jail: 6 months with credit for 102 days; Jail Suspended: 79 days. Court Costs: \$57.50; CVR Fee: \$135.00; Fines: \$57.50; Other Costs: \$50.00.

PEOPLE v JAMES LEON HEINZELMAN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 22nd Circuit Court-Washtenaw County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on June 6, 2016. Sentenced on October 30, 2017. Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$15,762.14; Court Costs: \$1,611.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$718.00.

PEOPLE v DAVID ALLAN HENDERSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3-A District Court-Branch County. Nolle Pros on April 11, 2018. Restitution: \$17,050.00.

PEOPLE v EARL LEE HENDERSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on June 16, 2017. Sentenced on September 27, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$20,511.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v TIMOTHY MICHEAL HENNING JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 73B District Court-Huron County. Nolle Pros on August 11, 2017.

PEOPLE v TIMOTHY MICHEAL HENNING JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 71-A District Court-Lapeer County. Nolle Pros on February 5, 2018. Restitution: \$2,366.45.

PEOPLE v CHRISTOPHER MICHAEL HENRY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on October 17, 2017. Restitution: \$8,173.56.

PEOPLE v JESSE HERNANDEZ, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 54-A District Court-Ingham County. Nolle Pros on March 7, 2018. Restitution: \$1,930.52.

PEOPLE v RANDY HERNANDEZ, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 13, 2017. Sentenced on March 8, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$21,758.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v RICARDO DEJESUS HERNANDEZ, Desertion/Abandonment/Non-Support, Hab-3, 57th District Court-Allegan County. Nolle Pros on June 21, 2017. Restitution: \$1,760.06.

PEOPLE v COLT CHRISTOPHER HERROON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 8th Circuit Court-Montcalm County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 17, 2015. Sentenced on February 9, 2017. Jail: 90 days with credit for 15 days; Jail Suspended: 75 days. Court Costs: \$350.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Fines: \$300.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v SHAWN MICHAEL HERRON II, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 71-A District Court-Lapeer County. Nolle Pros on June 15, 2017. Restitution: \$12,102.64.

PEOPLE v WAGNER HESSE, Desertion/Abandonment/Non-Support, 4th District Court-Cass County. Nolle Pros on November 27, 2018. Restitution: \$12,303.00.

PEOPLE v ISIAH MYLES HICKEY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 25, 2018. Sentenced on October 26, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$89,307.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL CORTEZ HICKS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on July 5, 2017.

PEOPLE v GUY TYRONE HIGBEE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 2nd Circuit Court-Berrien County-St. Joseph. Nolle Pros on January 11, 2018. Restitution: \$39,498.40.

PEOPLE v TIMOTHY WILLIAM HIGGINS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on October 10, 2017. Restitution: \$17,854.74.

PEOPLE v HOWARD EUGENE HIGH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 5th Circuit Court-Barry County. Nolle Pros on May 9, 2017. Restitution: \$950.00.

PEOPLE v DANNY RAY HILL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 22nd Circuit Court-Washtenaw County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 28, 2016. Sentenced on October 5, 2017. Probation: 60 probation.

PEOPLE v DAVID DONALD CHARLES HALL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 28th Circuit Court-Wexford County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 3, 2017. Sentenced on December 18, 2017. Jail: 90 days with credit for 2 days; Jail Suspended: 88 days; Probation: 12 months. CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$120.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v LEONARD MARTEZ HILL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 23, 2017. Sentenced on January 18, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$44,089.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v WALTER STEPHEN HILL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 60th District Court-Muskegon County. Nolle Pros on June 25, 2018. Restitution: \$5,106.56.

PEOPLE v JASON PATRICK HILLS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 31st Circuit Court-St. Clair County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 24, 2017. Sentenced on June 5, 2017. Jail: 90 days with credit for 2 days; Jail Suspended: 88 days if \$3,500.00 is paid; Probation: 36 months. Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$1,080.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v JOSHUA RUSSELL HILT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 56-B District Court-Barry County. Nolle Pros on September 28, 2017. Restitution: \$1,644.61.

PEOPLE v CHRISTOPHER LEE HILTON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 20th Circuit Court-Ottawa County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 24, 2018. Sentenced on October 22, 2018. Jail: 180 days with credit for 64 days. CVR Fee: \$190.00; Other Costs: \$400.00.

PEOPLE v SCOTT JEFFERY HILTON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 65-A District Court-Clinton County. Nolle Pros on February 8, 2018. Restitution: \$2,999.08.

PEOPLE v SENECA MEGALE HINDS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 50th District Court-Oakland County. Nolle Pros on July 12, 2018. Restitution: \$7,500.96.

PEOPLE v GREGORY C. HISTER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on June 16, 2017. Sentenced on September 22, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$65,824.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v ROBERT LEVELL HOBBS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on March 13, 2018. Restitution: \$18,774.73.

PEOPLE v ANTHONY ALEXANDER HODGES, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 15th Circuit Court-Branch County. Nolle Pros on January 8, 2018. Restitution: \$8,551.18.

PEOPLE v DANIEL JOHN HOFF, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Desertion/Abandonment/Non-Support, 43rd Circuit Court-Cass County. Nolle Pros on November 9, 2017. Restitution: \$9,774.12.

PEOPLE v CHRISTOPHER LEWIS HOGGE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 31, 2018. Sentenced on July 20, 2018. Jail: 270 days with credit for 52 days; Jail Suspended: 218 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$46,907.85; Court Costs: \$700.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$268.00.

PEOPLE v CORY JAMES HOLLAND, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Nolle Pros on January 19, 2018. Restitution: \$24,304.91.

PEOPLE v HAROLD FOREST HOLLEY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 39th Circuit Court-Lenawee County. Nolle Pros on March 21, 2018.

PEOPLE v LESLIE EARL HOLLIS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 41-B District Court-Macomb County. Nolle Pros on June 27, 2017. Restitution: \$1,367.21.

PEOPLE v CURTIS WAYNE HOLLOWOMON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 3-B District Court-St. Joseph County. Nolle Pros on May 22, 2017.

PEOPLE v HAROLD EUGENE HOLMES JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 15th District Court-Washtenaw County. Nolle Pros on May 29, 2018. Restitution: \$3,000.00.

PEOPLE v JASON DAVID HOLTSLANDER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 45th Circuit Court-St. Joseph County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 21, 2015. Sentenced on June 29, 2017. Jail: 4 days with credit for 4 days; Probation: 2 years.

PEOPLE v RICHARD LEE HONEYCUTT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 22nd Circuit Court-Washtenaw County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 1, 2017. Sentenced on April 12, 2017. Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$18,680.50.

PEOPLE v KIMBERLY DAWN HOORMANN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 21st Circuit Court-Isabella County. Nolle Pros on December 4, 2017. Restitution: \$8,572.50.

PEOPLE v KENYATTE JAMAL HOPES, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 22nd Circuit Court-Washtenaw County. Nolle Pros on April 13, 2017. Restitution: \$1,706.76.

PEOPLE v DERRICK DESHAWN HOPKINS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 31, 2017. Sentenced on March 21, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$19,952.00; Court Costs: \$650.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL DAVID HOPKINS JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 20th Circuit Court -Ottawa County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 22, 2017. Sentenced on June 25, 2018. Probation: 9 months. CVR Fee: \$130.00; Fines: \$142.00; Other Costs: \$408.00.

PEOPLE v JAMES EARL HORTON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 20, 2016. Sentenced on December 7, 2016. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$39,489.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v DERRICK LAMONT HOUGH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 54-A District Court-Ingham County. Nolle Pros on February 27, 2018. Restitution: \$13,664.00.

PEOPLE v HASSAN MOHAMAD HOUMANI, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 23, 2018. Sentenced on June 19, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$29,032.00; Court Costs: \$650.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v KENNETH CLARENCE HOUSTON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 20, 2016. Sentenced on April 5, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$116,705.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v DAVID FREDERICK HOWARD, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Nolle Pros on December 5, 2017. Restitution: \$6,220.00.

PEOPLE v JEREMY EDWARD ORLAND HOWARD, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 54-A District Court-Ingham County. Nolle Pros on February 17, 2017.

PEOPLE v JOJO ROGELIO HUFANO, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 44th Circuit Court-Livingston County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 5, 2016. Sentenced on March 2, 2017. Jail: 33 days with credit for 33 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$21,242.99; Other Restitution: \$1,224.00.

PEOPLE v AMBERSON KYLE HUFF, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 4th Circuit Court-Jackson County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on August 7, 2017. Sentenced on May 25, 2018. Jail: 64 days with credit for 64 days; Probation: 2 years. Restitution: \$10,045.55; Other Costs: \$1,548.00.

PEOPLE v STUART GORDON HUFF, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 22nd Circuit Court-Washtenaw County. Nolle Pros on June 20, 2018. Restitution: \$6,015.00.

PEOPLE v DOUGLAS ALLEN HUFFMAN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 5th District Court-Berrien County. Nolle Pros on June 8, 2018. Restitution: \$3,153.77.

PEOPLE v DANA LINN HUGHES, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 9, 2018. Sentenced on February 28, 2018. Jail: 365 days with credit for 176 days; Jail Suspended: 189 days; Probation: 60 months. CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v CRAIG MITCHELL HUGULEY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 31, 2018. Sentenced on August 28, 2018. Jail: 53 days with credit for 53 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$12,992.47; Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v RYAN MICHAEL HULETT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 5th District Court-Berrien County. Nolle Pros on January 22, 2018. Restitution: \$3,150.69.

PEOPLE v BRIAN SCOTT HULL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 12, 2018. Sentenced on March 15, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$37,224.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v JERRY ALLEN HUMPHREY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 23rd Circuit Court-Alcona County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 14, 2016. Sentenced on January 8, 2018. Probation: 36 months. Restitution: \$10,800.00; Other Restitution: \$1,107.55; Court Costs: \$10.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$1,100.00; Fines: \$500.00; Other Costs: \$339.60.

PEOPLE v RONALD EARL HUMPHREYS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 87th District Court-Otsego County. Nolle Pros on February 24, 2018.

PEOPLE v PHAM VAN HUNG, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on April 4, 2018. Restitution: \$5,447.25.

PEOPLE v PETRISOR IONESCU, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Nolle Pros on July 17, 2018. Restitution: \$37,008.00.

PEOPLE v JEFFREY LOUIS IRISH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Nolle Pros on April 12, 2017. Restitution: \$25,448.00.

PEOPLE v RANDY LEE IRVINE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 11, 2018. Sentenced on August 6, 2018. Jail: 68 days with credit for 68 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$114,571.49; Other Restitution: \$614.55.

PEOPLE v TIMOTHY JOHN ISAACSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on April 18, 2017. Restitution: \$6,325.00.

PEOPLE v ROBERT ALBERT JACK JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 31st Circuit Court-St. Clair County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 29, 2018. Sentenced on December 3, 2018. Jail: 94 days with credit for 94 days; Probation: 18 months. Restitution: \$12,884.01; Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$180.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v CHRISTOPHER LAMAR JACKSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 41-B District Court-Macomb County. Nolle Pros on January 9, 2018.

PEOPLE v CURTIS OTIS JACKSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 67th District Court-Central Div Genesee County. Nolle Pros on April 25, 2017. Restitution: \$5,948.19.

PEOPLE v DAVID LEE JACKSON SR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on December 13, 2017. Restitution: \$2,000.00.

PEOPLE v DOUGLAS RAY JACKSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 17th Circuit Court-Kent County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 1, 2015. Sentenced on January 3, 2017. Jail: 28 days with credit for 28 days; Probation: 48 months. Restitution: \$23,758.43; Other Restitution: \$1,688.00; Court Costs: \$400.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v GILBERTO JACKSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 10th Circuit Court-Saginaw County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 21, 2017. Sentenced on August 6, 2018. Probation: 60 months. CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v JEROME ANDRE JACKSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on June 8, 2017. Sentenced on July 6, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$119,679.00.

PEOPLE v MATTHEW JACKSON, Desertion/Abandonment/Non-Support, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 8-N District Court-Kalamazoo County. Nolle Pros on February 21, 2014. Restitution: \$2,417.36.

PEOPLE v ROBERT BRIAN JACKSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on August 30, 2018. Sentenced on October 4, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$41,531.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v ISAIHAH CISNEROS JAIME, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 47th Circuit Court-Delta County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 10, 2016. Sentenced on June 20, 2017. Other Restitution: \$1,550.40.

PEOPLE v KEITH ALLEN JAMES, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 50th District Court-Oakland County. Nolle Pros on February 5, 2018.

PEOPLE v REGGIE NATHANIEL JAMES, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 12, 2016. Sentenced on January 12, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$32,707.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v JOSEPH JOHN JANUSZEWSKI, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 54-A District Court-Ingham County. Nolle Pros on November 9, 2017. Restitution: \$7,100.00.

PEOPLE v STEVEN RAYMOND JARVIS JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 13, 2017. Sentenced on March 5, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$28,986.69; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v RODNEY WENDELL JEFFERSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 20th Circuit Court-Ottawa County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 12, 2018. Sentenced on November 5, 2018. Jail: 39 days with credit for 39 days. Other Restitution: \$451.35; CVR Fee: \$130.00.

PEOPLE v ERIN N. JEFFREY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 64-B District Court-Montcalm County. Nolle Pros on August 15, 2018. Restitution: \$6,800.00.

PEOPLE v KEVIN MICHAEL JEFFRIES, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 21, 2017. Sentenced on January 18, 2018. Jail: 86 days with credit for 86 days; Probation: 11 months. Restitution: \$14,386.62; Court Costs: \$200.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$110.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v JOHN IBRA JENNINGS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 38th Circuit Court-Monroe County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 14, 2017. Sentenced on August 31, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$17,898.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$307.00.

PEOPLE v ROBERT MICHAEL JESKE JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 74th District Court-Bay County. Nolle Pros on November 21, 2018. Restitution: \$940.09.

PEOPLE v ANTHONY ISAAC JIMENEZ, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 10th Circuit Court-Saginaw County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 28, 2017. Sentenced on May 15, 2017. Probation: 24 months. Other Restitution: \$2,043.75; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v HECTOR RAMON JIMENEZ, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 17th Circuit Court-Kent County. Nolle Pros on March 5, 2018. Restitution: \$8,943.96.

PEOPLE v FRANCIS GORDON JOCIS JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on June 21, 2018. Sentenced on August 2, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$39,960.00.

PEOPLE v GARY LEE JOHN JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 87th District Court-Crawford County. Nolle Pros on February 13, 2018. Restitution: \$3,900.72.

PEOPLE v DAVID JOHNSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 12th District Court-Jackson County. Nolle Pros on March 27, 2017. Restitution: \$7,316.23.

PEOPLE v DERRICK DWAYNE JOHNSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 20, 2017. Sentenced on August 24, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$28,630.00; Court Costs: \$600.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$868.00.

PEOPLE v DONALD YUL JOHNSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 5, 2016. Sentenced on February 14, 2017. Jail: 21 days with credit for 21 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$14,718.48.

PEOPLE v JAMES CHARLES JOHNSON II, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 28th Circuit Court-Wexford County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 15, 2018. Sentenced on July 30, 2018. Jail: 180 days with credit for 1 day; Jail Suspended: 179 days; Probation: 24 months. Other Restitution: \$962.20; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v KEVIN WILLIAM JOHNSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 14th Circuit Court-Muskegon County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on August 9, 2017. Sentenced on October 12, 2017. Jail: 2 days with credit for 2 days; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$12,000.00; Court Costs: \$450.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v RUSSELL ALLEN JOHNSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on January 17, 2018. Restitution: \$6,585.76.

PEOPLE v THERON LEE JOHNSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 28, 2017. Sentenced on April 11, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$49,157.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v TORREY ANTON JOHNSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 10th Circuit Court-Saginaw County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 31, 2017. Sentenced on June 4, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Other Restitution: \$265.20; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v TYRONE ANTOINE JOHNSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 18, 2017. Sentenced on March 12, 2018. Jail: 21 days with credit for 21 days; Probation: 4 years. Restitution: \$28,229.90.

PEOPLE v TYRONE ANTOINE JOHNSON, Bond - Absconding Or Forfeiting, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Nolle Pros on May 3, 2017.

PEOPLE v JASON CRAIG JOINER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 2nd Circuit Court-Berrien County-St. Joseph. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 21, 2018. Sentenced on October 22, 2018. Jail: 3 days with credit for 3 days; Probation: 24 months. Restitution: \$10,711.52; Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; Fines: \$200.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v ALBERT JUNIOR JONES, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 5th District Court-Berrien County. Nolle Pros on May 23, 2018. Restitution: \$4,799.62.

PEOPLE v DAVID EARL JONES, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3-A District Court-Branch County. Nolle Pros on August 30, 2018. Restitution: \$2,976.84.

PEOPLE v DERREK ALAN JONES, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Dismissed on January 18, 2008.

PEOPLE v HAMIN TARIQ JONES, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 10, 2017. Sentenced on February 27, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$33,902.00; Court Costs: \$650.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v JASON RICHARD JONES, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 12th District Court-Jackson County. Nolle Pros on January 24, 2018. Restitution: \$11,735.00.

PEOPLE v JEFFERY RENDELL JONES-SMITH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 65-A District Court-Clinton County. Nolle Pros on May 24, 2018. Restitution: \$9,521.56.

PEOPLE v JEREMY MARCUS JONES, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 40th Circuit Court-Lapeer County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 9, 2018. Sentenced on June 18, 2018. Jail: 64 days with credit for 64 days; Probation: 2 years. Restitution: \$32,339.14; Other Restitution: \$282.20.

PEOPLE v JERRY LEE JONES, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 53rd District Court-Howell Division. Nolle Pros on March 13, 2018. Restitution: \$11,740.00.

PEOPLE v JON DEAN JONES, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 26, 2017. Sentenced on September 20, 2018. Jail: 24 days with credit for 24 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$181,001.00; Court Costs: \$200.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v JON DEAN JONES, Bond - Absconding Or Forfeiting, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Nolle Pros on October 26, 2017.

PEOPLE v JONATHAN FRANKLIN JONES, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 2nd Circuit Court-Berrien County-St. Joseph. Verdict - Court - Convicted on August 22, 2017. Sentenced on October 9, 2017. Jail: 44 days with credit for 44 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$27,034.59.

PEOPLE v RICKY D. JONES, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on September 14, 2017. Restitution: \$296.07.

PEOPLE v RONALD KENNETH JONES, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 2A District Court-Lenawee County. Nolle Pros on January 22, 2018. Restitution: \$1,756.86.

PEOPLE v RYAN TIMOTHY JONES, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3-B District Court-St. Joseph County. Nolle Pros on December 14, 2017. Restitution: \$3,052.53.

PEOPLE v TOMMY LEE JONES JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 54-A District Court-Ingham County. Nolle Pros on June 12, 2017. Restitution: \$1,909.15.

PEOPLE v CORY PATRICK JORDAN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 1st District Court-Monroe County. Nolle Pros on January 17, 2017. Restitution: \$4,500.00.

PEOPLE v PETER SCOTT JURICH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 91st District Court-Chippewa County. Nolle Pros on February 15, 2018.

PEOPLE v HAZEM KHEIR KADOURA, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on September 12, 2017.

PEOPLE v ABDERRAHIM KAINE, Child Support - Failing To Pay. 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on February 22, 2018. Restitution: \$10,925.00.

PEOPLE v TAMMY LYNN KALLIOINEN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 96th District Court-Marquette County. Nolle Pros on September 10, 2018. Restitution: \$16,511.19.

PEOPLE v JEFFREY LEE KAPNICKII, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 39th Circuit Court-Lenawee County. Nolle Pros on July 25, 2017. Restitution: \$19,928.88.

PEOPLE v KENNETH MITCHELL KAPOSII, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 81st District Court-Iosco County. Nolle Pros on February 10, 2017. Restitution: \$5,000.00.

PEOPLE v KENNETH MITCHELL KAPOSII, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 23rd Circuit Court-Iosco County. Nolle Pros on April 2, 2018. Restitution: \$6,695.87.

PEOPLE v DEREK ALEXANDER KARDOS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 61st District Court-Kent County. Nolle Pros on February 8, 2017. Restitution: \$722.34.

PEOPLE v TIMOTHY ALLEN KARNS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 2nd Circuit Court-Berrien County-St. Joseph. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 12, 2018. Sentenced on April 9, 2018. Jail: 4 days with credit for 4 days; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$24,641.66; Court Costs: \$200.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Fines: \$100.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v JAMES MARTIN KEARNS III, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 19, 2017. Sentenced on December 14, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$19,699.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL JAMES KELLEY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Nolle Pros on May 18, 2018. Restitution: \$5,000.00.

PEOPLE v KENNETH GERALD KELLUM, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 60th District Court-Muskegon County. Nolle Pros on November 2, 2017. Restitution: \$7,892.42.

PEOPLE v JEFFREY DEJUAN KELLY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on December 15, 2017. Restitution: \$1,467.05.

PEOPLE v MELVIN KELLY II, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 54-A District Court-Ingham County. Nolle Pros on June 8, 2017. Restitution: \$2,184.86.

PEOPLE v RUSSELL SCOTT KEMP, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 72nd District Court-St. Clair County-Port Huron. Nolle Pros on September 5, 2017. Restitution: \$784.80.

PEOPLE v ROBERT JOSEPH KESTLE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 10th District Court-Calhoun County. Nolle Pros on July 27, 2017. Restitution: \$221.10.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL WESLEY KIBBE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 46th Circuit Court-Kalamazoo County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on June 19, 2018. Sentenced on July 3, 2018. Jail: 20 days with credit for 20 days; Probation: 60 months. Court Costs: \$325.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Fines: \$186.60; Other Costs: \$418.00.

PEOPLE v PERRY WILLIAM KIGGANS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 9th Circuit Court-Kalamazoo County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 19, 2017. Sentenced on October 8, 2018. Jail: 6 days with credit for 6 days; Probation: 3 years. Restitution: \$26,114.00; Other Restitution: \$2,256.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v JENNIFER LYNN KIGGINS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 43rd Circuit Court-Cass County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 4, 2018. Sentenced on July 27, 2018. Jail: 85 days with credit for 85 days; Probation: 2 years. CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$418.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL WILLIAM KING, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Nolle Pros on September 12, 2017. Restitution: \$33,890.44.

PEOPLE v DAVID DEWAYNE KINNAN, Bond - Absconding Or Forfeiting, 80th District Court-Clare County. Nolle Pros on July 17, 2017.

PEOPLE v DAVID DEWAYNE KINNAN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 55th Circuit Court-Clare County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 10, 2017. Sentenced on July 30, 2018. Jail: 117 days with credit for 117 days; Probation: 5 years. Other Restitution: \$1,074.85; Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$251.60; Fines: \$500.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v JOHNATHON EDWARD KIRKPATRICK, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 20th Circuit Court-Ottawa County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 12, 2018. Sentenced on March 12, 2018. Jail: 69 days with credit for 69 days; Probation: 12 months. Restitution: \$36,145.80; Other Restitution: \$562.70; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$365.00.

PEOPLE v SHAWN MICHAEL KIRKPATRICK, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 54-A District Court-Ingham County. Nolle Pros on September 27, 2018. Restitution: \$7,317.00.

PEOPLE v KEVIN RICHARD KLEIN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 64-A District Court-Ionia County. Nolle Pros on May 8, 2017. Restitution: \$18,510.00.

PEOPLE v JOHN LEE KNICKERBOCKER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 29, 2016. Sentenced on October 2, 2017. Probation: 3 years. Restitution: \$64,758.67.

PEOPLE v RAE CHRISTOPHER KNIGHT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 54-A District Court-Ingham County. Nolle Pros on August 9, 2018. Restitution: \$11,268.09.

PEOPLE v LEE CARL KOPROWSKI, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 17th Circuit Court-Kent County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 16, 2017. Sentenced on July 5, 2018. Probation: 5 years. Court Costs: \$400 .00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Other Costs: \$668.00.

PEOPLE v BAKARY KORA, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on February 8, 2017. Restitution: \$10,898.87.

PEOPLE v AARON MICHAEL KREPS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 4th Circuit Court-Jackson County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 5, 2017. Sentenced on June 21, 2017. Jail: 365 days with credit for 107 days; Jail Suspended: 258 days; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$34,452.02.

PEOPLE v SAMUEL LEE KROHN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 2nd Circuit Court-Berrien County-St. Joseph. Verdict - Court - Convicted on August 30, 2018. Sentenced on October 15, 2018. Probation: 12 months. Restitution: \$9,856.00; Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$120.00; Fines: \$200.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v MATTHEW DOUGLAS KRUEGER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 5th District Court-Berrien County. Nolle Pros on October 10, 2017. Restitution: \$15,591.25.

PEOPLE v MICHELLE R. KUCHARCZYK, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on March 1, 2018. Restitution: \$12,071.34.

PEOPLE v ROBERT ALLEN KUDWA, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 44th Circuit Court-Livingston County. Nolle Pros on October 9, 2018. Restitution: \$18,557.50.

PEOPLE v KURTIS RAY KUHN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 4th Circuit Court-Jackson County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 29, 2016. Sentenced on January 29, 2018. Jail: 180 days with credit for 14 days.

PEOPLE v KURTIS RAY KUHN, Bond - Absconding Or Forfeiting, 12th District Court-Jackson County. Nolle Pros on February 8, 2018.

PEOPLE v CHRISTOPHER CHARLES LABAR, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 7th District Court-East Division Van Buren County. Nolle Pros on February 26, 2018. Restitution: \$39,465.81.

PEOPLE v BRIAN LADD, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 12th District Court-Jackson County. Nolle Pros on February 13, 2018. Restitution: \$15,505.67.

PEOPLE v DONNIE M. LAIRD JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on July 11, 2017. Restitution: \$5,949.74.

PEOPLE v KOSTA LAKOVIC III, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 9th Circuit Court-Kalamazoo County. Nolle Pros on July 6, 2017. Restitution: \$221.00.

PEOPLE v SCOTT CHRISTOPHER LALICK, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 61st District Court-Kent County. Nolle Pros on July 26, 2018. Restitution: \$3,400.00.

PEOPLE v ARIANNE RUTH LAMBERT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 57th District Court-Allegan County. Nolle Pros on July 10, 2018. Restitution: \$4,091.95.

PEOPLE v CARLOS CHRISTIAN LAMUS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 2A District Court-Lenawee County. Nolle Pros on April 4, 2018. Restitution: \$4,252.03.

PEOPLE v JOSEPH EDWARD LANE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on March 16, 2017. Restitution: \$18,258.71.

PEOPLE v RODERIC LEVON LANE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on March 1, 2018. Restitution: \$5,000.00.

PEOPLE v JOSEPH DANIEL LANGSTON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 96th District Court-Marquette County. Nolle Pros on January 25, 2018. Restitution: \$7,381.46.

PEOPLE v RYAN JAMES LAPOINTE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 15, 2016. Sentenced on March 7, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$52,679.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v DEREK JUSTIN LARATTA, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 2A District Court-Lenawee County. Nolle Pros on January 22, 2018. Restitution: \$13,125.00.

PEOPLE v CHRISTOPHER ALLEN LARIVE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 34th Circuit Court-Roscommon County. Nolle Pros on June 12, 2017. Restitution: \$500.00.

PEOPLE v DARREN DEANGELO LASSITER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 18, 2017. Sentenced on January 25, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$22,676.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v RYAN ANTHONY LATEN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 44th Circuit Court-Livingston County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on August 10, 2018. Sentenced on August 30, 2018. Jail: 4 months with credit for 57 days; Probation: 60 months. Court Costs: \$550.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v TROY JOSEPH LAUGHUNN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 28, 2017. Sentenced on January 23, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$20,794.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v COREY EVEN LAWSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 73B District Court-Huron County. Nolle Pros on February 13, 2018. Restitution: \$3,840.45.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL JASON KENNETH LAWSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 15th District Court-Washtenaw County. Nolle Pros on September 21, 2018. Restitution: \$6,072.44.

PEOPLE v TODD DOUGLAS LAY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 52nd Circuit Court-Huron County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 29, 2015. Sentenced on January 9, 2017. Probation: 36 months. Restitution: \$74,492.83; Court Costs: \$750.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$360.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v TRACY LEROY LEAF, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 45th Circuit Court-St. Joseph County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on June 29, 2017. Sentenced on August 17, 2017. Probation: 2 years.

PEOPLE v JAMES JOSEPH LEBELLE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 10th District Court-Calhoun County. Nolle Pros on October 18, 2018.

PEOPLE v JEFFREY RAY LEE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 4th District Court-Cass County. Nolle Pros on January 5, 2018. Restitution: \$918.85.

PEOPLE v ROBERT RAYMOND LEIPZIG, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 61st District Court-Kent County. Nolle Pros on April 20, 2017. Restitution: \$513.24.

PEOPLE v WILLIAM ARTHUR LEITZKE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3-B District Court-St. Joseph County. Nolle Pros on February 7, 2018. Restitution: \$2,909.80.

PEOPLE v LEO T. LEONARD, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 56-B District Court-Barry County. Nolle Pros on December 28, 2016. Restitution: \$10,362.35.

PEOPLE v JASON MATTHEW LESHUK, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 26th Circuit Court-Alpena County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 6, 2017. Sentenced on May 21, 2018. Probation: 6 months. Other Restitution: \$724.42; Court Costs: \$600.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Other Costs: \$418.00.

PEOPLE v JUSTIN RAY LETSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 4th Circuit Court-Jackson County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 22, 2018. Sentenced on July 18, 2018. Jail: 180 days with credit for 122 days; Jail Suspended: 58 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$30,562.90; Court Costs: \$75.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Fines: \$125.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v JENNY ELLEN LEVENGOOD, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 4th Circuit Court-Jackson County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 20, 2016. Sentenced on February 8, 2017. Jail: 114 days with credit for 114 days.

PEOPLE v TODD DOUGLAS LEVON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 14, 2016. Sentenced on August 18, 2016. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$41,566.00.

PEOPLE v EUGENE PRESTON LEVY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 12th District Court-Jackson County. Nolle Pros on November 19, 2018. Restitution: \$7,872.00.

PEOPLE v BRIAN ROY LEWIS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 48th Circuit Court-Allegan County. Nolle Pros on March 6, 2018. Restitution: \$17,270.87.

PEOPLE v EDWARD DONALD LEWIS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 57th District Court-Allegan County. Nolle Pros on June 26, 2018. Restitution: \$3,445.04.

PEOPLE v JOHN HENRY LEWIS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on August 4, 2017. Restitution: \$14,689.95.

PEOPLE v SCOTT MICHAEL LEWIS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 2A District Court-Lenawee County. Nolle Pros on April 20, 2017. Restitution: \$5,505.75.

PEOPLE v VICTOR CARL LEWIS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 29th Circuit Court-Clinton County. Nolle Pros on October 5, 2017. Restitution: \$7,545.08.

PEOPLE v LAURENCE BRUCE LIEBOWITZ, Desertion/Abandonment/Non-Support, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 50th District Court-Oakland County. Nolle Pros on January 31, 2017.

PEOPLE v COLTON RAY LIGGERA, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 72nd District Court-St. Clair County-Port Huron. Nolle Pros on September 26, 2018. Restitution: \$6,810.65.

PEOPLE v ALFONSO D. LINDSAY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on August 19, 2016. Sentenced on September 16, 2016. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$25,097.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v ERON STUART LINDSEY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 23, 2018. Sentenced on February 23, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$48,668.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL GEORGE-GUY LINT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 45th Circuit Court-St. Joseph County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 4, 2016. Sentenced on December 29, 2016. Jail: 3 days with credit for 3 days; Probation: 24 months.

PEOPLE v JASON ALLEN LINTERN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 10th Circuit Court-Saginaw County. Nolle Pros on April 7, 2017. Restitution: \$13,910.96.

PEOPLE v GUADALUPE LISCANO, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on June 16, 2017. Sentenced on September 22, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$57,256.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v SAM LIVIDINI JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 23, 2018. Sentenced on March 27, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$139,150.00; Court Costs: \$650.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL DUSHON LIVINGSTON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Nolle Pros on April 24, 2018. Restitution: \$205.00.

PEOPLE v STEVEN LESTER LOBDELL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 21, 2017. Sentenced on March 21, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$35,451.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v RONALD RAY LOFTON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 28th Circuit Court-Wexford County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 21, 2016. Sentenced on January 30, 2017. Jail: 90 days with credit for 20 days; Probation: 18 months. CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$180.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v JASON CHRISTOPHER LOFTUS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 5th District Court-Berrien County. Nolle Pros on April 20, 2017. Restitution: \$6,000.00.

PEOPLE v ARTIFF YUSUPH LOGWOOD, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 38th Circuit Court-Monroe County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 17, 2017. Sentenced on May 11, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$71,704.00; Court Costs: \$350.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Fines: \$350.00; Other Costs: \$250.00.

PEOPLE v SCOTT EDWARD LOKKER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Nolle Pros on February 27, 2018. Restitution: \$57,126.88.

PEOPLE v ISREAL MICHAEL LONEY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 14th Circuit Court-Muskegon County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on August 25, 2017. Sentenced on October 9, 2017. Jail: 28 days with credit for 28 days; Probation: 18 months. Restitution: \$28,648.64; Other Restitution: \$1,643.07; Court Costs: \$450.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$450.00.

PEOPLE v KELLY CHRISTOPHER LONG, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 53rd District Court-Howell Division. Nolle Pros on August 3, 2017. Restitution: \$14,465.34.

PEOPLE v KELLY CHRISTOPHER LONG, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 53rd District Court-Howell Division. Nolle Pros on June 15, 2018. Restitution: \$7,887.00.

PEOPLE v KEON VAUGHN LONG, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on February 17, 2017.

PEOPLE v DAVID WAYNE LONGORIA, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 44th Circuit Court-Livingston County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 18, 2016. Sentenced on March 23, 2017. Jail: 12 days with credit for 12 days; Probation: 3 years. Restitution: \$24,586.61.

PEOPLE v BRIAN SLATER LOVELL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 17th Circuit Court-Kent County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 27, 2017. Sentenced on August 31, 2017. Jail: 91 days with credit for 14 days; Probation: 36 months. Court Costs: \$400.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v MARTIN WAYNE LOWE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 12th District Court-Jackson County. Nolle Pros on May 14, 2018. Restitution: \$1,233.14.

PEOPLE v ROBERT ALLAN LOWE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on August 14, 2018. Sentenced on September 14, 2018. Jail: 45 days with credit for 45 days; Probation: 36 months. Restitution: \$30,583.78; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$180.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v ERIC MICHAEL LOWMAN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Nolle Pros on January 18, 2017. Restitution: \$21,587.16.

PEOPLE v MARGARITO DOMINGO LOZANO, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 39th Circuit Court-Lenawee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on August 30, 2017. Sentenced on January 11, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Other Restitution: \$939.25; Court Costs: \$750.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$750.00; Other Costs: \$518.00.

PEOPLE v JASON MICHAEL LOZON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 46th Circuit Court-Crawford County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on August 18, 2008. Sentenced on September 8, 2009. Probation: 1 year.

PEOPLE v REGGINAL ARTURO LUNA, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 44th Circuit Court-Livingston County. Nolle Pros on January 19, 2017. Restitution: \$12,665.12.

PEOPLE v DENNIS L. LUNSFORD, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 38th Circuit Court-Monroe County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 9, 2016. Sentenced on February 16, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$62,753.00; Court Costs: \$350.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Fines: \$350.00; Other Costs: \$447.60.

PEOPLE v STEVEN E. LUOKKALA, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on March 20, 2017. Restitution: \$5,156.50.

PEOPLE v JOHN H. LUSKY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 38th Circuit Court-Monroe County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 10, 2017. Sentenced on May 11, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$108,319.00; Court Costs: \$350.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Fines: \$350.00; Other Costs: \$468.40.

PEOPLE v CHEYANNA LYNN LUTCH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on August 8, 2017. Sentenced on September 5, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$24,284.77.

PEOPLE v BRANDI SUE LUTZ, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 25, 2016. Sentenced on April 12, 2017. Jail: 41 days with credit for 41 days; Probation: 60 months. Court Costs: \$540.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v GARRETT LEGRANDE MACKENZIE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 5th Circuit Court-Barry County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 20, 2017. Sentenced on November 2, 2017. Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$80,521.22; Other Restitution: \$592.45.

PEOPLE v GARY LEE MADER JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 23rd Circuit Court-Alcona County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 24, 2016. Sentenced on May 8, 2018. Jail: 15 days with credit for 15 days; Probation: 36 months. Court Costs: \$1,110.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Fines: \$500.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v LANCE ANDREW MAHAR, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 15, 2017. Sentenced on April 10, 2017. Jail: 96 days with credit for 96 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$207,345.97; Other Restitution: \$1,633.70.

PEOPLE v JASON HAROLD MALINAS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 44th Circuit Court-Livingston County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 25, 2017. Sentenced on October 18, 2018. Jail: 30 - 48 months with credit for 22 days. Court Costs: \$550.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$149.60; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v GARRETT NATHAN ADAM MARSH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 88th District Court-Montmorency County. Nolle Pros on August 3, 2017. Restitution: \$3,100.00.

PEOPLE v DARRIN RAY MARSHALL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 37th Circuit Court-Calhoun County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 13, 2017. Sentenced on August 10, 2018. Jail: 12 months with credit for 79 days; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$104,416.42; Other Restitution: \$124.10.

PEOPLE v DARRIN RAY MARSHALL, Bond - Absconding Or Forfeiting, 10th District Court-Calhoun County. Nolle Pros on August 20, 2018.

PEOPLE v JOSEPH LEE MARSHALL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 17th Circuit Court-Kent County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 30, 2017. Sentenced on March 5, 2018. Probation: 24 months. Court Costs: \$400.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v BRANDON MATTHEW MARTIN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 39th Circuit Court -Lenawee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 11, 2018. Sentenced on August 24, 2018. Jail: 180 days with credit for 75 days; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$23,061.31; Court Costs: \$750.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$750.00; Other Costs: \$518.00.

PEOPLE v DILLION MICHEAL MARTIN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 55th Circuit Court-Clare County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 28, 2017. Sentenced on June 13, 2017. Jail: 30 days; Probation: 3 years. Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$360.00; Fines: \$500.00; Other Costs: \$568.00.

PEOPLE v NATHAN WILLIAM MARTIN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 11, 2018. Sentenced on June 16, 2018. Jail: 365 days with credit for 97 days; Jail Suspended: 268 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$74,240.26; Other Restitution: \$1,062.50.

PEOPLE v ALFREDO MARTINEZ, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 17th Circuit Court-Kent County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 23, 2018. Sentenced on September 13, 2018. Jail: 134 days with credit for 134 days; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$16,511.00; Other Restitution: \$1,176.40; Court Costs: \$400.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Other Costs: \$668.00.

PEOPLE v ALBERT JOHN MARVITZ, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 2nd Circuit Court-Berrien County-St. Joseph. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 7, 2016. Sentenced on January 9, 2017. Jail: 47 days with credit for 47 days; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$40,070.72; Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Fines: \$100.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v RICHARD ARTHUR MARYEA, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 9th Circuit Court-Kalamazoo County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 24, 2017. Sentenced on May 7, 2018. Jail: 42 days with credit for 42 days; Probation: 3 years. Restitution: \$6,519.03; Other Restitution: \$280.50.

PEOPLE v GIUSEPPE NICOLA MASCIA, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 39th Circuit Court-Lenawee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on June 3, 2015. Sentenced on April 12, 2017. Probation: 36 months. CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$450.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v LISA RENE MASLOWSKI, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 57th District Court-Allegan County. Nolle Pros on September 11, 2018. Restitution: \$3,848.55.

PEOPLE v EMADEL DIN RAJAB MASSEOD, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 20, 2018. Sentenced on June 26, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$16,024.00; Court Costs: \$650.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v JOHN C. MASSERANT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 38th Circuit Court-Monroe County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 14, 2017. Sentenced on June 29, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$23,223.00; Court Costs: \$350.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Fines: \$350.00; Other Costs: \$1,014.40.

PEOPLE v THOMAS WILEY MASSEY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Nolle Pros on May 11, 2018. Restitution: \$23,984.12.

PEOPLE v DONALD ALLEN MASSIE JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 12, 2018. Sentenced on April 20, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$24,552.00.

PEOPLE v DEANNA MATA, Desertion/Abandonment/Non-Support, Hab-4, 8-N District Court-Kalamazoo County. Nolle Pros on February 7, 2018. Restitution: \$2,500.00.

PEOPLE v GEOFFREY FRANCIS MATELIC, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 4, 2017. Sentenced on December 12, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$84,730.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v GEOFFREY FRANCIS MATELIC, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 4, 2017. Sentenced on December 12, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$54,196.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v KEVIN LEE MATHISON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 95-B District Court-Iron County. Nolle Pros on May 22, 2017. Restitution: \$7,000.00.

PEOPLE v TIMOTHY BUCK MAUPIN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 1st District Court-Monroe County. Nolle Pros on September 18, 2017. Restitution: \$9,300.02.

PEOPLE v DEREK RICHARD MAXWELL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 80th District Court-Clare County. Nolle Pros on June 12, 2018.

PEOPLE v DOUGLAS LLOYD MAY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 12th District Court-Jackson County. Nolle Pros on January 6, 2017. Restitution: \$3,139.22.

PEOPLE v FREDERCK WILLIAM MAY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 54-A District Court-Ingham County. Nolle Pros on March 6, 2018. Restitution: \$2,500.00.

PEOPLE v BRANDON C. MAYES, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 38th Circuit Court-Monroe County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 3, 2017. Sentenced on June 15, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$10,783.00; Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v JAMES RICO MAYFIELD JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 17, 2016. Sentenced on January 12, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$74,826.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL JEFFREY MAZELLA, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 5th District Court-Berrien County. Nolle Pros on January 24, 2018. Restitution: \$8,000.00.

PEOPLE v KENNY MCBRIDE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 1st District Court-Monroe County. Nolle Pros on December 1, 2017. Restitution: \$1,672.22.

PEOPLE v JAMES EDWARD MCCALLUM, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 78th District Court-Newaygo County. Nolle Pros on June 14, 2018. Restitution: \$3,800.00.

PEOPLE v DUCHONN AVERY MCCANTS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 54-A District Court-Ingham County. Nolle Pros on September 18, 2017. Restitution: \$1,668.00.

PEOPLE v PATRICK ALLAN MCCLELLAN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 23rd Circuit Court-Arenac County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 10, 2018. Sentenced on October 22, 2018. Jail: 6 months with credit for 104 days. Restitution: \$36,414.41; Other Restitution: \$657.90; Court Costs: \$1,100.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Fines: \$500.00; Other Costs: \$78.00.

PEOPLE v JOHN PATRICK MCCLOSKEY II, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 58th District Court-Grand Haven. Nolle Pros on October 30, 2018. Restitution: \$29,096.68.

PEOPLE v WILLIE JACKSON MCCLURE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 54-A District Court-Ingham County. Nolle Pros on March 14, 2018. Restitution: \$11,184.00.

PEOPLE v CHARLES EMMITT MCCOLLISTER III, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 53rd District Court-Howell Division. Nolle Pros on May 15, 2017. Restitution: \$7,250.00.

PEOPLE v DWAYNE DAVID MCCOY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 8th Circuit Court-Ionia County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on August 10, 2017. Sentenced on September 11, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$26,400.16; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v JEMICHAEL LEON MCCOY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 13, 2018. Sentenced on July 3, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$14,250.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v JOHN DAVID MCCUE, Bond - Absconding Or Forfeiting, 22nd Circuit Court-Washtenaw County. Nolle Pros on June 8, 2017.

PEOPLE v JOHN DAVID MCCUE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 22nd Circuit Court-Washtenaw County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 17, 2012. Sentenced on July 20, 2017. Jail: 100 days with credit for 91 days; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$64,377.59; Court Costs: \$1,611.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$2,400.00; Other Costs: \$368.00.

PEOPLE v DAVID ALBERT MCCURTIS JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 8-N District Court-Kalamazoo County. Nolle Pros on June 13, 2017. Restitution: \$750.00.

PEOPLE v KYLE MARTIN MCDERMOTT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 9th Circuit Court-Kalamazoo County. Nolle Pros on June 7, 2017. Restitution: \$14,370.38.

PEOPLE v JOHN WAYNE MCDONALD, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 60th District Court-Muskegon County. Nolle Pros on May 23, 2017. Restitution: \$4,424.33.

PEOPLE v JONATHAN OMAR MCDONALD, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 17th Circuit Court-Kent County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 22, 2008. Sentenced on September 25, 2008. Jail: 2 months; Probation: 3 years. Restitution: \$12,606.85; Court Costs: \$820.00.

PEOPLE v CASEY LEE MCFADDEN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 38th Circuit Court-Monroe County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 22, 2017. Sentenced on November 9, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$20,908.00; Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$536.00.

PEOPLE v SHANNON LEE MCGOVERN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 60th District Court-Muskegon County. Nolle Pros on January 17, 2017. Restitution: \$2,329.57.

PEOPLE v DAVID LAWRENCE MCKANDERS-TRIMM, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 17th Circuit Court-Kent County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 3, 2017. Sentenced on December 11, 2017. Jail: 174 days with credit for 174 days; Restitution: \$51,424.34; Other Restitution: \$1,839.40.

PEOPLE v TOURE ALLEN MCLAURIN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 13, 2017. Sentenced on March 12, 2018. Jail: 62 days with credit for 62 days; Probation: 4 years. Restitution: \$24,112.58.

PEOPLE v TROY COLLIN MCLEOD, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 22nd Circuit Court-Washtenaw County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on June 8, 2015. Sentenced on June 19, 2017. Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$131,266.75.

PEOPLE v KARY LOVETT MCNEAL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on February 12, 2018. Restitution: \$17,373.75.

PEOPLE v PATRICK DANIEL MCNEESE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 14, 2015. Sentenced on January 14, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$30,359.00; Court Costs: \$600.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$718.00.

PEOPLE v KENNETH GRAHAM MCNEIL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on February 22, 2018. Restitution: \$13,480.00.

PEOPLE v WILL MCNELSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 7, 2017. Sentenced on July 31, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$26,704.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v OMAR ALLAN MCWHORTER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on August 21, 2018. Restitution: \$20,458.98.

PEOPLE v SHAWN PAUL MEADE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 4th Circuit Court-Jackson County. Nolle Pros on March 8, 2017. Restitution: \$1,873.23.

PEOPLE v JOSEPH DANIEL MECHAM, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on January 8, 2018. Restitution: \$15,300.00.

PEOPLE v RICHARD ANTHONY MEDEL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 1, 2017. Sentenced on February 2, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$22,374.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v MAXINE GIGI MEDINA, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 20, 2017. Sentenced on February 26, 2018. Jail: 2 days with credit for 2 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$15,753.24; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v RODOLFO RUDOLF MEDINA JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 55th Circuit Court-Clare County. Nolle Pros on August 13, 2018. Restitution: \$3,144.00.

PEOPLE v TERENCE LAMOUNE MEEKS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 50th District Court-Oakland County. Nolle Pros on March 6, 2018. Restitution: \$5,216.49.

PEOPLE v RODNEY GENE MELLON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 39th Circuit Court-Lenawee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 8, 2015. Sentenced on May 10, 2018. Jail: 17 days with credit for 17 days; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$8,616.20; Court Costs: \$750.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$750.00; Other Costs: \$518.00.

PEOPLE v ROBERT HAMILTON MELVIN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 48th Circuit Court-Allegan County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 25, 2018. Sentenced on October 1, 2018. Jail: 15 days with credit for 15 days; Probation: 2 years. Restitution: \$26,940.89; Other Restitution: \$226.10; Court Costs: \$150.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; Other Costs: \$168.00.

PEOPLE v JORGE EDUARDO MENDEZ, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 5th District Court-Berrien County. Nolle Pros on May 21, 2018. Restitution: \$8,674.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL PATRICK MENDEZ, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 56-B District Court-Barry County. Nolle Pros on December 28, 2016. Restitution: \$5,852.32.

PEOPLE v DENNIS MANLEY MENNELL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 17th Circuit Court-Kent County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 31, 2017. Sentenced on March 16, 2017. Jail: 45 days with credit for 45 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$14,126.89.

PEOPLE v DAKS JACOB MEREDITH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 39th Circuit Court-Lenawee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 7, 2014. Sentenced on May 12, 2017. Jail: 21 days with credit for 21 days; Probation: 60 months. Court Costs: \$750.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$750.00; Other Costs: \$518.00.

PEOPLE v SHAWN PAUL MESMAN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 89th District Court-Presque Isle County. Nolle Pros on May 16, 2017. Restitution: \$9,000.00.

PEOPLE v JOSHUA ERIC MESSERSCHMIDT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 15, 2018. Sentenced on May 3, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$60,989.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v JIMMY DEAN METCALF JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 4th Circuit Court-Jackson County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 25, 2017. Sentenced on August 15, 2018. Jail: 180 days with credit for 7 days; Jail Suspended: 173 days; Probation: 60 months. Court Costs: \$100.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Fines: \$75.00; Other Costs: \$218.00.

PEOPLE v JOHN CARL MEYER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 15th Circuit Court-Branch County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 9, 2016. Sentenced on October 17, 2016. Jail: 90 days with credit for 12 days; Probation: 24 months. Court Costs: \$200.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Fines: \$100.00; Other Costs: \$168.00.

PEOPLE v KIVAN ALLEN MEYERS JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 48th Circuit Court-Allegan County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 9, 2017. Sentenced on February 5, 2018. Jail: 39 days with credit for 39 days; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$11,596.55; Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$368.00.

PEOPLE v EARL ERVIN MIDDLETON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 58th District Court-Grand Haven. Nolle Pros on November 2, 2018. Restitution: \$138.88.

PEOPLE v THOMAS WOODROW MIEHLKE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 5th Circuit Court-Barry County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 24, 2016. Sentenced on November 30, 2016. Jail: 60 days with credit for 2 days; Jail Suspended: 58 days; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$12,963.57; Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Fines: \$50.00; Other Costs: \$368.00.

PEOPLE v DUSTIN KEITH MIERAS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 61st District Court-Kent County. Nolle Pros on July 18, 2018. Restitution: \$9,700.00.

PEOPLE v RUBEN GEORGE MIKITAROFF III, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 53rd District Court-Howell Division. Nolle Pros on April 3, 2017. Restitution: \$4,000.00.

PEOPLE v RUBEN GEORGE MIKITATOFF III, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 53rd District Court-Howell Division. Nolle Pros on September 21, 2017. Restitution: \$9,600.00.

PEOPLE v RUBEN GEORGE MIKITAROFF III, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 44th Circuit Court-Livingston County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on July 13, 2018. Restitution: \$7,830.74.

PEOPLE v RAYMOND JOHN MILLEN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 8-N District Court-Kalamazoo County. Nolle Pros on July 3, 2017. Restitution: \$12,565.50.

PEOPLE v JAMEY MICHAEL MILLER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 18, 2016. Sentenced on September 11, 2017. Jail: 2 days with credit for 2 days; Probation: 18 months. Restitution: \$48,131.31.

PEOPLE v JOHNATHON LAWRENCE MILLER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 5, 2017. Sentenced on December 7, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$14,409.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v RONALD LEE MILLER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on April 3, 2018. Restitution: \$2,088.10.

PEOPLE v THOMAS RYAN MILLER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 15th District Court-Washtenaw County. Nolle Pros on September 19, 2017. Restitution: \$1,950.23.

PEOPLE v ERVIN DWAYNE MILLS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on July 5, 2017. Restitution: \$5,230.01.

PEOPLE v ROBERT JOSEPH MILLS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on June 27, 2017.

PEOPLE v TROY J. MILLS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 77th District Court-Osceola County. Nolle Pros on April 25, 2018. Restitution: \$15,832.16.

PEOPLE v PHILLIP ANTHONY MINER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 12th District Court-Jackson County. Nolle Pros on April 20, 2018. Restitution: \$6,000.00.

PEOPLE v DAVID JOHN MINK, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 38th Circuit Court-Monroe County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 21, 2017. Sentenced on June 29, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$31,872.00; Court Costs: \$350.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Fines: \$350.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v KEVIN JON MITCHELL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 12th District Court-Jackson County. Nolle Pros on April 24, 2017. Restitution: \$1,516.94.

PEOPLE v CHAD DOUGLAS MIZER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 31st Circuit Court-St. Clair County. Nolle Pros on October 30, 2018. Restitution: \$5,756.03.

PEOPLE v RYAN JD MOLINA, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 67th District Court-Central Div Genesee County. Nolle Pros on September 7, 2018. Restitution: \$10,000.00.

PEOPLE v ANDREW GLEN MOLL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 14, 2016. Sentenced on April 12, 2017. Jail: 5 days with credit for 5 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$6,628.31.

PEOPLE v STEPHANY ANN MOLLETT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 48th Circuit Court-Allegan County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on June 26, 2017. Sentenced on August 28, 2017. Jail: 1 day with credit for 1 day; Probation: 2 years.

PEOPLE v KRISTEN JOYCE MONROE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 82nd District Court-Ogemaw County. Nolle Pros on February 12, 2018. Restitution: \$13,867.41.

PEOPLE v ROBERT CLOYD MONTGOMERY JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 43rd Circuit Court-Cass County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 14, 2016. Sentenced on October 6, 2017. Jail: 120 days with credit for 86 days; Probation: 2 years. Restitution: \$3,358.00.

PEOPLE v NICHOLAS ALLEN MOONEY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 5th Circuit Court-Barry County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 27, 2017. Sentenced on October 11, 2018. Jail: 60 days with credit for one day; Probation: 60 months. Court Costs: \$100.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v CHRISTOPHER OLIVER MOORE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 33rd Circuit Court-Charlevoix County. Nolle Pros on January 5, 2018. Restitution: \$4,868.20.

PEOPLE v DANNY DARYL MOORE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 1st District Court-Monroe County. Nolle Pros on March 10, 2017.

PEOPLE v DANNY DARYL MOORE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 38th Circuit Court-Monroe County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on August 4, 2017. Sentenced on October 12, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$18,763.00; Court Costs: \$350.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Fines: \$350.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v DARMEL DALAR MOORE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 3, 2017. Sentenced on March 2, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$42,798.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v DAVID MOORE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 22nd Circuit Court-Washtenaw County. Nolle Pros on May 30, 2017. Restitution: \$26,302.65.

PEOPLE v LAMONT MOORE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3-B District Court-St. Joseph County. Nolle Pros on May 30, 2017. Restitution: \$523.44.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL JORDAN MOORE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 17th Circuit Court-Kent County. Nolle Pros on October 3, 2017. Restitution: \$13,215.87.

PEOPLE v TERRENCE LAMAR MOORE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 27, 2017. Sentenced on September 14, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$57,409.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v JOSE JEROME DESHAWN MOORE II, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 17th Circuit Court-Kent County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 8, 2015. Sentenced on December 13, 2016. Jail: 12 days with credit for 12 days. CVR Fee: \$190.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v JOSUE ANGEL MORALES, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 12, 2017. Sentenced on October 31, 2018. Jail: 92 days with credit for 92 days; Probation: 18 months. Restitution: \$44,214.67; Supervision Fee: \$180.00.

PEOPLE v STEVEN MORENO, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 10th District Court-Calhoun County. Nolle Pros on July 18, 2018.

PEOPLE v AMANDA MARIE MORGAN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 39th Circuit Court-Lenawee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on August 2, 2017. Sentenced on August 3, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Court Costs: \$750.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$750.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v WILLIAM TRUBA MORGAN JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on June 27, 2016. Sentenced on May 22, 2017. Jail: 180 days with credit for 16 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$11,715.20.

PEOPLE v BRIAN MORICK, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 38th Circuit Court-Monroe County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 15, 2017. Sentenced on November 9, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$84,650.00; Court Costs: \$350.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Fines: \$350.00; Other Costs: \$322.00.

PEOPLE v ADRIAN DAQUAN MORRIS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 9th Circuit Court-Kalamazoo County. Nolle Pros on April 24, 2017. Restitution: \$9,250.16.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL KENNETH MORRIS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 15, 2016. Sentenced on July 14, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$25,590.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v MAX JULIAN MORRIS SR., Desertion/Abandonment/Non-Support, Hab-3, 9th Circuit Court-Kalamazoo County. Nolle Pros on October 20, 2017. Restitution: \$4,942.95.

PEOPLE v CRAIG ALLEN MOTEN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 70th District Court-Saginaw County. Nolle Pros on May 3, 2017. Restitution: \$1,792.62.

PEOPLE v KEITHIE DWAYNE MOTLEY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Nolle Pros on December 18, 2017. Restitution: \$16,585.00.

PEOPLE v LARWUSON MULBAH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 15th District Court-Washtenaw County. Nolle Pros on April 25, 2017.

PEOPLE v JESUS S. MUNOZ, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 9, 2017. Sentenced on January 8, 2018. Probation: 2 years. Restitution: \$17,076.68; Other Restitution: \$370.60; Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v CARL NEAL MURPHY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 39th Circuit Court-Lenawee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 1, 2017. Sentenced on May 16, 2018. Probation: 36 months. Court Costs: \$750.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$450.00; Other Costs: \$518.00.

PEOPLE v MEGAN ANN MURPHY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 54-A District Court-Ingham County. Nolle Pros on June 12, 2017. Restitution: \$4,154.00.

PEOPLE v JEFFREY ALAN MURRAY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 18, 2013. Sentenced on October 30, 2013. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$16,490.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v KAREEM MOHAMMAD MURRAY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on June 6, 2017. Sentenced on July 31, 2017. Probation: 24 months. Restitution: \$9,550.87.

PEOPLE v RONALD MURRAY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 50th District Court-Oakland County. Nolle Pros on March 21, 2018.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL JOSEPH MUSHUNG, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 38th Circuit Court-Monroe County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on June 22, 2018. Sentenced on August 2, 2018. Jail: 365 days with credit for 131 days; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$19,383.00; Court Costs: \$250.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Fines: \$250.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL R. MYERS, Desertion/Abandonment/Non-Support, Hab-3, 4th District Court-Cass County. Nolle Pros on December 18, 2017. Restitution: \$1,312.96.

PEOPLE v SHANNON DAVID NAPPER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 5th District Court-Berrien County. Nolle Pros on April 26, 2018. Restitution: \$8,451.00.

PEOPLE v WILLIAM PAUL NARAGON, Desertion/Abandonment/Non-Support, Hab-3, 5th District Court-Berrien County. Nolle Pros on November 9, 2017. Restitution: \$225.00.

PEOPLE v JAMES WILLIAM NARHI, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 97th District Court-Houghton County. Nolle Pros on January 24, 2018.

PEOPLE v DAWN DENISE NASH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 15th District Court-Washtenaw County. Nolle Pros on May 3, 2018.

PEOPLE v CHAD LEE NATIONS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 8-N District Court-Kalamazoo County. Nolle Pros on April 25, 2017. Restitution: \$13,023.00.

PEOPLE v ANTONIA DESHAWN NEAL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on April 20, 2017. Restitution: \$4,594.15.

PEOPLE v DANIEL FITZGERALD NEAL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on August 3, 2018.

PEOPLE v WILLIE EDWARD NEALY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 71-A District Court-Lapeer County. Nolle Pros on August 23, 2018. Restitution: \$30,393.44.

PEOPLE v DAVID MICHAEL NEELY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 17th Circuit Court-Kent County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 25, 2016. Sentenced on May 16, 2017. Jail: 6 months with credit for 65 days. Restitution: \$8,120.57.

PEOPLE v IVAN ROBERT NELSON JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 22, 2016. Sentenced on April 13, 2017. Jail: 50 days with credit for 50 days; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$49,429.00.

PEOPLE v IRVIN DALE NEVELS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 56-B District Court-Barry County. Nolle Pros on October 13, 2017. Restitution: \$805.92.

PEOPLE v SHAWN DENTON NEWLAND, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 71-A District Court-Lapeer County. Nolle Pros on August 1, 2017. Restitution: \$59.63.

PEOPLE v JAMES KEVIN NICHOL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 26th Circuit Court-Alpena County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on June 19, 2017. Sentenced on January 30, 2018. Jail: 6 months; Probation: 60 months. Court Costs: \$600.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Other Costs: \$418.00.

PEOPLE v JEREMY J. NICHOLS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 39th Circuit Court-Lenawee County. Nolle Pros on September 26, 2017. Restitution: \$14,501.30.

PEOPLE v MELODY SUE NICHOLS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 15th Circuit Court-Branch County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 18, 2018. Sentenced on March 5, 2018. Jail: 3 months; Jail Suspended: 3 months; Probation: 1 year.

PEOPLE v FORD ALEXANDER NICHOLSON IV, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 44th Circuit Court-Livingston County. Nolle Pros on February 10, 2017. Restitution: \$21,677.36.

PEOPLE v ROBERT EUGENE NIEMAN JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 8th Circuit Court-Montcalm County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 27, 2016. Sentenced on October 12, 2017. Jail: 273 days with credit for 95 days; Jail Suspended: 178 days. Court Costs: \$350.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Fines: \$300.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v ANTHONY MICHAEL NIETO, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 2A District Court-Lenawee County. Nolle Pros on April 3, 2017.

PEOPLE v MANUEL ANTONIO NIEVES JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 14, 2016. Sentenced on May 17, 2017. Jail: 13 days with credit for 13 days; Probation: 60 months. Other Restitution: \$1,028.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v ROBERT ERICH NILL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3-A District Court-Branch County. Nolle Pros on October 3, 2018. Restitution: \$7,829.29.

PEOPLE v ERNEST GREGORY NOMIDES, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on August 30, 2017. Restitution: \$13,697.50.

PEOPLE v TODD NELSON NOPPERT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 17th Circuit Court-Kent County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 22, 2016. Sentenced on April 4, 2017. Jail: 120 days with credit for 8 days; Jail Suspended: 112 days; Probation: 36 months. CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v LARRY EDWARD NORMAN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 2nd Circuit Court-Berrien County-St. Joseph. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 22, 2017. Sentenced on December 26, 2017. Jail: 9 days with credit for 9 days; Probation: 24 months. Restitution: \$41,123.58; Court Costs: \$502.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; Fines: \$250.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v ERRIN ONEIL NORWOOD, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 10th Circuit Court-Saginaw County. Nolle Pros on June 20, 2018. Restitution: \$5,250.05.

PEOPLE v BEN NUNN JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 8-N District Court-Kalamazoo County. Nolle Pros on June 5, 2017. Restitution: \$5,809.14.

PEOPLE v EDWARD ENOCH NUTT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 11, 2017. Sentenced on February 7, 2017. Jail: 365 days with credit for 76 days; Jail Suspended: 289 days; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$53,327.99; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$268.00.

PEOPLE v KENT STEWART O'BRIEN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 9th Circuit Court-Kalamazoo County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 21, 2017. Sentenced on July 16, 2018. Jail: 59 days with credit for 59 days; Probation: 4 years. Restitution: \$26,470.81; Other Restitution: \$246.50; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v JAMES DEREK ODDS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 2nd Circuit Court-Berrien County-St. Joseph. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 9, 2018. Sentenced on April 16, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$53,999.97; Court Costs: \$750.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Fines: \$250.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v JASON PAUL OLIPHANT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 6, 2017. Sentenced on May 25, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$13,813.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v BROCK ANDREW OLIVER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 65-B District Court-Gratiot County. Nolle Pros on February 8, 2018. Restitution: \$2,411.78.

PEOPLE v REYCHELLE JEANETTE OMEARA, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 23rd Circuit Court-Alcona County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 17, 2016. Sentenced on March 15, 2018. Jail: 18 days with credit for 18 days; Probation: 60 months. Other Restitution: \$562.70; Court Costs: \$1,110.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$273.60; Fines: \$500.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v MATTHEW JOHN OORBECK, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 9th Circuit Court-Kalamazoo County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 2, 2017. Sentenced on November 27, 2017. Jail: 53 days with credit for 53 days; Probation: 4 years. Restitution: \$10,800.00; Other Restitution: \$998.65.

PEOPLE v DWAYNE ANTHONY OOTEN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 65-A District Court-Clinton County. Nolle Pros on August 22, 2017. Restitution: \$329.54.

PEOPLE v JASON FRANK OPEL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 39th Circuit Court-Lenawee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 1, 2017. Sentenced on November 16, 2017. Jail: 23 - 48 months. CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v TROY DANIEL ORBAN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 2A District Court-Lenawee County. Nolle Pros on April 6, 2017. Restitution: \$2,000.00.

PEOPLE v RICHARD LEE ORMAN JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 56-B District Court-Barry County. Nolle Pros on July 17, 2017. Restitution: \$3,160.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL WAYNE OSTRANDER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 10th District Court-Calhoun County. Nolle Pros on January 22, 2018. Restitution: \$462.75.

PEOPLE v WILLIAM ELIAS OVALDIA, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 74th District Court-Bay County. Nolle Pros on November 14, 2018.

PEOPLE v COY WILLIAM OVERHOLT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 3-A District Court-Branch County. Nolle Pros on October 15, 2018. Restitution: \$6,146.15.

PEOPLE v ANTHONY ROBERT OVERWAY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 48th Circuit Court-Allegan County. Nolle Pros on September 13, 2018. Restitution: \$35,844.00.

PEOPLE v GARY WAYNE OWENS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 26, 2017. Sentenced on May 23, 2018. Jail: 49 days with credit for 49 days; Probation: 48 months. Restitution: \$18,424.10; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$480.00; Other Costs: \$668.00.

PEOPLE v HAROLD FREDRICK OWENS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 65-A District Court-Clinton County. Nolle Pros on July 17, 2017. Restitution: \$1,587.80.

PEOPLE v WILLIE LYNN OWENS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 22nd Circuit Court-Washtenaw County. Nolle Pros on April 26, 2017. Restitution: \$7,347.16.

PEOPLE v SHAWN PADGETT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 12th District Court-Jackson County. Nolle Pros on February 8, 2017. Restitution: \$2,528.00.

PEOPLE v PETER ROBERT PADO, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on February 3, 2017. Restitution: \$24,340.83.

PEOPLE v GILBERT DARIN ANTHONY PADULA, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 58th District Court-Grand Haven. Nolle Pros on March 13, 2018. Restitution: \$68,712.38.

PEOPLE v BRYAN RAMON PAGE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 57th District Court-Allegan County. Nolle Pros on April 3, 2017. Restitution: \$2,255.84.

PEOPLE v DOUGLAS PHILLIP PAGE JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 25, 2018. Sentenced on August 29, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$42,050.00.

PEOPLE v SCOTT WILLIAM PAGEL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Nolle Pros on February 16, 2017.

PEOPLE v MATHEW ARMONDO PANOZZO, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 45th Circuit Court-St. Joseph County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 1, 2018. Sentenced on November 1, 2018. Jail: 20 days with credit for 20 days; Probation: 18 months. CVR Fee: \$190.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM PAPCKE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 23rd Circuit Court-Alcona County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 25, 2016. Sentenced on July 18, 2017. Jail: 9 days with credit for 9 days. Court Costs: \$1,010.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Fines: \$200.00.

PEOPLE v GREGORY JOHN PAPIERZ, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 56-B District Court-Barry County. Nolle Pros on March 22, 2017. Restitution: \$3,118.00.

PEOPLE v BRIAN SCOTT PAQUETTE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Nolle Pros on July 27, 2017. Restitution: \$9,470.00.

PEOPLE v BRIAN SCOTT PAQUETTE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 41-B District Court-Macomb County. Nolle Pros on October 25, 2017. Restitution: \$2,905.46.

PEOPLE v AUTURO PARHAM, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 50th District Court-Oakland County. Nolle Pros on October 4, 2018. Restitution: \$5,229.75.

PEOPLE v CHRISTOPHER LAWRENCE PARKER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 71-A District Court-Lapeer County. Nolle Pros on October 10, 2017. Restitution: \$2,712.99.

PEOPLE v FREDERICK CHIK PARKER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 50th District Court-Oakland County. Nolle Pros on February 5, 2018. Restitution: \$3,549.84.

PEOPLE v TIMOTHY EUGENE HILLS PARKER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 72nd District Court-St. Clair County-Port Huron. Nolle Pros on August 23, 2018. Restitution: \$3,386.14.

PEOPLE v EDWIN PARKER IV, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on August 28, 2017. Sentenced on September 24, 2018. Jail: 18 days with credit for 18 days; Probation: 36 months. Restitution: \$9,656.21; Court Costs: \$100.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$360.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v SHANNON ELIZABETH PARKS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3-A District Court-Branch County. Nolle Pros on May 18, 2018. Restitution: \$1,729.59.

PEOPLE v DOUGLAS ARRON PARSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 38th Circuit Court-Monroe County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 29, 2017. Sentenced on November 16, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$41,254.00; Court Costs: \$350.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Fines: \$350.00; Other Costs: \$302.00.

PEOPLE v JINESH MAHENDRA PATEL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 50th District Court-Oakland County. Nolle Pros on October 4, 2018. Restitution: \$37,365.93.

PEOPLE v AUTUMN LYNN PATTERSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 39th Circuit Court-Lenawee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on June 6, 2018. Sentenced on July 26, 2018. Jail: 1 day; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$17,169.02.

PEOPLE v JOSHUA AARON PATTERSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 79th District Court-Mason County. Nolle Pros on September 18, 2017. Restitution: \$1,152.54.

PEOPLE v LEE WILLIAM PATTERSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 2A District Court-Lenawee County. Nolle Pros on September 18, 2017.

PEOPLE v THOMAS FREDRICK PAYNE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 15th Circuit Court-Branch County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 13, 2017. Sentenced on March 13, 2017. Jail: 365 days with credit for 70 days. CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v DUSTIN JAMES MICHAEL PEEK, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 5th District Court-Berrien County. Nolle Pros on October 10, 2018. Restitution: \$11,015.44.

PEOPLE v TIMOTHY LEE JOSEPH PEET, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3-A District Court-Branch County. Nolle Pros on April 26, 2018. Restitution: \$4,817.96.

PEOPLE v CHRISTOPHER PAUL PEREZ, Desertion/Abandonment/Non-Support, 39th Circuit Court-Lenawee County. Nolle Pros on April 4, 2018. Restitution: \$6,047.00.

PEOPLE v RICHARD JAY PERKINS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 19th Circuit Court-Benzie County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 26, 2016. Sentenced on March 13, 2018. Jail: 6 months with credit for 50 days; Probation: 60 months. Court Costs: \$200.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Fines: \$200.00; Other Costs: \$318.00.

PEOPLE v JASON EDWARD PERSING, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 45th Circuit Court-St. Joseph County. Nolle Pros on April 20, 2018. Restitution: \$7,914.00.

PEOPLE v MARK CHARLES PESHABA, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 17th Circuit Court-Kent County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 24, 2017. Sentenced on December 7, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$37,860.90; Other Restitution: \$225.25; Court Costs: \$400.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Other Costs: \$668.00.

PEOPLE v JAMES ALAN PETERS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 2nd Circuit Court-Berrien County-St. Joseph. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 10, 2017. Sentenced on June 12, 2017. Jail: 12 days with credit for 12 days; Probation: 12 months. Restitution: \$10,004.38; Court Costs: \$502.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$120.00; Fines: \$200.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v TALON LEE PETERSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 74th District Court-Bay County. Nolle Pros on January 27, 2017. Restitution: \$8,200.00.

PEOPLE v JOSHUA RAYE PETRANEK, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 7th District Court-East Division Van Buren County. Nolle Pros on July 28, 2017. Restitution: \$155.70.

PEOPLE v TIMOTHY ROBERT PETTIFOR, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 82nd District Court-Ogemaw County. Nolle Pros on March 1, 2017. Restitution: \$5,000.00.

PEOPLE v JON CHARLES PFUND, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 38th Circuit Court-Monroe County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 17, 2017. Sentenced on June 8, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$11,718.00; Court Costs: \$350.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Fines: \$250.00; Other Costs: \$270.80.

PEOPLE v JAMES FRANCIS PHAFF, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 10th District Court-Calhoun County. Nolle Pros on December 28, 2016. Restitution: \$1,110.73.

PEOPLE v CHARLES EZRA PHILLIPS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 44th Circuit Court-Livingston County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 12, 2016. Sentenced on April 17, 2017. Jail: 35 days with credit for 35 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$21,985.54.

PEOPLE v KENNETH BYRON PHILLIPS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 18, 2017. Sentenced on May 15, 2017. Jail: 201 days with credit for 201 days; Probation: 3 years. Restitution: \$20,483.36; Other Restitution: \$1,633.70.

PEOPLE v RODNEY VERNON PHILLIPS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 2nd Circuit Court-Berrien County-St. Joseph. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 21, 2018. Sentenced on April 6, 2018. Probation: 24 months. Restitution: \$13,531.24; Court Costs: \$502.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v ELIKEVIN LAMONT PHILLIPS SR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on November 3, 2017. Restitution: \$602.37.

PEOPLE v DANIEL MICHAEL PIERCE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 41-B District Court-Macomb County. Nolle Pros on January 3, 2018.

PEOPLE v SHAWN PIERCE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 15th District Court-Washtenaw County. Nolle Pros on June 8, 2018.

PEOPLE v AL JUNIOR PINARD, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 22nd Circuit Court-Washtenaw County. Nolle Pros on September 18, 2017. Restitution: \$12,290.48.

PEOPLE v ALFRED LOUIS PINTO, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 4th District Court-Cass County. Nolle Pros on December 6, 2017.

PEOPLE v BRYANT TRACY PLUMLEY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on October 6, 2017. Restitution: \$50.00.

PEOPLE v ERIC BENJAMIN POLICHT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 27, 2018. Sentenced on March 20, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$38,218.00; Court Costs: \$650.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v DAMON LASHAWN PONDS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 50th District Court-Oakland County. Nolle Pros on February 5, 2018. Restitution: \$8,968.16.

PEOPLE v EMIL CONSTANTIN POPESCU, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 44th Circuit Court-Livingston County. Nolle Pros on May 11, 2018. Restitution: \$29,300.00.

PEOPLE v JOSE D. POPRAWA, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on April 18, 2017. Restitution: \$1,600.00.

PEOPLE v MARK BRADLEY PORTER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 38th Circuit Court-Monroe County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 22, 2018. Sentenced on August 9, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$14,726.00; Court Costs: \$250.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Fines: \$250.00; Other Costs: \$120.00.

PEOPLE v HERMAN LAMOIT POUNDS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 3-B District Court-St. Joseph County. Nolle Pros on November 6, 2018. Restitution: \$60.00.

PEOPLE v ROY GEORGEERNEST POURCHEZ, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 10th District Court-Calhoun County. Nolle Pros on December 19, 2016. Restitution: \$2,209.20.

PEOPLE v JONATHAN GEORGE POWELL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, Desertion/Abandonment/Non-Support, 8-N District Court-Kalamazoo County. Nolle Pros on June 26, 2017. Restitution: \$1,157.70.

PEOPLE v JONATHAN GEORGE POWELL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 8-N District Court-Kalamazoo County. Nolle Pros on March 16, 2018. Restitution: \$200.00.

PEOPLE v LEWIS DIARLO POWELL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on April 24, 2018. Restitution: \$988.68.

PEOPLE v WILLIAM OLEN POWERS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 66th District Court-Shiawassee County. Nolle Pros on March 28, 2017. Restitution: \$2,594.50.

PEOPLE v GENEVIEVE PATRICIA PRELL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 71-A District Court-Lapeer County. Nolle Pros on January 23, 2017. Restitution: \$6,181.84.

PEOPLE v BRADLEY ALLEN PRESSON JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 2A District Court-Lenawee County. Nolle Pros on May 21, 2018.

PEOPLE v JESUS PRIETO-ZAVALA, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3-B District Court-St. Joseph County. Nolle Pros on June 4, 2018. Restitution: \$137.76.

PEOPLE v ARTHUR DUANE PRIM, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 2nd Circuit Court-Berrien County-St. Joseph. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 26, 2017. Sentenced on August 28, 2017. Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$15,515.61; Other Costs: \$2,558.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL THOMAS PROULX, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 44th Circuit Court-Livingston County. Nolle Pros on May 18, 2017. Restitution: \$22,525.40.

PEOPLE v RICHARD FREDERICK PRYOR, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 43rd Circuit Court-Cass County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 17, 2018. Sentenced on July 13, 2018. Jail: 115 days with credit for 115 days; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$29,535.49; Other Restitution: \$1,167.05; Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Fines: \$500.00; Other Costs: \$468.000.

PEOPLE v ROBERT ALLEN PULK, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 10, 2017. Sentenced on March 14, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$36,081.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v ANGELA DAWN PUNKO, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 57th District Court-Allegan County. Nolle Pros on February 28, 2018.

PEOPLE v ALDRIC ARTHUR RACETTE II, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Nolle Pros on November 19, 2018. Restitution: \$5,316.53.

PEOPLE v REX ALLEN RACZAK, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 31st Circuit Court-St. Clair County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 12, 2017. Sentenced on October 23, 2017. Jail: 60 days with credit for 60 days; Probation: 2 years. Restitution: \$14,220.35; Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v JOSEPH VERNON RAGLAND, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 56th Circuit Court-Eaton County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 26, 2017. Sentenced on January 4, 2018. Jail: 5 months with credit for 2 days; Probation: 5 years.

PEOPLE v TIMOTHY A. RAMOS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 67th District Court-Central Div Genesee County. Nolle Pros on July 6, 2017.

PEOPLE v JASON ERNEST RATLIFF, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on July 26, 2018. Restitution: \$200.00.

PEOPLE v ARTHUR JAMES RAY III, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 13, 2018. Sentenced on May 22, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$36,769.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v LARS ADRAIN RAZOR SR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 5th District Court-Berrien County. Nolle Pros on September 20, 2017. Restitution: \$3,238.46.

PEOPLE v LARS ADRAIN RAZOR SR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 2nd Circuit Court-Berrien County-St. Joseph. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 19, 2018. Sentenced on November 19, 2018. Jail: 42 days with credit for 42 days; Probation: 60 months. Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Fines: \$100.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v ROGER LAVERN REASONER JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 4th Circuit Court-Jackson County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 7, 2015. Sentenced on September 7, 2016. Jail: 365 days with credit for 43 days; Jail Suspended: 322 days; Probation: 2 years.

PEOPLE v KARL GARRETT REAVES, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on April 10, 2018. Restitution: \$2,972.50.

PEOPLE v DUANE NELSON REDDING, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 26th Circuit Court-Alpena County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on January 17, 2017.

PEOPLE v DUANE NELSON REDDING, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 26th Circuit Court-Alpena County. Nolle Pros on October 23, 2017. Restitution: \$11,412.50.

PEOPLE v ERIC MICHAEL REDMOND, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 20, 2017. Sentenced on March 23, 2018. Jail: 90 days with credit for 23 days; Probation: 3 years. Restitution: \$108,161.08; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v ALLEN DOUGLAS REED, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 5th District Court-Berrien County. Nolle Pros on October 26, 2018. Restitution: \$1,000.00.

PEOPLE v KENNETH ROBERT REED, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 8-N District Court-Kalamazoo County. Nolle Pros on August 15, 2017. Restitution: \$6,709.84.

PEOPLE v TIMOTHY ALAN REED II, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 45th Circuit Court-St. Joseph County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 24, 2016. Sentenced on April 13, 2017. Jail: 3 months with credit for 22 days; Probation: 2 years. Other Restitution: \$1,119.45; Court Costs: \$627.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v ROY DEAN REEVES JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 1, 2017. Sentenced on April 28, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$13,339.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v RONALD WILLIAM REICH JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 53rd District Court-Howell Division. Nolle Pros on June 8, 2018. Restitution: \$4,463.80.

PEOPLE v AARON JOHN RESSLER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 8, 2017. Sentenced on February 23, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$80,611.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v JONATHAN CESAR REYNA, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 20th Circuit Court-Ottawa County. Nolle Pros on September 4, 2018. Restitution: \$10,422.61.

PEOPLE v RANDOLPH LESLIE WUDEL REYNOLDS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 12, 2018. Sentenced on August 9, 2018. Jail: 180 days. Restitution: \$25,857.00; Other Costs: \$798.00.

PEOPLE v THOMAS MICHAEL REYNOLDS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 56-B District Court-Barry County. Nolle Pros on January 20, 2017. Restitution: \$1,025.83.

PEOPLE v DERRICK LYNN RICE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 71-A District Court-Lapeer County. Nolle Pros on September 20, 2017. Restitution: \$2,215.37.

PEOPLE v DECARLO ANTONIO RICHARDSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on August 31, 2018. Restitution: \$1,220.00.

PEOPLE v FRANKIE TYRANCE RICHE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 70th District Court-Saginaw County. Nolle Pros on November 13, 2018.

PEOPLE v MARTIN RONALD RICHIERT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 29th Circuit Court-Gratiot County. Nolle Pros on December 19, 2017. Restitution: \$4,547.77.

PEOPLE v JEFFREY SCOTT RIDENOUR, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 23, 2018. Sentenced on May 9, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$15,285.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v MATTHEW JAMES RIGG, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 70th District Court-Saginaw County. Nolle Pros on May 18, 2018. Restitution: \$5,209.64.

PEOPLE v JOSHUA JOE RINCON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 39th Circuit Court-Lenawee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 18, 2017. Sentenced on April 13, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$20,418.69; Other Restitution: \$1,150.90; Court Costs: \$750.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$750.00; Other Costs: \$518.00.

PEOPLE v MARCOS ANTONIO RIOJAS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 65-A District Court-Clinton County. Nolle Pros on January 3, 2017. Restitution: \$2,148.93.

PEOPLE v DOUGLAS BENJAMIN RITCHIE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 13, 2016. Sentenced on January 26, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$21,187.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v KYLE CHARLES ROARK, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 12th District Court-Jackson County. Nolle Pros on April 26, 2017.

PEOPLE v DARIN LAMARR ROBBINS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 22nd Circuit Court-Washtenaw County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 20, 2017. Sentenced on August 31, 2017. Probation: 60 months.

PEOPLE v JAMES LYMAN ROBBINS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3-A District Court-Branch County. Nolle Pros on August 21, 2017. Restitution: \$1,095.00.

PEOPLE v KENNETH WAYNE ROBERTS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 23rd Circuit Court-Iosco County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 23, 2015. Sentenced on February 13, 2017. Probation: 3 years. Other Restitution: \$846.00; Court Costs: \$1,100.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$360.00; Fines: \$510.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v MARK PERRY ROBERTS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 88th District Court-Alpena County. Nolle Pros on July 19, 2017. Restitution: \$8,270.19.

PEOPLE v STEPHAN EDWARD ROBERTS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 61st District Court-Kent County. Nolle Pros on February 13, 2017. Restitution: \$15,460.22.

PEOPLE v DAVOD JAMINJOHN-GARTH ROBINSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 31st Circuit Court-St. Clair County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 3, 2018. Sentenced on May 14, 2018. Probation: 3 years. Restitution: \$23,270.42; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$360.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v MARSHUN DANTHONY ROBINSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 5th District Court-Berrien County. Nolle Pros on February 6, 2018. Restitution: \$19,562.06.

PEOPLE v GERRY LYDELL ROBINSON SR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 14th Circuit Court -Muskegon County. Nolle Pros on May 24, 2018.

PEOPLE v EBER RONY RODAS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 78th District Court-Newaygo County. Nolle Pros on June 21, 2018.

PEOPLE v ANTONIO R. RODRIQUEZ, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 4th District Court-Cass County. Nolle Pros on June 12, 2018. Restitution: \$2,858.40.

PEOPLE v JIMMY DAN RODRIGUEZ, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 39th Circuit Court-Lenawee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on June 20, 2018. Sentenced on October 3, 2018. Jail: 37 days with credit for 37 days; Probation: 60 months. Court Costs: \$750.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$750.00; Other Costs: \$518.00.

PEOPLE v MANUEL ANDREW RODRIGUEZ, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 3, 2016. Sentenced on March 31, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$57,114.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v DAVID DEJESUS RODRIGUEZ JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 38th Circuit Court-Monroe County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on August 25, 2017. Sentenced on October 19, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$17,915.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$260.40.

PEOPLE v MATTHEW JAMES ROEBUCK, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 37th Circuit Court-Calhoun County. Nolle Pros on January 31, 2017. Restitution: \$1,063.24.

PEOPLE v PHILLIP KEITH ROGERS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 50th District Court-Oakland County. Nolle Pros on February 8, 2017. Restitution: \$800.00.

PEOPLE v EDWARD ALBERT ROHLOFF, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 17th Circuit Court-Kent County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 21, 2017. Sentenced on April 6, 2017. Jail: 6 months with credit for 75 days; Probation: 24 months. Restitution: \$16,939.76; Other Restitution: \$435.20.

PEOPLE v HERSCHEL JAMAR ROPER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 24, 2018. Sentenced on August 15, 2018. Jail: 4 days with credit for 4 days; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$13,518.78; Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v MARC JAY ROSANSKY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 2A District Court-Lenawee County. Nolle Pros on August 22, 2017. Restitution: \$3,749.72.

PEOPLE v ERIC KEITH ROSE, Bond - Absconding Or Forfeiting, 73A District Court-Sanilac County. Nolle Pros on February 10, 2017.

PEOPLE v MICHELLE KAY ROSELLE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 85th District Court-Benzie County. Nolle Pros on January 20, 2017. Restitution: \$200.00.

PEOPLE v JAMES JAY ROSENCRANTS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on April 20, 2017. Restitution: \$371.43.

PEOPLE v CLIFTON FRANK ROSS JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 22, 2017. Sentenced on February 2, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$41,389.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$60.00.

PEOPLE v JOHN WILLIAM ROTERMAN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on September 14, 2017. Restitution: \$19,212.20.

PEOPLE v DONALD GARY ROUSE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 41-B District Court-Macomb County. Nolle Pros on May 16, 2017.

PEOPLE v EDWARD DEWAYNE ROWELL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 27th Circuit Court-Newaygo County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 26, 2016. Sentenced on February 21, 2017. Jail: 9 months with credit for 13 days; Probation: 36 months. Other Restitution: \$276.00; Court Costs: \$71.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Fines: \$71.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v SHAWN EUGENE ROWLAND, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 8th Circuit Court-Montcalm County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 19, 2015. Sentenced on November 29, 2018. Jail: 9 months with credit for 95 days; Jail Suspended: 5 months and 27 days; Probation: 2 years. Restitution: \$31,654.53; Court Costs: \$550.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$480.00; Fines: \$500.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v BRIAN JAMES ROYER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 26th Circuit Court-Alpena County. Nolle Pros on June 29, 2018. Restitution: \$8,431.33.

PEOPLE v JAMES ALLEN ROZGA, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 8th Circuit Court-Montcalm County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on June 9, 2016. Sentenced on March 2, 2017. Jail: 9 months with credit for 14 days; Jail Suspended: 256 days; Probation: 24 months. Restitution: \$18,384.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Fines: \$500.00; Other Costs: \$568.00.

PEOPLE v ERIC M. RUBOYIANES, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 67th District Court-Central Div Genesee County. Nolle Pros on May 24, 2018. Restitution: \$3,281.67.

PEOPLE v CLINT JAMES RUDNICKI, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 39th Circuit Court-Lenawee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 3, 2018. Sentenced on November 14, 2018. Jail: 90 days with credit for 15 days; Jail Suspended: 75 days if \$20,000.00 is paid; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$44,724.19; Other Restitution: \$237.70; Court Costs: \$750.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Other Costs: \$518.00.

PEOPLE v MARQUISE ANTWAN RUFFIN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 54-B District Court-Ingham County. Nolle Pros on January 30, 2017. Restitution: \$4,650.00.

PEOPLE v CORY DAVID RUSCH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 72nd District Court-St. Clair County-Port Huron. Nolle Pros on May 24, 2017.

PEOPLE v ADAM LEE RUSSELL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 44th Circuit Court-Livingston County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on August 19, 2016. Sentenced on September 14, 2017. Jail: 10 days with credit for 10 days; Probation: 24 months. Restitution: \$22,605.05.

PEOPLE v JOSHUA LEE RUSSELL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 23rd Circuit Court-Alcona County. Nolle Pros on March 5, 2018. Restitution: \$9,857.06.

PEOPLE v JOHN LOUIS RYAN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 21, 2018. Sentenced on June 8, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$30,065.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL JAMES RYAN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 2nd Circuit Court-Berrien County-St. Joseph. Verdict - Court - Convicted on June 14, 2017. Sentenced on July 17, 2017. Jail: 47 days with credit for 47 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$10,731.34; Other Restitution: \$224.13; Court Costs: \$1,558.00.

PEOPLE v MARK JEROME RYMARKIEWICZ, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 56-B District Court-Barry County. Nolle Pros on April 24, 2017. Restitution: \$2,769.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL HARRY SACCUCCI II, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 72nd District Court-St. Clair County-Port Huron. Nolle Pros on May 23, 2018.

PEOPLE v DARRELL JEROME SAFFORD, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 50th District Court-Oakland County. Nolle Pros on August 15, 2017. Restitution: \$9,950.00.

PEOPLE v ALI ABBAS SAFIEDDINE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on November 1, 2018. Restitution: \$17,008.00.

PEOPLE v PATRICK SALDIVAR, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 10th District Court-Calhoun County. Nolle Pros on January 22, 2018. Restitution: \$6,762.09.

PEOPLE v DANIEL TEIXEIRA SALVADOR, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 2A District Court-Lenawee County. Nolle Pros on June 6, 2018. Restitution: \$10,025.34.

PEOPLE v GERARDO SAMANIEGO-CORTES SR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Dismissed as Restitution Made on April 11, 2017. Restitution: \$4,900.00.

PEOPLE v DYLAN ANTHONY SAMS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 38th Circuit Court-Monroe County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 27, 2017. Sentenced on January 11, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$3,207.00; Court Costs: \$350.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Fines: \$350.00; Other Costs: \$364.40.

PEOPLE v CHRISTOPHER SANCHEZ SR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 20th Circuit Court-Ottawa County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on August 6, 2013. Sentenced on September 3, 2013. Jail: 600 days with credit for 106 days. Other Costs: \$198.00.

PEOPLE v ISMAEL SANTIAGO SANCHEZ SR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 20th Circuit Court-Ottawa County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 25, 2018. Sentenced on May 29, 2018. Jail: 6 months with credit for 95 days. Other Restitution: \$1,000.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$323.00.

PEOPLE v ELROY SANDERS JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 64-B District Court-Montcalm County. Nolle Pros on June 15, 2017. Restitution: \$800.67.

PEOPLE v MELISSA MARIE SANDERS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 64-B District Court-Montcalm County. Nolle Pros on January 25, 2018.

PEOPLE v BRADFORD NICHOLAS RYAN SANDLIN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 56th Circuit Court-Eaton County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 28, 2017. Sentenced on December 14, 2018. Jail: 60 days with credit for 2 days; Jail Suspended: 52 days; Probation: 2 years. Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Other Costs: \$368.00.

PEOPLE v LEE WILLIAM SANFORD SR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 79th District Court-Mason County. Nolle Pros on September 1, 2017. Restitution: \$4,000.00.

PEOPLE v GRETCHEN A. SAUER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 38th Circuit Court-Monroe County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 13, 2017. Sentenced on January 18, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$10,482.00; Court Costs: \$350.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v EDDIE LEE SAVAGE JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 61st District Court-Kent County. Nolle Pros on October 11, 2017. Restitution: \$16,240.77.

PEOPLE v BRANDON MICHAEL SAWYER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 7th District Court-East Division Van Buren County. Nolle Pros on June 12, 2018. Restitution: \$4,950.18.

PEOPLE v ROBERT LEE SAXTON II, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 43rd Circuit Court-Cass County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 7, 2016. Sentenced on March 10, 2017. Jail: 9 days with credit for 9 days.

PEOPLE v SCOTT JOHN SAYER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 37th Circuit Court-Calhoun County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 27, 2016. Sentenced on July 21, 2017. Probation: 5 years.

PEOPLE v SETH RYAN SCHIPPERS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 14th Circuit Court-Muskegon County. Nolle Pros on March 22, 2017. Restitution: \$8,300.00.

PEOPLE v MARK ANDREW SCHMIDT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 13, 2016. Sentenced on January 31, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$64,404.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v SCOTTY ALLEN SCHMIDT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 45th Circuit Court-St. Joseph County. Nolle Pros on March 19, 2018. Restitution: \$13,400.00.

PEOPLE v CRAIG LOGAN SCHMITT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th Circuit Court-Van Buren County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 20, 2017. Sentenced on June 8, 2018. Jail: 12 days with credit for 12 days; Probation: 24 months. Restitution: \$16,393.72; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Other Costs: \$528.00.

PEOPLE v JASON TODD SCHNELL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 73B District Court-Huron County. Nolle Pros on November 8, 2017. Restitution: \$5,000.00.

PEOPLE v JASON TODD SCHNELL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 73B District Court-Huron County. Nolle Pros on July 26, 2018. Restitution: \$10,000.00.

PEOPLE v THOMAS JOHN SCHREIBER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 29th Circuit Court-Clinton County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on August 8, 2016. Sentenced on July 10, 2017. Jail: 90 days with credit for 49 days; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$17,838.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v RUSSELL CARL SCHROEDER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 86th District Court-Grand Traverse County. Nolle Pros on December 4, 2017. Restitution: \$3,700.00.

PEOPLE v DUSTIN CHRISTOPHER SCHUCH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 61st District Court-Kent County. Nolle Pros on November 7, 2017. Restitution: \$2,543.92.

PEOPLE v JOHN MATTHEW SCHULZ, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 74th District Court-Bay County. Nolle Pros on April 26, 2018. Restitution: \$20,632.00.

PEOPLE v CHAD EVERETT SCHWARTZ, Desertion/Abandonment/Non-Support, Hab-2, 3-B District Court-St. Joseph County. Nolle Pros on January 30, 2017. Restitution: \$3,800.00.

PEOPLE v JOSEPH HOWARD SCOTT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3-A District Court-Branch County. Nolle Pros on July 23, 2018. Restitution: \$12,000.00.

PEOPLE v JASON KIRK SEEGER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 39th Circuit Court-Lenawee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 14, 2015. Sentenced on June 21, 2017. Jail: 12 months with credit for 106 days; Jail Suspended: 259 days; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$30,690.98; Court Costs: \$750.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$450.00; Other Costs: \$518.00.

PEOPLE v JASON KIRK SEEGER, Bond - Absconding Or Forfeiting, 39th Circuit Court-Lenawee County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on June 27, 2017.

PEOPLE v MONTE SCOTT SEGUR, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 5th Circuit Court-Barry County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 7, 2015. Sentenced on June 8, 2017. Jail: 9 months with credit for 93 days; Probation: 60 months. Court Costs: \$250.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Fines: \$50.00; Other Costs: \$318.00.

PEOPLE v ANDREW MICHAEL SEIDL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 47th Circuit Court-Delta County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 19, 2016. Sentenced on June 19, 2017. Probation: 24 months. Other Restitution: \$1,257.40.

PEOPLE v GREGORY JOHN SEIFRIED, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 48th Circuit Court-Allegan County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 30, 2015. Sentenced on November 21, 2016. Jail: 11 days with credit for 11 days; Probation: 18 months. Court Costs: \$70.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$180.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v SCOTT RICHARD SELLINGER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 44th Circuit Court-Livingston County. Nolle Pros on June 4, 2018. Restitution: \$22,521.33.

PEOPLE v SCOTT RICHARD SELLINGER, Bond - Absconding Or Forfeiting, Hab-2, 53rd District Court-Howell Division. Nolle Pros on April 27, 2018. Other Restitution: \$634.10.

PEOPLE v PHILIP LARA SEPULVEDA, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Nolle Pros on May 18, 2018. Restitution: \$11,445.00.

PEOPLE v FRANK MICHAEL SETTIMO, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 24, 2017. Sentenced on May 22, 2017. Jail: 6 months with credit for 25 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$133,884.25; Other Restitution: \$1,159.40.

PEOPLE v DAVE LLOYD SHABEEB, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 57th District Court-Allegan County. Nolle Pros on March 20, 2017. Restitution: \$9,214.00.

PEOPLE v FARIS SHABO, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 16, 2017. Sentenced on May 11, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$77,692.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v ANDREW DAVID SHADOIAN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 50th District Court-Oakland County. Nolle Pros on February 28, 2018. Restitution: \$6,750.00.

PEOPLE v BRIAN DALE SHAFER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 67th District Court-Central Div Genesee County. Nolle Pros on May 17, 2018. Restitution: \$4,048.00.

PEOPLE v JEFFERY WAYNE SHAGENA, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 61st District Court-Kent County. Nolle Pros on June 13, 2017. Restitution: \$3,592.91.

PEOPLE v FRANKLIN DWIGHT SHAW, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on March 2, 2018. Restitution: \$2,184.00.

PEOPLE v WILLIAM DOUGLAS SHEARER JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 82nd District Court-Roscommon County. Nolle Pros on December 21, 2016. Restitution: \$2,323.19.

PEOPLE v ROBERT SCOTT SHEPHERD, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 5th District Court-Berrien County. Nolle Pros on July 10, 2017. Restitution: \$3,104.52.

PEOPLE v NATASHA AMANDA SHEPPARD, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 2A District Court-Lenawee County. Nolle Pros on April 27, 2018. Restitution: \$497.78.

PEOPLE v JAMES DEE SHINN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 48th Circuit Court-Allegan County. Nolle Pros on January 29, 2018. Restitution: \$200.00.

PEOPLE v DANIEL JAMES SHIPLEY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 38th Circuit Court-Monroe County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on June 15, 2018. Sentenced on August 23, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$20,606.00; Court Costs: \$250.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Fines: \$250.00; Other Costs: \$380.20.

PEOPLE v JEFFREY THOMAS SHIPP, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on May 1, 2018. Restitution: \$204.00.

PEOPLE v SHAWN MATTHEW SHOEN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 8th Circuit Court-Montcalm County. Nolle Pros on December 10, 2018. Restitution: \$11,047.19.

PEOPLE v OMAR MUSTAFA SHQAIR, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 64-B District Court-Montcalm County. Nolle Pros on March 22, 2017. Restitution: \$23,338.46.

PEOPLE v KEITH NORMAN SIGOURNEY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on August 8, 2016. Sentenced on August 7, 2017. Probation: 36 months. Restitution: \$3,283.29.

PEOPLE v ROBERT WAYNE SIGSBY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 27, 2017. Sentenced on October 6, 2017. Jail: 291 days with credit for 291 days; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$17,503.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL GILBERT SIMMONS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on April 24, 2018. Restitution: \$6,547.00.

PEOPLE v KENNETH DAVID SIMON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 56-B District Court-Barry County. Nolle Pros on December 20, 2016.

PEOPLE v RANDELL KEITH SIMON II, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 54-A District Court-Ingham County. Nolle Pros on March 13, 2017. Restitution: \$874.20.

PEOPLE v JAMES ANTHONY SIMPSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 28th Circuit Court-Wexford County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 17, 2018. Sentenced on October 22, 2018. Jail: 66 days with credit for 66 days; Probation: 24 months. Court Costs: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v CONJE ANDRE SIMS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 50th District Court-Oakland County. Nolle Pros on August 10, 2017. Restitution: \$10,647.43.

PEOPLE v TED DONALD SINCLAIR IV, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on May 16, 2017. Restitution: \$2,912.54.

PEOPLE v NICHOLAS SINGELIS II, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Nolle Pros on January 8, 2018. Restitution: \$3,718.50.

PEOPLE v JAMES DAVID SINK, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 8th Circuit Court-Ionia County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 29, 2016. Sentenced on March 3, 2017. Jail: 37 days with credit for 37 days. Restitution: \$29,618.15; Other Restitution: \$878.05; Court Costs: \$350.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Fines: \$500.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v STEVEN OWEN SIPP JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on May 22, 2018. Restitution: \$8,104.30.

PEOPLE v CALEB JEFFRY SKIPPERS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Nolle Pros on July 31, 2018.

PEOPLE v ALEX DUANE SMITH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 15, 2014. Sentenced on January 3, 2017. Jail: 140 days with credit for 140 days; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$15,806.85; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v ALLEN MICHAEL SMITH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 41-B District Court-Macomb County. Nolle Pros on January 12, 2018. Restitution: \$1,545.88.

PEOPLE v ARCHIE DARNELL SMITH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on April 20, 2017. Restitution: \$729.60.

PEOPLE v BRANDON DAVID SMITH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 22nd Circuit Court-Washtenaw County. Nolle Pros on October 17, 2018. Restitution: \$18,737.60.

PEOPLE v CHRISTOPHER ROBERT SMITH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 29th Circuit Court-Clinton County. Nolle Pros on February 7, 2017. Restitution: \$12,297.96.

PEOPLE v COVY MICHAEL SMITH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 71-A District Court-Lapeer County. Nolle Pros on January 22, 2018. Restitution: \$1,048.19.

PEOPLE v GABRE KRISTOS SMITH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 4th Circuit Court-Jackson County. Nolle Pros on February 1, 2017. Restitution: \$6,215.71.

PEOPLE v JUSTIN WINSLOW SMITH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 2nd Circuit Court-Berrien County-St. Joseph. Verdict - Court - Convicted on August 11, 2017. Sentenced on September 11, 2017. Jail: 72 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$19,643.88.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL PAUL SMITH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 5th Circuit Court-Barry County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 20, 2017. Sentenced on December 28, 2017. Jail: 45 days with credit for 10 days; Jail Suspended: 35 days; Probation: 4 years.

PEOPLE v NECOY ANGELO SMITH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on January 8, 2018. Restitution: \$5,625.41.

PEOPLE v NORMAN ROBERT SMITH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 5th Circuit Court-Barry County. Nolle Pros on March 21, 2018. Restitution: \$8,742.69.

PEOPLE v RICHARD ALLEN SMITH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 9th Circuit Court-Kalamazoo County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 24, 2017. Sentenced on October 1, 2018. Jail: 3 days with credit for 3 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$14,875.63; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v ROBERT LOUIS-CLAYTON SMITH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 56th Circuit Court-Eaton County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 24, 2016. Sentenced on November 16, 2017. Jail: 22 days with credit for 22 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$47,616.03.

PEOPLE v ROMARO DEANGELO SMITH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on April 25, 2018.

PEOPLE v ROMARO DEANGELO SMITH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on April 25, 2018.

PEOPLE v SKY MULAON SMITH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 22nd Circuit Court-Washtenaw County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 12, 2018. Sentenced on October 10, 2018. Jail: 72 days with credit for 72 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$48,080.22; Other Restitution: \$1,139.00; Court Costs: \$1,611.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$918.00.

PEOPLE v TIMOTHY GLEN SMITH, Desertion/Abandonment/Non-Support, 3-B District Court-St. Joseph County. Nolle Pros on February 13, 2018. Restitution: \$180.59.

PEOPLE v YUSUF HASAN SMITH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 56th Circuit Court-Eaton County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 16, 2016. Sentenced on November 2, 2017. Probation: 5 years.

PEOPLE v ROBERT SMITH III, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on June 30, 2016. Sentenced on October 24, 2017. Jail: 16 days with credit for 16 days; Probation: 3 years. Restitution: \$44,657.67; Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$92.50; Supervision Fee: \$360.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v DOUGLAS WILLIAM SMITH JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 54-A District Court-Ingham County. Nolle Pros on October 16, 2018. Restitution: \$1,968.30.

PEOPLE v CHRISTOPHER ALLAN SNIDER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on August 15, 2017. Restitution: \$20,073.50.

PEOPLE v FREDERIC THOMAS SNYDER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 71-A District Court-Lapeer County. Nolle Pros on November 16, 2018. Restitution: \$1,500.00.

PEOPLE v ZACHARY LEE SNYDER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 28th Circuit Court-Wexford County. Nolle Pros on January 19, 2018. Restitution: \$1,260.49.

PEOPLE v CHRISTOPHER ALLEN SOPHA, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 72nd District Court-St. Clair County-Port Huron. Nolle Pros on March 8, 2017.

PEOPLE v RONALD GERARD SPADA, Desertion/Abandonment/Non-Support, 39th Circuit Court-Lenawee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 29, 2017. Sentenced on January 12, 2018. Jail: 180 days with credit for 106 days; Probation: 60 months. Court Costs: \$750.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$750.00; Other Costs: \$518.00.

PEOPLE v BRET ALAN SPARKS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 4th Circuit Court-Jackson County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 22, 2016. Sentenced on June 7, 2017. Jail: 270 days; Jail Suspended: 270 days; Probation: 2 years. Restitution: \$5,561.27.

PEOPLE v ROBERT HERWARD SPEARS JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 23rd Circuit Court-Alcona County. Nolle Pros on May 16, 2018. Restitution: \$41,342.87.

PEOPLE v CHRISTOPHER LAWRENCE SPENCER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on January 9, 2018. Restitution: \$15,267.08.

PEOPLE v DONOVAN JOSEFFER SPENCER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 22nd Circuit Court-Washtenaw County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 26, 2016. Sentenced on February 28, 2017. Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$15,401.76; Other Costs: \$908.00.

PEOPLE v JASON RAYMOND SPENCER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 5th Circuit Court-Barry County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 1, 2017. Sentenced on February 21, 2018. Jail: 9 months with credit for 23 days; Jail Suspended: 160 days; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$29,688.87; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$318.00.

PEOPLE v ERIC MICHAEL SPRAGG, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 22nd Circuit Court-Washtenaw County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 13, 2016. Sentenced on October 26, 2017. Jail: 30 days with credit for 14 days; Probation: 5 years. Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Other Costs: \$368.00.

PEOPLE v TERRENCE LAMAR SPRINGER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 31, 2017. Sentenced on November 21, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$25,565.00; Court Costs: \$650.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v JONATHAN KYLE STACHOWSKI, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 10, 2018. Sentenced on June 5, 2018. Jail: 60 months. Restitution: \$12,482.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v ALBERT GEORGE STADNIK, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 31st Circuit Court-St. Clair County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 10, 2018. Sentenced on May 21, 2018. Jail: 270 days with credit for 52 days; Jail Suspended: 60 days; Probation: 3 years. Restitution: \$25,801.55; Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v KIM EUGENE STAGER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 45th Circuit Court-St. Joseph County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 4, 2017. Sentenced on January 12, 2018. Jail: 97 days with credit for 72 days; Jail Suspended: 25 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$98,182.79; Other Restitution: \$544.85.

PEOPLE v ROBERT RAY STAHLHOOD II, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 5th Circuit Court-Barry County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on June 14, 2017. Sentenced on July 11, 2018. Jail: 365 days with credit for 29 days; Jail Suspended: 336 days; Probation: 60 months. Court Costs: \$100.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Fines: \$25.00; Other Costs: \$368.00.

PEOPLE v CHRISTOPHER SCOTT STANSBERRY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 72nd District Court-St. Clair County-Port Huron. Nolle Pros on August 23, 2018. Restitution: \$6,201.66.

PEOPLE v KYLE ADAM STARKEY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 10, 2018. Sentenced on June 12, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$10,473.00; Court Costs: \$600.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v JEREMY JAMES STAUFFER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 17th Circuit Court-Kent County. Nolle Pros on March 6, 2018. Restitution: \$17,340.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL DOUGLAS STECKLING, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 31st Circuit Court-St. Clair County. Nolle Pros on October 15, 2018. Restitution: \$20,000.00.

PEOPLE v THOMAS ANTHONY STENCEL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 78th District Court-Newaygo County. Nolle Pros on September 1, 2017. Restitution: \$4,500.00.

PEOPLE v AARON LEE STENGER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Nolle Pros on July 23, 2018. Restitution: \$3,855.93.

PEOPLE v ZACHARY WYATT STEPHENS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 50th District Court-Oakland County. Nolle Pros on March 8, 2018. Restitution: \$15,000.00.

PEOPLE v DEAN ANTHONY STEPPER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 12th District Court-Jackson County. Nolle Pros on February 10, 2018. Restitution: \$1,617.08.

PEOPLE v STUART MARK STERNBERG, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on January 8, 2018. Restitution: \$15,635.57.

PEOPLE v JUSTIN CHARLES STEVENS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on August 23, 2016. Sentenced on December 19, 2016. Jail: 125 days with credit for 125 days; Probation: 2 years. Restitution: \$106,192.98.

PEOPLE v ROBERT EDGAR STEVENS SR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 26th Circuit Court-Alpena County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 6, 2017. Sentenced on May 7, 2018. Jail: 53 days with credit for 53 days; Court Costs: \$600.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Other Costs: \$418.00.

PEOPLE v LAQUAVIS ANTWVAN STITT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 6, 2016. Sentenced on November 13, 2017. Jail: 42 days with credit for 42 days; Probation: 24 months. Restitution: \$12,480.28; Court Costs: \$500.00; Fines: \$500.00; Other Costs: \$560.00.

PEOPLE v ALAN ANTHONY STIVER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 22nd Circuit Court-Washtenaw County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on June 20, 2018. Sentenced on July 18, 2018. Jail: 50 days with credit for 50 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$9,468.79.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL ALLEN STOKES, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Nolle Pros on August 9, 2018.

PEOPLE v MARK STANLEY STONE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 10th District Court-Calhoun County. Nolle Pros on June 29, 2017. Restitution: \$6,200.00.

PEOPLE v RICHARD JAMES STOPCZY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 9, 2017. Sentenced on December 14, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$167,362.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v KEVIN WILLIAM STRAUCHMAN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 72nd District Court-St. Clair County-Port Huron. Nolle Pros on February 26, 2018. Restitution: \$18,177.50.

PEOPLE v KENNETH ALBERT STRICKLAND III, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 61st District Court-Kent County. Nolle Pros on June 4, 2018. Restitution: \$634.62.

PEOPLE v KENT LEE STROH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 41-B District Court-Macomb County. Nolle Pros on February 16, 2018. Restitution: \$541.16.

PEOPLE v EDWARD MICHAEL STURDEVAN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 2, 2018. Sentenced on February 1, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$75,772.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v URIAN RAMON STURGIS SR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 17, 2017. Sentenced on August 4, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$9,934.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v WILLIAM CALLEN STURM II, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 22, 2017. Sentenced on June 2, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$22,072.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL JEROME SULLIVAN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Nolle Pros on September 11, 2017.

PEOPLE v DORIAN RAFAEL SUTTON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on April 24, 2018. Restitution: \$800.00.

PEOPLE v TONY JAMES SUTTON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 44th Circuit Court-Livingston County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 28, 2016. Sentenced on November 17, 2016. Jail: 45 days with credit for 5 days; Probation: 2 years. Restitution: \$32,991.45.

PEOPLE v CHARLES JAMES SWAN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 24, 2018. Sentenced on August 22, 2018. Jail: 148 days with credit for 148 days; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$40,517.55; Court Costs: \$700.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Fines: \$100.00; Other Costs: \$668.00.

PEOPLE v TABITHIA JEAN SWANSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 38th Circuit Court-Monroe County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 20, 2018. Sentenced on June 7, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$37,955.00; Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$390.40.

PEOPLE v CHAD SWEET, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 4th District Court-Cass County. Nolle Pros on September 6, 2017. Restitution: \$1,867.13.

PEOPLE v CHAD SHAWN SWEET, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 43rd Circuit Court-Cass County. Nolle Pros on October 16, 2018.

PEOPLE v JEREMY ALTON SWOVELAND, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Nolle Pros on March 20, 2017. Restitution: \$6,012.94.

PEOPLE v ADDIE ALI SYED, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 67th District Court-Central Div Genesee County. Nolle Pros on April 26, 2018. Restitution: \$16,449.37.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL DAVID TANNER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th Circuit Court-Van Buren County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 17, 2017. Sentenced on October 29, 2018. Jail: 2 days with credit for 2 days. CVR Fee: \$75.00; Other Costs: \$50.00.

PEOPLE v AMIR DAMANY TARRANT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 10th Circuit Court-Saginaw County. Nolle Pros on July 6, 2018. Restitution: \$14,823.86.

PEOPLE v ANTHONY OLLIE TAYLOR, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 22nd Circuit Court-Washtenaw County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 27, 2016. Sentenced on December 12, 2017. Jail: 1 day with credit for 1 day; Probation: 3 years. Restitution: \$11,843.93.

PEOPLE v BILLY JOE TAYLOR, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 4th Circuit Court-Jackson County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 19, 2018. Sentenced on September 6, 2018. Jail: 10 days with credit for 10 days; Probation: 12 months.

PEOPLE v NATHAN CHARLES TAYLOR, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 42nd Circuit Court-Midland County. Nolle Pros on March 16, 2017. Restitution: \$25,283.75; Other Restitution: \$1,065.90.

PEOPLE v TROY LEE TAYLOR, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 48th Circuit Court-Allegan County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 21, 2018. Sentenced on September 17, 2018. Jail: 6 months with credit for 11 days. Restitution: \$17,642.80; Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$368.00.

PEOPLE v LARRY TEAL JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 87th District Court-Crawford County. Nolle Pros on July 23, 2018. Restitution: \$3,200.00.

PEOPLE v GREG CRADELL TELLIS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 9, 2016. Sentenced on February 10, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$43,618.00; Court Costs: \$600.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v PHILLIP ANTHONY TERRAZAS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 39th Circuit Court-Lenawee County. Nolle Pros on February 20, 2018. Restitution: \$17,583.42.

PEOPLE v JEFFERY DAVID TERRELL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 76th District Court-Isabella County. Nolle Pros on May 16, 2018. Restitution: \$11,403.50.

PEOPLE v MARK STEWART TESTER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 79th District Court-Mason County. Nolle Pros on February 1, 2018. Restitution: \$32.63.

PEOPLE v JOHN JOSEPH THOMACHEFSKI JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 31st Circuit Court-St. Clair County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on February 14, 2018. Restitution: \$11,988.96.

PEOPLE v AINSLEY SAMUEL THOMAS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 50th District Court-Oakland County. Nolle Pros on June 23, 2017. Restitution: \$2,000.00.

PEOPLE v ANDRE BERNARD THOMAS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 17th Circuit Court-Kent County. Nolle Pros on June 1, 2017. Restitution: \$491.73.

PEOPLE v GREGORY LYNN THOMAS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on April 19, 2017. Restitution: \$7,615.00.

PEOPLE v KENNETH LAWRENCE THOMAS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 27th Circuit Court-Newaygo County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 31, 2016. Sentenced on November 13, 2017. Jail: 85 days with credit for 85 days; Probation: 36 months. Other Restitution: \$1,592.90; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v JAMES LAVERN THOMAS III, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 39th Circuit Court-Lenawee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 31, 2013. Sentenced on September 13, 2013. Jail: 82 days with credit for 82 days; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$25,808.87; Court Costs: \$1,250.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$750.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v RICKY T. THOMERSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 38th Circuit Court-Monroe County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on August 11, 2017. Sentenced on October 19, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$8,293.00; Court Costs: \$350.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Fines: \$350.00; Other Costs: \$692.00.

PEOPLE v DAVID EVANS THOMPSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Nolle Pros on October 9, 2017. Restitution: \$7,643.00.

PEOPLE v DAVID EVANS THOMPSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Nolle Pros on July 24, 2018. Restitution: \$5,725.53.

PEOPLE v KEVIN RAY THOMPSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 18, 2016. Sentenced on May 17, 2017. Jail: 365 days with credit for 6 days; Jail Suspended: 359 days; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$9,919.97; Court Costs: \$350.00; CVR Fee: \$135.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Fines: \$200.00; Other Costs: \$50.00.

PEOPLE v NATALIE ANNE THOMPSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 53rd District Court-Howell Division. Nolle Pros on December 21, 2016. Restitution: \$10,000.00.

PEOPLE v NATALIE ANNE THOMPSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 53rd District Court-Howell Division. Nolle Pros on September 20, 2018. Restitution: \$17,039.32.

PEOPLE v GREGORY EDWARD THORNER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 31st Circuit Court-St. Clair County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on August 1, 2017. Sentenced on September 18, 2017. Restitution: \$4,100.00.

PEOPLE v DAVID JAY THORNSBURY, Desertion/Abandonment/Non-Support, 4th Circuit Court-Jackson County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 13, 2017. Sentenced on December 7, 2017. Jail: 150 days with credit for 9 days; Jail Suspended: 141 days; Probation: 2 years.

PEOPLE v DANNY DEVON THRONEBERRY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 58th District Court-Grand Haven. Nolle Pros on January 30, 2018. Restitution: \$13,424.40.

PEOPLE v VALEN LEWIS THURSTON II, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 2nd Circuit Court-Berrien County-St. Joseph. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 6, 2017. Sentenced on November 13, 2017. Jail: 30 days with credit for 30 days; Probation: 3 years. Restitution: \$4,745.51.

PEOPLE v WILLIAM TIMOTHY TIDWELL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 74th District Court-Bay County. Nolle Pros on October 23, 2017. Restitution: \$5,200.00.

PEOPLE v JOSEPH FRANCIS TILTON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 41-B District Court-Macomb County. Nolle Pros on September 18, 2017. Restitution: \$14,853.00.

PEOPLE v JAMIE JOHN TOMASOSKI, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 41st Circuit Court-Dickinson County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 17, 2017. Sentenced on December 3, 2018. Jail: 6 months with credit for 95 days; Probation: 2 years.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL JAMES TOMPKINS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 81st District Court-Iosco County. Nolle Pros on January 5, 2018. Restitution: \$7,200.00.

PEOPLE v DAVID ALLEN TOOHEY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 76th District Court-Isabella County. Nolle Pros on August 3, 2017. Restitution: \$1,500.00.

PEOPLE v SPENCER GREGORY TORRENCE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on April 24, 2018. Restitution: \$6,675.00.

PEOPLE v WILLIAM ARTHUR TORRENCE III, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 18, 2014. Sentenced on April 17, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$25,823.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v WILLIAM ARTHUR TORRENCE III, Bond - Absconding Or Forfeiting, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 3, 2018. Sentenced on April 17, 2018. Jail: 5 months. Other Restitution: \$1,126.00.

PEOPLE v ANDREW RAYMOND TOWER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 21, 2015. Sentenced on May 21, 2018. Jail: 1 - 4 years with credit for 84 days. Restitution: \$60,506.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v NEAL ANDREW TOWNSEND, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 4th Circuit Court-Jackson County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 27, 2017. Sentenced on February 14, 2018. Jail: 90 days with credit for 90 days; Probation: 12 months. Other Restitution: \$1,444.20; Court Costs: \$50.00; CVR Fee: \$170.00; Fines: \$50.00; Other Costs: \$48.00.

PEOPLE v DANIEL BENJAMIN TRAMMELL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 61st District Court-Kent County. Nolle Pros on December 5, 2017. Restitution: \$441.44.

PEOPLE v ALEJANDRO TREVINO II, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 14th Circuit Court-Muskegon County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 9, 2016. Sentenced on June 5, 2017. Jail: 60 days with credit for 60 days; Probation: 36 months. Restitution: \$21,986.93; Court Costs: \$450.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Other Costs: \$518.00.

PEOPLE v JASON RUEBEN TRICE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 54-A District Court-Ingham County. Nolle Pros on December 14, 2018. Restitution: \$2,772.02.

PEOPLE v SCOTT NICHOLAS TRUAX, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 84th District Court-Wexford County. Nolle Pros on January 5, 2018. Restitution: \$2,994.34.

PEOPLE v JIMMY LEE TURNAGE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 21, 2015. Sentenced on February 23, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$24,125.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v LAWRENCE SPENCER TURNER SR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted, on May 9, 2017. Sentenced on August 22, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$42,134.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v PAUL ERIC VAN SLAMBROUCK, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 22nd Circuit Court-Washtenaw County. Nolle Pros on May 29, 2018. Restitution: \$11,012.00.

PEOPLE v DEENA MARIE VANAMBERG, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 22nd Circuit Court-Washtenaw County. Nolle Pros on June 5, 2018. Restitution: \$2,962.96.

PEOPLE v SCOTT MICHAEL VANCAMPEN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 12th District Court-Jackson County. Nolle Pros on February 13, 2018. Restitution: \$1,251.45.

PEOPLE v CHRISTOHER JOHN VANDENBOSSCHE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 21, 2017. Sentenced on February 1, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$22,368.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v JOSHUA MICHAEL VANDERSCHAAF, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 14th Circuit Court-Muskegon County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on July 12, 2018. Restitution: \$11,070.10.

PEOPLE v DEWAYNE VANHORN II, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 7, 2017. Sentenced on February 21, 2017. Jail: 40 days with credit for 40 days; Probation: 24 months. Restitution: \$37,723.23; Other Restitution: \$392.70; Court Costs: \$200.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v JAMES ALLEN VANLOON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 41-B District Court-Macomb County. Nolle Pros on October 25, 2017. Restitution: \$4,000.00.

PEOPLE v MARK VANN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 38th Circuit Court-Monroe County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 20, 2017. Sentenced on March 16, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$30,008.55; Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$348.80.

PEOPLE v TERRY PATRICK VANNEWKIRK, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 28th Circuit Court-Wexford County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 17, 2017. Sentenced on March 27, 2017. Jail: 300 days with credit for 2 days; Probation: 18 months. Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$180.00; Fines: \$300.00; Other Costs: \$368.00.

PEOPLE v LELAND JAMES VANWINKLE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 38th Circuit Court-Monroe County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on June 8, 2018. Sentenced on August 30, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$9,740.00; Court Costs: \$250.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Fines: \$250.00; Other Costs: \$224.00.

PEOPLE v TRAVIS WADE VATH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 78th District Court-Newaygo County. Nolle Pros on November 27, 2017. Restitution: \$2,671.81.

PEOPLE v STEVEN PAUL VERDON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 1st District Court-Monroe County. Nolle Pros on June 20, 2017. Restitution: \$3,335.02.

PEOPLE v MIKEL DAVID VERRILL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 15th Circuit Court-Branch County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 26, 2016. Sentenced on December 12, 2016. Jail: 90 days; Jail Suspended: 90 days; Probation: 12 months. Court Costs: \$450.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$120.00; Fines: \$330.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v ARTEGO CORTEZ WADE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 13, 2018. Sentenced on August 3, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$24,797.00.

PEOPLE v PETER SANFORD WAGENAAR JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 1st District Court-Monroe County. Nolle Pros on August 24, 2017.

PEOPLE v TERRY CHARLES WAGNER JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 14, 2016. Sentenced on September 6, 2017. Jail: 365 days with credit for 5 days; Jail Suspended: 360 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$9,120.00.

PEOPLE v KENNY SHANE WALDROP, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 91st District Court-Chippewa County. Nolle Pros on June 15, 2017. Restitution: \$3,244.20.

PEOPLE v DAMIEN WAYNE WALKER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on September 12, 2017. Restitution: \$1,147.20.

PEOPLE v SEAN ALAN WALKER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 22nd Circuit Court-Washtenaw County. Nolle Pros on September 14, 2018. Restitution: \$18,692.71.

PEOPLE v SHAWN ALLEN WALKER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 19th Circuit Court-Benzie County. Nolle Pros on July 23, 2018. Restitution: \$5,250.00.

PEOPLE v THADDEUS LOUIS WALKER II, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 41-B District Court-Macomb County. Nolle Pros on September 7, 2018. Restitution: \$200.00.

PEOPLE v JAMES JARROD WALL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 28th Circuit Court-Wexford County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 16, 2016. Sentenced on January 23, 2017. Jail: 90 days with credit for 16 days; Jail Suspended: 74 days; Probation: 18 months. Other Restitution: \$1,633.77; Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$180.05; Fines: \$300.00; Other Costs: \$368.00.

PEOPLE v JEREMY JOSEPH WALTER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 52nd Circuit Court-Huron County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 2, 2017. Sentenced on April 16, 2018. Jail: 180 days with credit for 130 days. Other Restitution: \$1,270.75; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Other Costs: \$178.50.

PEOPLE v NICHOLAS DEAN WALTERS JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 88th District Court-Alpena County. Nolle Pros on February 9, 2018. Restitution: \$3,679.39.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL D. WARD, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 54-A District Court-Ingham County. Nolle Pros on June 27, 2018. Restitution: \$3,155.54.

PEOPLE v KELLY JIEN WARNER-MILLER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 8-N District Court-Kalamazoo County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on January 16, 2018.

PEOPLE v JIMMIE LEE WARREN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 23, 2018. Sentenced on March 13, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$80,606.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v LONNIE LEVAR WARREN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on June 26, 2018. Sentenced on September 4, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$25,225.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v DEREK DONOVAN WARTNER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 41-B District Court-Macomb County. Nolle Pros on October 6, 2017. Restitution: \$4,025.00.

PEOPLE v WALLACE MICHAEL WASHINGTON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 4, 2015. Sentenced on November 20, 2015. Probation: 5 years. Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v BRIAN JOSEPH WATKINS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 35th Circuit Court-Shiawassee County. Nolle Pros on February 8, 2017. Restitution: \$40,000.00.

PEOPLE v CHRISTOPHER EDWARD WATSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 70th District Court-Saginaw County. Nolle Pros on May 18, 2018. Restitution: \$7,852.30.

PEOPLE v MARCY NICOLE WATTS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 10th District Court-Calhoun County. Nolle Pros on January 22, 2018. Restitution: \$3,213.27.

PEOPLE v ELROY BRIGGS WEBB, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 14th Circuit Court-Muskegon County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 12, 2012. Sentenced on February 19, 2013. Jail: 2 days with credit for 2 days; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$10,192.81; Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v THOMAS WAYNE WEESE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 7th District Court-East Division Van Buren County. Nolle Pros on November 2, 2018. Restitution: \$1,500.00.

PEOPLE v BARRY FRANCIS WERNERT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 1st District Court-Monroe County. Nolle Pros on April 4, 2018. Restitution: \$50.00.

PEOPLE v BRUCE WERNET, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on April 20, 2017. Restitution: \$35,600.00.

PEOPLE v BRUCE ROBERT WERNET, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on August 11, 2017. Restitution: \$236.75.

PEOPLE v JEFFREY WEST, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 2nd Circuit Court-Berrien County-St. Joseph. Nolle Pros on January 19, 2018.

PEOPLE v GREGORY JAMES WESTPHAL, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 10th Circuit Court-Saginaw County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 6, 2017. Sentenced on January 3, 2018. Probation: 24 months. CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v DANIEL DARNEL WHITBY, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 54-A District Court-Ingham County. Nolle Pros on January 29, 2018. Restitution: \$6,104.47.

PEOPLE v ANTHONY RASHAD WHITE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 29th Circuit Court-Clinton County. Nolle Pros on March 29, 2018. Restitution: \$215.39.

PEOPLE v CURTIS J. WHITE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on July 28, 2017. Restitution: \$1,578.00.

PEOPLE v JACQUES ANDRE WHITE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 17th Circuit Court-Kent County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on June 19, 2017. Sentenced on August 24, 2017. Jail: 360 days with credit for 75 days; Jail Suspended: 285 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$27,146.04.

PEOPLE v JUSTIN SCOTT WHITE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 57th District Court-Allegan County. Nolle Pros on January 3, 2017. Restitution: \$1,937.00.

PEOPLE v LIONELL D. WHITE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 16, 2016. Sentenced on November 8, 2017. Probation: 36 months. Restitution: \$6,545.00.

PEOPLE v MARTIN TIMOTHY WHITE, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on June 8, 2017. Restitution: \$6,656.56.

PEOPLE v KORY DANIEL WHITING, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 97th District Court-Houghton County. Nolle Pros on April 3, 2018. Restitution: \$3,642.28.

PEOPLE v KEVIN RANDALL WHITT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 28th Circuit Court-Wexford County. Nolle Pros on October 6, 2017. Restitution: \$2,700.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL DWAYNE WILBORN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 10th District Court-Calhoun County. Nolle Pros on June 2, 2017. Restitution: \$11,440.00.

PEOPLE v GARY DEAN WILCOX, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th Circuit Court-Van Buren County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 29, 2018. Sentenced on March 18, 2018. Jail: 54 days with credit for 54 days; Probation: 3 years. Restitution: \$51,153.74; Other Restitution: \$612.00.

PEOPLE v RICHARD GEORGE WILKINS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 6, 2016. Sentenced on November 8, 2017. Probation: 6 months.

PEOPLE v TODD ROBERT WILKINS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 56-B District Court-Barry County. Nolle Pros on April 13, 2018. Restitution: \$4,679.87.

PEOPLE v RICHARD DEAN WILKINSON II, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3-A District Court-Branch County. Nolle Pros on June 28, 2018. Restitution: \$176.07.

PEOPLE v ANTHONY MICHAEL WILLIAMS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 15th District Court-Washtenaw County. Nolle Pros on March 15, 2018. Restitution: \$6,500.00.

PEOPLE v CHARLES ANTHONY WILLIAMS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 10th Circuit Court-Saginaw County. Nolle Pros on March 28, 2017. Restitution: \$8,185.99.

PEOPLE v DARNEL JOHN WILLIAMS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 37th Circuit Court-Calhoun County. Nolle Pros on May 19, 2017. Restitution: \$14,425.00.

PEOPLE v JESSE LEE WILLIAMS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 81st District Court-Arenac County. Nolle Pros on January 16, 2017. Restitution: \$1,550.00.

PEOPLE v JESSE LEE WILLIAMS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 23rd Circuit Court-Arenac County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 11, 2018. Sentenced on May 23, 2018. Probation: 2 years. Court Costs: \$1,100.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Fines: \$500.00; Other Costs: \$78.00.

PEOPLE v JOSHUA HOBERT WILLIAMS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 15th Circuit Court-Branch County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 7, 2018. Sentenced on June 18, 2018. Jail: 90 days with credit for 12 days; Jail Suspended: 78 days; Probation: 36 months. Other Restitution: \$156.40; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v KELLY MICHAEL WILLIAMS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on August 15, 2018. Restitution: \$1,800.00.

PEOPLE v LENARD WILLIAMS III, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 21, 2017. Sentenced on April 11, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$31,483.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v LEON MILTON WILLIAMS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on April 4, 2018. Restitution: \$109.00.

PEOPLE v JOHN ARGEN WILLIAMS SR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 72nd District Court-St. Clair County-Port Huron. Nolle Pros on May 7, 2018. Restitution: \$23,729.94.

PEOPLE v PIERRE LOVELL WILLIAMS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 44th Circuit Court-Livingston County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 17, 2017. Sentenced on February 22, 2018. Jail: 14 days with credit for 8 days; Probation: 3 years. Restitution: \$17,338.38.

PEOPLE v SANFORD WILLIAMS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 2nd Circuit Court-Berrien County-St. Joseph. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 29, 2017. Sentenced on January 29, 2018. Jail: 3 days with credit for 3 days; Probation: 60 months. Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Fines: \$250.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v WILLIE JAMES WILLIAMS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 9th Circuit Court-Kalamazoo County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 2, 2017. Sentenced on January 8, 2018. Jail: 16 days with credit for 16 days; Probation: 2 years.

PEOPLE v MARK ALLEN WILLINGHAM, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 48th Circuit Court-Allegan County. Nolle Pros on December 28, 2016. Restitution: \$15,742.25.

PEOPLE v ROBERT ALEXANDER WILSON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 18, 2017. Sentenced on November 14, 2018. Jail: 22 days with credit for 22 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$101,667.20; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v JOSEPH MARTIN WINKLER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 21, 2017. Sentenced on March 22, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$19,536.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v MALISA MARIE WINSTEAD, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 21st Circuit Court-Isabella County. Nolle Pros on August 20, 2018. Restitution: \$11,213.25.

PEOPLE v DENNIS KEITH WINTER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on August 4, 2016. Sentenced on October 13, 2016. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$24,437.00.

PEOPLE v ALAN MATTHEW WINTERS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 2A District Court-Lenawee County. Nolle Pros on June 21, 2017. Restitution: \$5,686.88.

PEOPLE v SHAUN MICHAEL WISEMAN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 77th District Court-Osceola County. Nolle Pros on March 16, 2017. Restitution: \$1,303.41.

PEOPLE v JAMES HENRY WITHERSPOON JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 2nd Circuit Court-Berrien County-St. Joseph. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 29, 2017. Sentenced on January 8, 2018. Jail: 90 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$22,542.53; Court Costs: \$198.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00.

PEOPLE v FRANK ARTHUR WITT III, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 2, 2017. Sentenced on April 13, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$20,125.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v JESSE WILLIAM WOLF, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 1st District Court-Monroe County. Nolle Pros on April 3, 2018. Restitution: \$2,194.90.

PEOPLE v DAVID ARTHUR WOLLET JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 4th Circuit Court-Jackson County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 19, 2014. Sentenced on January 28, 2015. Jail: 54 days with credit for 54 days; Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$27,987.28; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v DAVID LEE WOOD, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-4, 10th Circuit Court-Saginaw County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 25, 2017. Sentenced on July 11, 2018. Probation: 48 months. Restitution: \$68,280.83; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$480.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v THOMAS ANTHONY WOOD, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 22, 2018. Sentenced on March 20, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$83,320.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v DAVID HENRY WOOD JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 82nd District Court-Roscommon County. Nolle Pros on June 20, 2018. Restitution: \$4,000.00.

PEOPLE v ROOSEVELT WOODS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Nolle Pros on June 5, 2017. Restitution: \$9,970.77.

PEOPLE v BRADLEY DEWAYNE WRIGHT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 2nd Circuit Court-Berrien County-St. Joseph. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 10, 2018. Sentenced on November 19, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$29,012.15; Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Fines: \$200.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v JOSEPH EVERETT WRIGHT, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-3, 23rd Circuit Court-Alcona County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 17, 2017. Sentenced on June 19, 2018. Jail: 1 day with credit for 1 day; Probation: 60 months. Court Costs: \$1,110.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$329.60.

PEOPLE v MATTHEW TAGGART WUNDERLICH, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 57th District Court-Allegan County. Nolle Pros on May 31, 2017. Restitution: \$34,844.72.

PEOPLE v MILAS DOUGLAS WYATT II, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Hab-2, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 2, 2017. Sentenced on April 13, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$17,823.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v SADAN YAGCI, Child Support - Failing To Pay, Desertion/
Abandonment/Non-Support, 70th District Court-Saginaw County. Nolle Pros on
September 15, 2017. Restitution: \$7,500.00.

PEOPLE v ROBERT W. YANAKEFF, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 38th Circuit
Court-Monroe County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on March 17, 2017. Sentenced on
May 18, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$17,045.00; Court Costs: \$350.00;
CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Fines: \$350.00; Other Costs: \$385.00.

PEOPLE v CHAD ALLAN YEOMANS, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 54-A
District Court-Ingham County. Nolle Pros on December 21, 2018. Restitution:
\$650.00.

PEOPLE v NATHAN URIEL YODER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 64-B District
Court-Montcalm County. Nolle Pros on December 4, 2018. Restitution: \$24,960.00.

PEOPLE v WELDON RAY YODER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 45th Circuit
Court-St. Joseph County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on April 13, 2017. Sentenced
on March 9, 2018. Jail: 47 days with credit for 47 days; Probation: 24 months. Other
Costs: \$258.00.

PEOPLE v HILTON DORIAN YOPP, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 16th Circuit
Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 8, 2015. Sentenced
on January 7, 2016. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$34,243.82; Court Costs:
\$600.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$743.00.

PEOPLE v GERALD RICHARD YORKE JR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 16th
Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on October 19, 2017.
Sentenced on December 7, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$37,056.00;
CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v DONALD WHEATLEY YOUNG, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 17th
Circuit Court-Kent County. Nolle Pros on August 24, 2017.

PEOPLE v JEROME KENNETH YOUNG, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 41-B
District Court-Macomb County. Nolle Pros on January 18, 2018. Restitution:
\$2,156.49.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL WILLIAM YOUNG, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 30th
Circuit Court-Ingham County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 12, 2016.
Sentenced on January 11, 2017. Jail: 16 days with credit for 16 days.

PEOPLE v STEVEN B. YOUNG, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 48th Circuit Court-
Allegan County. Nolle Pros on August 18, 2017. Restitution: \$15,628.26.

PEOPLE v KEVIN YOUNG SR., Child Support - Failing To Pay, 50th District Court-
Oakland County. Nolle Pros on March 21, 2017. Restitution: \$9,743.54.

PEOPLE v JEREMY JAMES ZAMARRON, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 65-A
District Court-Clinton County. Nolle Pros on January 19, 2018.

PEOPLE v BRIAN JOHN ZAMOJSKI, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th Circuit Court-Van Buren County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on February 26, 2018. Sentenced on August 13, 2018. Jail: 45 days with credit for 15 days; Probation: 60 months. CVR Fee: \$190.00; Other Costs: \$528.00.

PEOPLE v STEPHEN ERIC ZANDER, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on May 8, 2017. Sentenced on April 9, 2018. Jail: 2 days with credit for 2 days; Probation: 3 years. Restitution: \$22,888.57.

PEOPLE v PETRIT ZENELI, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on November 13, 2017. Restitution: \$35,957.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL ZIELINSKI-CASTELNERO, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 38th Circuit Court-Monroe County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 18, 2016. Sentenced on January 12, 2017. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$21,418.00; Court Costs: \$350.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Fines: \$350.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v NICHOLAS STEVEN ZIVIC, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on June 28, 2017. Sentenced on June 13, 2018. Jail: 39 days with credit for 39 days; Probation: 2 years. Restitution: \$9,528.38.

PEOPLE v CRAIG MARVIN ZORN, Child Support - Failing To Pay, 72nd District Court-St. Clair County-Port Huron. Nolle Pros on April 21, 2017. Restitution: \$26,045.00.

Corporate Oversight Division – Prosecutions 2017 - 2018

PEOPLE v FUATAINA LAMAU AFUTITI, 1 Count Criminal Enterprises - Racketeering Proceeds, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on October 13, 2016. Sentenced on December 1, 2016. Jail: 30 months and 20 years; Jail Suspended: 1 day; Restitution: \$1,900,000.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; DNA/CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v TRISTAN DOUGLAS BROWN, 1 Count Criminal Enterprises - Conducting and 6 Counts Larceny By Conversion - \$1,000 or More But Less Than \$20,000, 9th Circuit Court-Kalamazoo County. Plea Agreement on May 20, 2016. Sentenced on January 17, 2017. Probation: 18 months; Restitution: \$40,465.00; Court Costs: \$1,000.00; DNA/CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$204.00.

PEOPLE v TYRONE ANTHONY DESHAZER, JR., 1 Count Larceny By Conversion \$1,000 or More But Less Than \$20,000 and 1 Count Interfering With a Police Investigation, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on February 5, 2018. Sentenced on March 14, 2018. Probation: 4 years; Restitution: \$6,900.00; DNA/CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v TYRONE ANTHONY DESHAZER, JR., 1 Count Probation Violation, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Count - Convicted on February 5, 2018. Sentenced on June 8, 2018. Jail: 12 months to 5 years; Jail Suspended: 1 day; all costs, fines and fees remain in effect.

PEOPLE v PAUL JOSEPH GARCEAU, JR., 1 Count Criminal Enterprises - Conducting, 6 Counts Embezzlement - \$50,000 Or More But Less Than \$100,000, 1 Count Embezzlement - \$100,000 Or More, 5 Counts False Pretenses \$50,000 to \$100,000 Or More, and 7 Counts Larceny By Conversion - \$20,000 Or More, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Plea Agreement on November 1, 2017. Sentenced on December 12, 2017. Jail: 6 - 20 years; State Minimum: \$204; CVR Fee: \$130; Victim Restitution: \$613,199.00.

PEOPLE v HAAN CAPITAL LLC, RESIDENT AGENT, TRISTAN BROWN, 1 count Criminal Enterprises - Conducting, 5 Counts False Pretenses \$1,000 Or More But Less Than \$20,000 and 5 Counts Larceny By Conversion - \$1,000 Or More But Less Than \$20,000, 9th Circuit Court-Kalamazoo County. Plea Agreement on May 20, 2016. Sentenced on January 17, 2017. Probation: 18 months.

PEOPLE v STANLEY DWAIN HAYES, 1 Count Criminal Enterprises - Conducting, 7 Counts Embezzlement - Agent Or Trustee \$1,000 Or More But Less Than \$20,000, 2 Counts Embezzlement - Agent Or Trustee \$20,000 Or More But Less Than \$50,000 and 3 Counts Computers - Using To Commit A Crime - Maximum Imprisonment Of 20 Years Or More, 10th Circuit Court-Saginaw County. Plea Agreement on February 12, 2018. Sentenced on April 26, 2018. Jail: 60 months to 20 years; Jail Suspended: 2 days; Restitution: \$709,000.00; DNA/CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$884.00.

PEOPLE v IRON FIST PROPERTIES, LLC, 20 Counts Occupational Code - Performing Occupation Without A License - First Offense, 42-2nd District Court-Macomb County. Plea Agreement on January 24, 2018. Sentenced on January 24, 2018. Court Costs: \$50.00; DNA/CVR Fee: \$75.00; Supervision Fee: \$1,000.00; Fines: \$3,925.00.

PEOPLE v KELITA YOLANDA JACKSON, 2 Counts Uttering and Publishing a Document Affecting Real Property, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement May 18, 2016. Sentenced on September 6, 2016. Probation: 3 years; Community Service: 80 hours; Restitution: \$4,975.00; Court Costs: \$500.00; DNA/CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v ASIMA NOREEN KAHN, 2 Counts Larceny By Conversion - \$1,000 Or More But Less Than \$20,000, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Plea Agreement on April 14, 2016. Sentenced on November 4, 2016. Restitution: \$50,387.24; Court Costs: \$600.00; DNA/CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$68.00; Other Costs: \$360.00.

PEOPLE v LARRY LEE LIMON, 1 Count Criminal Enterprises - Conducting, 3 Counts Embezzlement - Agent Or Trustee \$1,000 Or More But Less Than \$20,000 and 1 Count Embezzlement - From A Vulnerable Adult - \$20,000 Or More, 17th Circuit Court-Kent County. Plea Agreement on August 1, 2016. Sentenced on September 7, 2016. Jail: 1 year; Jail Suspended: 231 days; Probation: 36 months; Restitution: \$57,649.92; Court Costs: \$400.00; DNA/CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$6,868.00; Other Costs: \$600.00.

PEOPLE v KEIL MARTIN MOSHIER, 4 Counts Taxes - Failure to File/False Return, 56th Circuit Court-Eaton County. Plea Agreement on November 22, 2017. Sentenced on February 1, 2018. Jail: 3 days; Jail Suspended: 3 days; Probation: 60 months; Restitution: \$256,609.00; DNA/CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$204.00.

PEOPLE v JAMES CLAYTON MULHOLLAND, JR., 2 Counts Securities - Fraudulent Sales, 2 Counts Securities Act - General Violations and 1 Count False Pretenses - \$1,000 Or More But Less Than \$20,000, 56th Circuit Court-Eaton County. Plea Agreement on September 27, 2016. Sentenced on December 1, 2016. Jail: 2 - 10 years; Jail Suspended: 117 days credit; Restitution: \$27,000.00; Court Costs: \$500.00; DNA/CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$408.00.

PEOPLE v THOMAS STEWART MULHOLLAND, 2 Counts Securities - Fraudulent Sales, 2 Counts Securities Act - General Violations and 2 Counts False Pretenses \$1,000 Or More But Less Than \$20,000, 56th Circuit Court-Eaton County. Plea Agreement on September 27, 2016. Sentenced on December 1, 2016. Jail: 2 - 10 years; Jail Suspended: 117 days; Restitution: \$27,000.00; Court Costs: \$ 500.00; DNA/CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$408.00; Other Costs: \$300.00.

PEOPLE v SCOTT RICHARD ROOKUS, 8 Counts Securities - Fraudulent Sales, 1 Count Criminal Enterprises - Conducting, 2 Counts Embezzlement - Agent Or Trustee \$20,000 Or More But Less Than \$50,000, 2 Counts Embezzlement \$50,000 or More But Less Than \$100,000, 4 Counts Embezzlement \$100,000 Or More, 5 Counts False Pretenses \$20,000 Or More, 3 Counts False Pretenses \$100,000 or More and 8 Counts Larceny By Conversion - \$20,000 Or More, 20th Circuit Court-Ottawa County. Plea Agreement on December 12, 2016. Sentenced on January 30, 2017. Jail: 84 months to 240 months; Jail Suspended: 1 day; Restitution: \$4,393,420.00; DNA/CVR Fee: \$ 130.00; Supervision Fee: \$136.00; Other Costs: \$60.00.

PEOPLE v STEVEN BARRY RUZA, 1 Court Probation Violation, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Plea Agreement on September 30, 2017. Sentenced on September 30, 2017. Jail: 40 months to 20 years; Jail Suspended: 365 days; Court Costs: \$100.00.

PEOPLE v STEVEN BARRY RUZA, 1 Count Motor Vehicle Code - Intent To Pass False Title, 1 Count Motor Vehicle Code - False Certification Impermissible Use of Personal Information, 1 Count Identity Theft, 1 County Perjury - Other Than Court Proceeding and 1 County Habitual Offender - 2nd Offense, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on September 13, 2017. Sentenced on October 25, 2017. Jail: 30 months to 180 months; Jail Suspended: 90 days; DNA/CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$136.00.

PEOPLE v ROBERT SAMUEL SHUMAKE, JR., 16 Courts Credit Services Act Violations and 2 Counts False Pretenses - \$1,000 Or More But Less Than \$20,000, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Plea Agreement on December 20, 2017. Sentenced on July 31, 2019. Jail: 9 days; Jail Suspended: 9 days; Probation: 18 months; Restitution: \$28,970.33; Court Costs: \$500.00; DNA/CVR Fee: \$75.00; Supervision Fee: \$1,800.00; Fines: \$1,000.00; Other Costs: \$100.00.

PEOPLE v SUSHI SAMURAI, INC., 59 Counts of Taxes - Failure to File/False Return, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Plea Agreement October 19, 2017. Sentenced on November 30, 2017. Probation: 5 years; Restitution: \$980,479.59; Court Costs: \$500.00; DNA/CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$4,284.00.

PEOPLE v FRANKLYN JOSEPH THOMAS, II, 2 Counts Occupational Code - Performing Occupation Without a License First Offense, 42-2nd District Court-Macomb County. Plea Agreement on January 24, 2018. Sentenced on January 24, 2018. Court Costs: \$50.00; DNA/CVR Fee: \$75.00; Supervision Fee: \$100.00; Fines: \$325.00.

PEOPLE v JOHN CUSTER WOODFILL, 1 Count Conspiracy to Commit Beverage Containers - Returning Non-returnables - 10,000 Or More, 1 Count of Beverage Containers - Returning Non-returnables 10,000 Or More and 1 Count of Attempted Beverage Container - Returning Non-returnables 10,000 Or More, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Plea Agreement on March 20, 2017. Sentenced on May 2, 2017. Jail: 9 months; Jail Suspended: 9 months; Community Service: 450 hours; Probation: 36 months; Restitution: \$400,000.00; Court Costs: \$400.00; DNA/CVR Fee: \$190.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

Criminal Division – Prosecutions 2017 - 2018

PEOPLE v NIKOLAS ABBOTT, 1 Count Accessory After the Fact to a Felony, 1 Count Weapons - Felony Firearm, 1 Count False Report of a Felony, 36th Circuit Court-Van Buren County. Plea Agreement on January 30, 2018. Jail: 1 year. Probation: 4 years.

PEOPLE v HUSSEIN MAHMOUD ABDALLAH, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on November 9, 2018. Sentenced on November 8, 2018. Sentenced to 2 years probation; 10 days work force; any violation will result in jail time. Court Costs: \$50.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; Fines: \$300.00; and Other Costs: \$115.00.

PEOPLE v KAMAL MUTHANA-MUSEAD ABDULLAH, 1 Count Criminal Enterprises - Conducting, 1 Count Food Stamps - Fraud \$250.00 - \$1,000.00, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on November 3, 2017. Sentenced on December 11, 2017. Probation: 2 years. Restitution: \$27,660.46; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$120.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v FADI ABI-FAKHREDDINE, 1 Count Tobacco Product Tax Act - Miscellaneous Violations, 74th District Court-Bay County. Plea Agreement on March 9, 2018. Probation: 30 days. Restitution: \$2,734.44; CVR Fee: \$75.00; and Fines: \$250.00.

PEOPLE v STEVEN ABOUNA, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on September 4, 2018. Sentenced to drug court program. Fines: \$65.00.

PEOPLE v KHADIJAH KARIMA AHMAD, 1 Count Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statement/Misrepresentation - Loss of \$1,000 - \$25,000, 1 Count Insurance - Fraudulent Acts, 1 Count False Pretenses - More Than \$20,000 But Less Than \$50,000, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on February 21, 2017. Probation: 2 years. Restitution: \$9,261.00; and Other Costs: \$1,198.00.

PEOPLE v MOHAMMAD AHMED, 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Misdemeanor, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on December 14, 2017.

PEOPLE v MOHAMMED NAZIM AHMED, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on July 21, 2017. Sentenced to 3 months probation (non - reporting); 5 days community service in lieu of fines and costs; Gamblers Anonymous once a week; find employment or work full time; no contact with casino properties. Fines: \$50.00; Court Costs: \$225.00; and Other Costs: \$50.00.

PEOPLE v DAVID ALBRIGHT D/B/A ALBRIGHT CONTRACTING, 1 Count Unlicensed Residential Builder, 86th District Court-Antrim County. Plea Agreement on November 28, 2017. Restitution: \$1,250.00.

PEOPLE v MOHAMMAD RASEM ALHABAL, 2 Counts Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Plea Agreement on January 25, 2017. Sentenced to 5 years probation. Restitution: \$72,219.00; CVR Fee: \$8,190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v JAMEEL A. ALHADISS, 2 Counts Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 10th Circuit Court-Saginaw County. Plea Agreement on September 10, 2018. Sentenced on September 10, 2018. Probation: 12 months. CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$120.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v JAAFER ALHAYDARI, 1 Count Food Stamps - Fraud \$250.00 - \$1,000.00, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on October 4, 2018. Probation: 2 years. Restitution \$255.00, CVR Fee: \$130.00, State Costs: \$68.00, and Other Costs: \$250.00.

PEOPLE v AHMED ABDULKHALEQ-ALI AL-KUMAIM, 1 Count Copy Audio/Video Recordings For Gain - Misdemeanor, 1 Count Tobacco - Retail Sale of Individual Cigarettes, 1 Count Records/Tapes - Sale of Unauthorized Copy, 16th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on September 27, 2018. Fines: \$100.00.

PEOPLE v QUENTIN MARCEL ALLEN, 1 Count Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statement/Misrepresentation - \$25,000 or More, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Jury - Acquittal on September 25, 2017.

PEOPLE v BANDAR HASSAN ALMOGARI, 2 Counts Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 37th Circuit Court-Calhoun County. Plea Agreement on November 21, 2016. Court Costs: \$440.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Fines: \$100.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v AHMED SADIQ ALSHAHEEN, 3 Counts Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 41-A District Court-Macomb County-Sterling Heights. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on September 27, 2018.

PEOPLE v IDREES AKRAM ALSHAWLY, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on June 22, 2017. Sentenced to random drug testing, no non - prescribed medication/drugs, no contact casinos nor casino property, Gamblers Anonymous once per week. CVR Fee: \$75.00; Fines: \$500.00; and Other Costs: \$200.00.

PEOPLE v KENNETH FASHAWN ALSTON, 1 Count Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statement/Misrepresentation - Loss of \$1,000 - \$25,000, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on May 12, 2017. Sentenced on May 1, 2017. Restitution: \$17,387.00.

PEOPLE v MARCUS ALSTON, 1 Count Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statement/Misrepresentation - Loss Of \$1,000 - \$25,000, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on March 23, 2016. Restitution: \$18,418.00; Court Costs: \$50.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; Fines: \$100.00; and Other Costs: \$175.00.

PEOPLE v KAMAL ALI ALTAM, 1 Count Tobacco Product Tax Act Violations - Misdemeanor, 1 Count Counterfeiting - Trademarks, 2B District Court-Hillsdale County. Plea Agreement on May 4, 2017. Restitution: \$553.00; Court Costs: \$400.00; CVR Fee: \$50.00; and Other Costs: \$200.00.

PEOPLE v BILAL AHMED ALWAGEEH, 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 67th District Court-Central Division Genesee County. Plea Agreement on February 22, 2018. Court Costs: \$50.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; Fines: \$125.00; and Other Costs: \$50.00.

PEOPLE v ZAHRA ZUHAIR ALWAJED, 4 Counts Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture (Cocaine, Heroin or Another Narcotic) Less Than 50 Grams, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on April 25, 2018. Sentenced on April 25, 2018. Court Costs: \$200.00; CVR Fee: \$630.00; Supervision Fee: \$20.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v FIWAD ALWASEEM, 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 1 Count Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture (Schedules 1, 2, and 3 Except Marihuana), 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Settled/Stipulated on August 15, 2017. Jail: 4 months. Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v FOUAD ABDO ALI-ALI ALZABA, 1 Count Copy Audio/Video Recordings for Gain - Misdemeanor, 1 Count Tobacco - Retail Sale of Individual Cigarettes, 1 Count Possession or Sale of Switchblade, 20th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on September 27, 2017. Fines: \$225.00.

PEOPLE v MOHAMED ABDO AL-ZABA, 1 Count Copy Audio/Video Recordings for Gain - Misdemeanor, 1 Count Tobacco - Retail Sale of Individual Cigarettes, 1 Count Possession or Sale of Switchblade, 20th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on September 27, 2017. Fines: \$225.00

PEOPLE v EMILY JOY ANDERSON, 1 Count Alcohol - Purchase/Consumption/Possession by Minor, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on January 19, 2017. Sentenced to 3 months non-reporting probation, no casinos, no drinking, substance evaluation, no new crimes. CVR Fee: \$75.00; Fines: \$25.00; and Other Costs: \$175.00.

PEOPLE v JORDAN ANDERSON, 2 Counts Computers - Internet - Communicating With Another To Commit Crime - Maximum Imprisonment of 15 Years or More or Life, 1 Count False Pretenses - \$50,000.00 or More But Less Than \$100,000.00, 1 Count Attempt False Pretenses - \$100,000.00 or More, 1 Count Criminal Enterprises - Conducting, 1 Count Criminal Enterprises - Conspiracy, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on April 25, 2018. Restitution: \$60,000.00; Court Costs: \$1,000.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$136.00.

PEOPLE v ANN MARIE ARABO, 4 Counts Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Plea Agreement on March 20, 2017. Fines: \$500.00.

PEOPLE v MARWAN ARAFAT, 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 59th District Court-Kent County. Plea Agreement on November 22, 2016. Court Costs: \$200.00; CVR Fee: \$125.00; and Fines: \$200.00.

PEOPLE v GHAZWAN ASMARO, 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 67th District Court-Central Division Genesee County. Plea Agreement on March 12, 2018. Fines: \$300.00.

PEOPLE v MAJED BABAKER, 1 Count Controlled Substance - Possess 25 to 49 Grams, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on August 24, 2018. Fines: \$1,000.00; and Other Costs: \$165.00.

PEOPLE v RACHEL RENEE BAFFIELD, 1 Count False Pretenses - \$50,000 or More But Less Than \$100,000, 1 Count Computers - Using to Commit a Crime - Maximum Imprisonment of 10 Years or More But Less Than 20 Years, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Plea Agreement on September 25, 2017. Sentenced on December 14, 2017. Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$77,697.43; Court Costs: \$600.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v BRANDON JAMES BALLAS, 2 Counts Controlled Substance - Operating/Maintaining Laboratory Involving Methamphetamine, 1 Count Conspiracy to Commit Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture - Methamphetamine/Ecstasy, 1 Count Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture - Methamphetamine/Ecstasy, 1 Count Conspiracy to Commit Controlled Substance - Operating/Maintaining Laboratory Involving Methamphetamine, 1 Count Controlled Substance - Operating/Maintaining Laboratory Involving Methamphetamine, 1 Count Controlled Substance - Operating/Maintaining a Laboratory Involving Hazardous Waste, 1 Count Controlled Substance - Operating/Maintaining a Laboratory Near Specified Places, 1 Count Controlled Substance - Maintaining a Drug House, 50th Circuit Court-Chippewa County. Plea Agreement on July 11, 2017. Sentenced on July 11, 2017. Jail: 370 days. Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; and Other Costs: \$136.00.

PEOPLE v JOSEPH PETER BALLAS, 2 Counts Controlled Substance - Operating/Maintaining Laboratory Involving Methamphetamine, 1 Count Conspiracy to Commit Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture - Methamphetamine/Ecstasy, 1 Count Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture - Methamphetamine/Ecstasy, 1 Count Conspiracy to Commit Controlled Substance - Operating/Maintaining Laboratory Involving Methamphetamine, 1 Count Controlled Substance - Operating/Maintaining Laboratory Involving Methamphetamine, 1 Count Controlled Substance - Operating/Maintaining a Laboratory Involving Hazardous Waste, 1 Count Controlled Substance - Operating/Maintaining a Laboratory Near Specified Places, 1 Count Controlled Substance - Maintaining a Drug House, 50th Circuit Court-Chippewa County. Plea Agreement on December 13, 2018. Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; and Other Costs: \$708.00.

PEOPLE v KHODER AHMAD BALLOUT, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on December 11, 2017. Sentenced to 9 months probation; no contact with casinos; no new offenses; Gamblers Anonymous once a week; gambling counseling as directed by probation; no drugs/alcohol monthly screens. Fines: \$200.00; Supervision Fee: \$225; and Other Costs: \$240.00.

PEOPLE v BRIAN BANKS, 2 Counts Uttering and Publishing, 1 Count False Pretenses - \$1,000.00 or More But Less Than \$20,000.00, 1 Count False Statement - Financial Condition, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Sentenced on February 17, 2017. Jail: 1 day, time served.

PEOPLE v ROBERT M. BANKS, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare - Over \$500.00, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on August 7, 2017. Sentenced on August 7, 2017. Jail: 300 days - 4 years, credit 215 days. Restitution: \$4,432.00.

PEOPLE v DAVID MICHAEL BARBER, 1 Count Unlicensed Residential Builder, 60th District Court-Muskegon County. Plea Agreement on January 4, 2018. Sentenced to 30 days in jail; obtain a builders' license. Restitution: \$1,300.00.

PEOPLE v DOROTHY ANN BARBER, 1 Count Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statement/Misrepresentation - Loss Of \$1,000 - \$25,000, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on May 16, 2017. Sentenced on May 10, 2016. Restitution: \$6,560.00; and Other Costs: \$150.00.

PEOPLE v ABDUL-HAMID AYOUB BAZZI, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on January 19, 2018.

PEOPLE v EDWARD MINISKAR BEAMON, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare Fraud (Fail to Inform) - \$500.00 or More, 10th Circuit Court-Saginaw County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on August 13, 2018. Restitution: \$54,930.29.

PEOPLE v DONTEZ L. BELL, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare - Over \$500.00, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on December 4, 2017. Sentenced on January 23, 2018. Probation: 2 years. Restitution: \$2,443.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; and Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v DENNIS GLEN BENKE, 1 Count Unlicensed Residential Builder, 43rd District Court-Hazel Park Division. Plea Agreement on August 9, 2017. Restitution: \$2,775.00.

PEOPLE v DONALD CURTIS BENNETT, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on October 1, 2018. Sentenced to 6 months probation (non - reporting); must complete gambling counseling; no contact with casinos; no drugs or alcohol. Court Costs: \$240.00; Supervision Fee: \$100.00; and Fines: \$150.00.

PEOPLE v CHERYL LYNNE BERRY, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on April 27, 2017. Sentenced to 1 year probation, outpatient treatment until medically discharged, weekly Gamblers Anonymous, no contact with casino property. CVR Fee: \$75.00; Supervision Fee: \$420.00; Fines: \$150.00; and Other Costs: \$200.00.

PEOPLE v STEVE BASEM BERTIKIAN, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on June 1, 2017. Sentenced to 6 months probation with screens, 5 days community service in lieu of

finer and costs; no contact with casinos, and marijuana insight class. Fines: \$416.00; and Other Costs: \$435.00.

PEOPLE v KEVIN BEVERLY, 1 Count Interfering With Crime Report - Committing Crime/Threatening to Kill or Injure, 22nd Circuit Court-Washtenaw County. Verdict - Jury -Convicted. Sentenced on May 31, 2018. Prison: 5 - 15 years, 292 days time served. Court Costs: \$1,611.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v KEVIN BEVERLY, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on May 15, 2018. Prison: 60 months - 10 years. Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v KEVIN BEVERLY, 4th Circuit Court-Jackson County. Plea Agreement on May 31, 2018. Jail: 14 months - 5 years at Michigan Department of Corrections. Court Costs: \$50.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Fines: \$50.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v NADEN RADWAN BEYDOUN, 2 Counts Operating - License - Forgery/Alteration/False ID, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on December 6, 2017. Sentenced on December 6, 2017. Fines: \$225.00.

PEOPLE v THOMAS JOHN BIALOBRZESKI, 5 Counts Child Sexually Abusive Material - Possession, 5 Counts Computers - Using to Commit a Crime - Maximum Imprisonment of 4 Years or More But Less Than 10 Years, 1 Count Child Sexually Abuse Activity - Distributing or Promoting, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on June 22, 2018. Fines: \$444.00.

PEOPLE v TOMMY RAY BLACK, 1 Count Larceny In A Building, 1 Count Larceny - \$1,000.00 or More But Less Than \$20,000.00, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on October 30, 2018. Jail: 4 months.

PEOPLE v RACHEL ANN BLATT, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Placed on diversion and completed diversion on October 10, 2018.

PEOPLE v RAYMONT A. BLOW, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare, Over \$500, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on March 29, 2017. Probation: 2 years. Restitution: \$2,744.00; Court Costs: \$650.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; and Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v TRACY BOHL, 1 Count False Pretenses - \$1,000.00 or More But Less Than \$20,000.00, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare - Over \$500.00, 1 Count Computers - Using to Commit A Crime - Maximum Imprisonment of 10 year or More But Less Than 20 Years, 55th Circuit Court-Clare County. Order - Other on September 4, 2018. Sentenced to 1 year probation; behavioral therapy; 40 hours of community service. Fines: \$1,258.00.

PEOPLE v SCOTT BOLECHOWSKI, 1 Count Larceny from the Person, 1 Count Larceny in a Building, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on December 6, 2017. Sentenced on December 6, 2017. Probation: 2 years. Court Costs: \$1,500.00.

PEOPLE v ROSE SHINGLETON BOWEN, 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on May 31, 2017. Sentenced on May 31, 2017. Jail: 1 day in jail with credit for 1 day. Restitution: \$350,000.31; Court Costs: \$1,500.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Fines: \$100.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v KENDALL ALAN BRADFORD, 1 Count Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statement/Misrepresentation - Loss of \$1,000 - \$25,000, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on October 24, 2018. Sentenced to 6 months probation; 40 hours of community service. Restitution: \$12,217.00.

PEOPLE v SHERRI ANN BROOKS, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Sentenced to 1 year (delayed); no contact with casinos, no new cases, and no controlled substance or alcohol. Plea Agreement on August 15, 2018. Fines: \$150.00; and Other Costs: \$240.00.

PEOPLE v ABBOTT MILTON BROWN, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on September 27, 2018. Sentenced on September 27, 2018. Jail: 3 days instead of fines and costs. Sentenced to 1 year probation; no contact with casinos; no contact with criminal justice system; no drugs or alcohol with random tests, Gamblers Anonymous once a week, counseling as directed.

PEOPLE v ABBOTT MILTON BROWN, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on September 27, 2018. Sentenced on September 27, 2018. Jail: 3 days, instead of fines and costs. Sentenced to 1 year probation; ordered to have no contact with casinos; no contact with criminal justice system; no drugs or alcohol; random testing; Gamblers Anonymous once a week; counseling as directed.

PEOPLE v CHENIQUA SHAMANIEKE BROWN, 1 Count Larceny From The Person, 1 Count Larceny in a Building, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on October 7, 2016. Sentenced to 2 year probation. Fines: \$258.00.

PEOPLE v TIARRA DANIELLE BROWN, 1 Count Larceny From the Person, 1 Count Larceny in a Building, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on January 25, 2018. Sentenced on January 25, 2018. Probation: 18 months. Restitution: \$650.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v TYRONE LAMARR BROWN, 1 Count Larceny in a Building, 1 Count Habitual Offender - Third Offense Notice, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on November 2, 2017. Sentenced to 39 days, time served.

PEOPLE v VITELILA BROWN, 1 Count Larceny From the Person, 1 Count Larceny in a Building, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on November 3, 2017. Probation: 1 year. Restitution: \$1,000.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$120.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v KENNETH BRUNKE, 1 Count Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture (cocaine, heroin, or another narcotic) 1000 or More

Grams,11th Circuit Court-Schoolcraft County. Plea Agreement on May 22, 2017. Sentenced on May 18, 2017. Prison: 225 - 360 months, 752 days time served. Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Fines: \$500,000.00; and Other Costs: \$136.00.

PEOPLE v DARLENA DARNELL BUFORD, 2 Counts Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statement/Misrepresentation - Loss of \$1,000 - \$25,000, 24th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on November 5, 2015. Sentenced on November 5, 2015. Probation: 12 months. Restitution: \$26,233.00; and Other Costs: \$385.00.

PEOPLE v DARNELL BUFORD, 1 Count Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statement/Misrepresentation - Loss of \$1,000 - \$25,000, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on April 26, 2016. Restitution: \$6,770.00; Court Costs: \$50.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; Fines: \$100.00; and Other Costs: \$175.00.

PEOPLE v JESSICA LEE BURCH, 1 Count Welfare Fraud (Fail to Inform) \$500 or More, 74th District Court-Bay County. Plea Agreement on November 10, 2015. Sentenced to 4 months non-reporting probation. Restitution: \$1,052.00, Fines: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; and Other Costs: \$20.00.

PEOPLE v WENDELL NATHANIEL BURKE, 1 Count Robbery - Unarmed, 1 Count Larceny From the Person, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on June 13, 2017. Sentenced to 2 years probation with first 6 months jail. Court Costs: \$1,000.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$180.00; and Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v DARRELL BUSH, 1 Count Identity Theft, 1 Count State ID Card - False Application, 1 Count Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statement/Misrepresentation - Loss of \$1,000 to \$25,000, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Completed on September 19, 2017. Sentenced on September 19, 2017. Jail: 180 days jail, suspended after 90 days for Zero Tolerance Program. No use of drugs or alcohol with random testing once a week; Must maintain employment/income withholding; no assaultive/threatening behavior/not to possess any weapons; no contact with victim; must possess a valid ID; must only use his given name; must not have a checking or charge account. Restitution: \$23,632.00.

PEOPLE v RANARD VALDEZ BYNUM, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Placed on diversion and completed diversion on November 17, 2018.

PEOPLE v JOHN CAFARELLI, 10 Counts Child Sexually Abusive Material - Possession, 1 Count Child Sexually Abusive Activity - Distributing or Promoting, 1 Count Computer - Using to Commit A Crime - Maximum Imprisonment of 4 Years or More But Less Than 10 Years, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Jury - Convicted on September 20, 2017.

PEOPLE v MARIA CALDERIN, 1 Count Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statement/Misrepresentation - Loss of \$1,000 - \$25,000, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on April 26, 2018. Restitution: \$6,042.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; State Costs: \$200.00; and Court Costs: \$115.00.

PEOPLE v DESHAUN WAYNE CANZATOR, 1 Count Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statement/Misrepresentation - Loss of \$1,000 - \$25,000, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on February 17, 2016. Restitution: \$16,766.00; Court Costs: \$50.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; and Other Costs: \$325.00.

PEOPLE v JOHN NICHOLAS CARONE, 2 Counts Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on June 28, 2017. Restitution: \$6,145.98; CVR Fee: \$75.00; and Other Costs: \$53.00.

PEOPLE v MARK STEVEN CATALDO, 4 Counts Nursing Homes - Failure to Conduct Criminal History Check, 8th District Court-Kalamazoo County-North. Verdict - Jury - Acquittal on February 14, 2018.

PEOPLE v BILLY JOE CAVER, 1 Count Larceny From the Person, 1 Count Larceny in a Building, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on April 24, 2017. Sentenced to 1 year probation. Court Costs: \$200.00.

PEOPLE v LAKICHA CHARLESTON, 1 Count Controlled Substance - Possession of Marihuana/Synthetic Equivalents, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on November 8, 2017. Sentenced to 30 days. Court Costs: \$240.00; and Fines: \$250.00 or 3 days community service.

PEOPLE v TAKIMA CHATMAN, 1 Count Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statement/Misrepresentation - Loss \$1,000 - \$25,000, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on March 23, 2017. Restitution: \$3,822.00.

PEOPLE v FAROOQ AHMAD CHEEMA, 1 Count Organized Retail Crime, 1 Count Counterfeiting - Delivery/Possession of Property/Services with Counterfeit Identifying Marks - Felony, 1 Count Tobacco Product Tax Act Miscellaneous Violations, 1 Count Tobacco - Retail Sale of Individual Cigarettes, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on May 17, 2017. Sentenced to 1 day jail, credit for 1 day. Court Costs: \$700.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Fines: \$500; and Other Costs: \$368.00.

PEOPLE v KEVIN CLARK, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on August 27, 2018. Sentenced on August 27, 2018. Probation: 3 years. Restitution: \$8,001.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$360.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v STEVEN CLAY, 1 Count Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statement/Misrepresentation - Loss of \$1,000 - \$25,000, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Sentenced to 1 year probation; 20 hours of community service. Restitution: \$14,893.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; Court Costs: \$115.00; and Other Costs: \$170.00.

PEOPLE v DESTINY DESHANNON CLAYTON, 1 Count Gambling Activities - Misdemeanor Violations, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Sentenced to 6 months probation (non - reporting); no new offenses. Plea Agreement on September 25, 2018. Fines: \$100.00; and Other Costs: \$190.00.

PEOPLE v DREQUONE KAMAL COFER, 1 Count Human Trafficking of Minor for Commercial Sexual Activity, 1 Count Prostitution/Accepting Earnings, 1 Count Prostitution/Transporting Person, Macomb County Circuit Court. Jail: 210 days. Probation: 2 years. Plea Agreement on June 29, 2018. Court Costs: \$600.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$1,404.00

PEOPLE v EBONEE SHANELL COFFER, 1 Count Larceny in a Building, 1 Count Larceny - \$200 or More But More Than \$1,000, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on February 15, 2017. Jail: 13 days, time served; must stay away from casinos.

PEOPLE v EBONEE SHANELL COFFER, 3 Counts Trespass, 2 Counts Assault or Assault and Battery, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on February 21, 2017. Sentenced to 13 days served and must stay away from casinos.

PEOPLE v EBONEE SHANELL COFFER, 3 Counts Trespass, 2 Counts Assault or Assault and Battery, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on February 15, 2017. Jail: 13 days, time served; must stay out of casinos.

PEOPLE v RONDAH COFFMAN, 7 Counts Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture (Cocaine, Heroin, or Another Narcotic) Less Than 50 Grams, 1 Count Controlled Substance - Possession (Cocaine, Heroin, or Another Narcotic) Less Than 25 Grams, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Probation: 2 years. Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$204.00; and Other Costs: \$604.00.

PEOPLE v TIFFANY CHARNAE COLEMAN, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on August 31, 2018. Sentenced to 3 months probation (non-reporting); no use of controlled substances or alcohol; random testing; no new offenses; no contact with casino property; 12 gambling classes. Court Costs: \$240.00; Supervision Fee: \$75.00; and Fines: \$150.00.

PEOPLE v TIMOTHY E. COLLIER, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare Over \$500, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on April 12, 2017. Sentenced on April 12, 2017. Probation: 3 months and credit for 2 days jail. Restitution: \$3,071.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$30.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v TYHESIA PRISCILLA COLLINS, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare Fraud (Fail to Inform) - Less Than \$500.00, 16th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on October 18, 2017. Sentenced on October 5, 2017. Restitution: \$173.00; Court Costs: \$131.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; and Other Costs: \$289.00.

PEOPLE v VALERIE SHAREE COLLINS, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare Fraud (Fail to Inform) - \$500.00 or More, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on July 12, 2017. Sentenced to 2 years probation; drug testing; maintain employment. Restitution: \$2,506.00; Court Costs: \$650.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; and Other Costs: \$53.00.

PEOPLE v JONATHAN COLON, 2 Counts Prostitution/Accepting Earnings, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Plea Agreement on March 30, 2017. Sentenced on March 30, 2017. Prison: 3 - 10 years; CVR Fee: \$190.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v DELBERT J. CONNER, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare - Over \$500.00, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on July 21, 2017. Sentenced on July 21, 2017. Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$8,007.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; and Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v WILLIAM ROY CONNER, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare - Over \$500.00, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on December 5, 2017. Sentenced on February 28, 2018. Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$3,669.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$720.00; and Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v BURTON DUKE COOPER, III, 2 Counts Tobacco Products Tax Act - 600 to 1,200 Cigarettes, 1 Count Controlled Substance - Possession/Analogues, 61st District Court-Kent County. Plea Agreement on March 14, 2017. Fines: \$250.00.

PEOPLE v COREY MICHAEL COOPER, 6 Counts Prostitution/Accepting Earnings, 4 Counts Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture (Narcotic or Cocaine) Less Than 50 Grams, 4 Counts Criminal Enterprises - Conducting, 3 Counts Human Trafficking - Forced Labor Resulting in Injury/Commercial Sexual Activity, 3 Counts Prostitution/Transporting Person, 2 Counts Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture 1000 or More Grams, 1 Count Human Trafficking - Procuring Person for Forced Labor Resulting in Injury/Commercial Sexual Activity, 1 Count Human Trafficking Enterprise Resulting in Injury/Commercial Sexual Activity, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Plea Agreement on December 19, 2017. Sentenced on December 19, 2017. Prison: 5.5 - 20 years. Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v DANIEL CORBIN, 7 Counts Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture Marijuana/Synthetic Equivalents, 4 Counts Controlled Substance - Possession of Marihuana/Synthetic Equivalents, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on August 15, 2018. Fines: \$325.00.

PEOPLE v VALERIE CORNELIUS, 1 Count Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statement/Misrepresentation - Loss of \$1,000 to \$25,000, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on April 26, 2016. Restitution: \$8,404.00; Court Costs: \$50.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; Fines: \$100.00; and Other Costs: \$175.00.

PEOPLE v THOMAS RICHARD COUGHLIN, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person -Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Sentenced to 6 months (delayed); no substances/alcohol; 1 random test per month; no contact with casino property; Gamblers Anonymous once a week; counseling twice per month. Plea Agreement on August 23, 2018. Court Costs: \$240.00; and Fines: \$150.00.

PEOPLE v EDWARD LAMAR COUNTRYMAN, 1 Count Larceny in a Building, 1 Count Larceny - \$1,000.00 or More But Less Than \$20,000.00, 1 Count Identity Theft, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Jury - Acquittal on September 21, 2017.

PEOPLE v BRIAN CRAWFORD D/B/A GREAT LAKES HOME IMPROVEMENT, 1 Count Unlicensed Residential Builder, 86th District Court-Antrim County. Plea Agreement on October 6, 2016. Restitution: \$4,265.00.

PEOPLE v JOSHUA JAMES CREASMAN, 8 Counts Child Sexually Abusive Material - Possession, 1 Count Computers - Using to Commit A Crime - Maximum Imprisonment of 4 Years or More But Less Than 10 Years, 42nd Circuit Court-Midland County. Plea Agreement on November 22, 2017. Sentenced on November 22, 2017. Jail: 1 year; 280 days time served. Probation: 5 years. Court Costs: \$750.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Fines: \$500.00; and Other Costs: \$886.00.

PEOPLE v CHAUNTA CREDIT, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare Fraud (Fail to Inform) - \$500.00 or More, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on February 9, 2018. Sentenced on March 6, 2018. Probation: 2 years. Restitution: \$4,527.11; CVR Fee: \$75.00; and Other Costs: \$53.00.

PEOPLE v TAJA CROMER, 4 Count Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statement/Misrepresentation - Loss of \$1,000 - \$25,000, 3 Counts Financial Transaction Device - Possession of Fraudulent One, 1 Count Criminal Enterprises - Conducting, 1 Count Identity Theft, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Sentenced on October 27, 2017. Probation: 2 years. Restitution: \$4,292.00.

PEOPLE v COREY CROUCH, 1 Count Unlicensed Residential Builder, 63rd District Court-Kent County. Plea Agreement on August 12, 2016. Restitution: \$1,850.00.

PEOPLE v LUZ DELIA CRUZ, 1 Count Larceny From the Person, 1 Count Larceny in a Building, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on July 13, 2017. Sentenced to probation 1 year; ordered no contact with casino property. Court Costs: \$200.00; Supervision Fee: \$300.00.

PEOPLE v KEVIN CURRY, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare - Over \$500.00, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on February 26, 2018. Sentenced on April 12, 2018. Probation: 2 years. Restitution: \$7,239.00; Court Costs: \$1,000.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$120.00; and Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v EDWARD CYRS, 3 Counts False Pretenses - \$1,000.00 or More But Less Than \$20,000.00, 44th Circuit Court-Livingston County. Verdict - Court - Acquittal on February 20, 2018.

PEOPLE v DAVID ADEL DABISH, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Sentenced to 6 months probation (non - reporting); no contact with casino property; no controlled substances; alcohol random testing; Gamblers Anonymous once a week; gambling counseling. Plea Agreement on September 12, 2018. CVR Fee: \$75.00; State Costs: \$200.00; and Other Costs \$270.00.

PEOPLE v ANTHONY DACE, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare, Over \$500.00, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on February 15, 2018.

PEOPLE v ANTON IZZAT DADOUSH, 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 55th District Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on September 6, 2016. Sentenced to 1 year in jail with 3 months non-reporting probation. Fines: \$ 500.00; Court Costs: \$ 320.00; and Other Costs: \$125.00

PEOPLE v LATASAH MARCHELLE DAFNEY, 2 Counts Financial Transaction Device - Fraud Withdraw/Transfer More Than \$999 But Less Than \$20,000, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on February 10, 2017. Sentenced to 1 year probation. CVR Fee: \$190.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v HUSSEIN ATEF DAKHLALLAH, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on November 9, 2017. Sentenced to 1 year probation; no contact with casino property; no new cases; Gamblers Anonymous/gambling counseling as directed. Fines: \$500.00; and Other Costs: \$190.00.

PEOPLE v ANDREW DONOVAN DANIELS, 1 Count Uttering and Publishing Counterfeit Bill or Note, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on March 24, 2017. Sentenced to 18 months Holmes Youthful Trainee Act (HYTA) probation. Restitution: \$300.00; Court Costs: \$900.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$180.00; and Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v OULFAT DANKHA, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on January 4, 2018. Sentenced to 9 months probation; attend Gamblers Anonymous weekly; attend counseling for gambling, until discharged in writing; no contact with casinos; no new offenses. Fines: \$500.00; and Other Costs \$240.00.

PEOPLE v BEVERLY DIANNE DAVIS, 3 Counts Gambling Operations - Felony Violations, 3 Counts Computer Used to Do Crime - Maximum 10 Years or More But Less Than 20 Years, 3 Counts Maintain Gambling House For Gain, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Plea Agreement on February 27, 2017. Court Costs: \$500.00; and Fines: \$500.00.

PEOPLE v BRANDY SHENECE DAVIS, 3 Counts Fraud - Welfare Over \$500, 1 Count Welfare Fraud (Fail to Inform) \$500 or More, 1 Count False Pretenses - \$1,000.00 or More But Less Than \$20,000, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on May 17, 2017. Sentenced on May 17, 2017. Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$243,763.00; Court Costs: \$200.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; and Other Costs: \$268.00.

PEOPLE v CAROLYN DAVIS, 1 Count Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statement/Misrepresentation - Loss of \$1,000 - \$25,000, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on December 2, 2015. Restitution: \$7,765.00; Court Costs: \$50.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; and Other Costs: \$175.00.

PEOPLE v EUGENE DAVIS JR., 1 Count Trespass, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on December 15, 2017. Sentenced on December 15, 2017. Fines: \$200.00; and Other Costs: \$190.00.

PEOPLE v EUGENE DAVIS, JR., 2 Counts Larceny in a Building, 1 Count Conspiracy - Gambling, 1 Count Gambling Activities - Felony Violations, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on August 30, 2016. Defendant sentenced to 18 months probation. Restitution: \$490.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$720.00; and Other Costs: \$400.00.

PEOPLE v TYRONE LEE DAVIS, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare Over \$500, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on June 14, 2016. Sentenced on June 14, 2016. Probation: 5 years. Attorney Fees: \$400.00; Court Costs: \$412.00; and Supervision Fee \$600.00.

PEOPLE v MOHAMAD DBOUK, 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on October 13, 2017. Restitution: \$1,192.00; Court Costs: \$100.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; and Other Costs: \$53.00.

PEOPLE v LI DENG, 1 Count Gambling Operations - Felony Violations, 1 Count Computers - Using to Commit A Crime - Maximum Imprisonment of 10 or More Years But Less Than 20 Years, 1 Count Gambling House - Maintaining for Gain, 1 Count Computers - Using to Commit a Crime - Maximum Imprisonment of 2 or More Years But Less Than 4 Years, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on October 24, 2018. Jail: 7 months, no early release. Probation 18 months. Restitution: \$35,000.00; Court Costs: \$2,000.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$1,800.00; and Other Costs: \$128.00.

PEOPLE v LI HUA DENG, 1 Count Gambling Operations - Felony Violations, 1 Count Computers - Using to Commit A Crime - Maximum Imprisonment of 10 or More Years But Less Than 20 Years, 1 Count Gambling House - Maintaining for Gain, 1 Count Computers - Using to Commit a Crime - Maximum Imprisonment of 2 or More Years But Less Than 4 Years, 54-A District Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on October 24, 2018. Jail: 7 months. Probation: 18 months. Restitution: \$35,000.00; Court Costs: \$2,000.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$1,800.00; and Other Costs: \$128.00.

PEOPLE v HISHAM DHAIFULLAH, 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on April 6, 2018. Sentenced to 1 - 6 months probation (suspended); community service; must give a speech at 4 schools on the importance of education, failure to do so will result in the imposition of 6 months of probation. Restitution: \$428.00; Court Costs: \$53.00; and CVR Fee: \$75.00.

PEOPLE v JOSE QUADALUPE-VAZQUEZ DIAZ, 1 Count Tobacco Product Tax Act - 600 to 1,200 Cigarettes, 62-A District Court-Kent County. Plea Agreement on September 10, 2014. Fines: \$600.00.

PEOPLE v JOHN STEVEN DICKHART, 1 Count Tobacco Product Tax Act Violations - Misdemeanor, 60th District Court-Muskegon County. Plea Agreement on April 13, 2017. Restitution: \$1,866.10; Court Costs: \$200.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; and Fines: \$100.00.

PEOPLE v DEVONTUE DIXON, 1 Count Gambling Activities - Felony Violations, 1 Count Conspiracy - Gambling, 1 Count Utter and Publish Counterfeit Bill or Note, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Settled/Stipulated on September 19, 2017. Probation: 1 year. Fines: \$200.00.

PEOPLE v REGINALD WALTER DIXON, 1 Count Robbery - Unarmed, 1 Count Larceny - \$1,000.00 or More But Less Than \$20,000.00, 1 Count Larceny In A Building, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on February 27, 2018. Sentenced on February 27, 2018. Sentenced to 3 years probation; attend Gamblers Anonymous program; maintain work in Iron Workers Local 25; no contact with any casinos. Restitution: \$4,300.00; Court Costs: \$650.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$360.00; and Fines: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v DOUGLAS HENRY DONSELAR, 1 Count Tobacco Product Tax Act Violations - Misdemeanor, 58th District Court-Ottawa County. Plea Agreement on February 15, 2017. Fines: \$100.00.

PEOPLE v LASAUNDRIA DOWNES, 1 Count Gambling Activities - Felony Violations, 1 Count Larceny - \$20,000.00 or More, 1 Count Conspiracy - Gambling, 1 Count Larceny in a Building, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on June 29, 2018. Probation: 18 months. Restitution: \$20,000.00; Court Costs: \$360.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$180.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL ROBERT DUENAZ, 1 Count Food Stamps - Fraud Over \$1,000.00, 31st Circuit Court-St. Clair County. Plea Agreement on March 5, 2018. Sentenced on April 9, 2018. Jail: 30 days (suspended). Probation: 3 years. Restitution: \$3,745.22; Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$360.00; Fines: \$300.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v DEMONIO TYRONE DUKES, 1 Count False Pretenses - \$1,000.00 or More But Less Than \$20,000.00, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare - Over \$500.00, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare Fraud (Fail to Inform) - \$500.00 or More, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on June 27, 2017. Sentenced on June 27, 2017. Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$54,796.00; Court Costs: \$650.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; and Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v STUART DUNNINGS III, 1 Count Common Law Offenses, 1 Count Prostitution/Engaging Services of, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on August 2, 2016. Sentenced on November 22, 2016. Jail: 1 year; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Fines: \$118.00; and Other Costs: \$960.00.

PEOPLE v JONATHAN EDWARDS, 1 Count Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statement/Misrepresentation - \$25,000 or More, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on September 16, 2016. Sentenced on October 25, 2017. Jail: 6 months, with work release if eligible. Probation: 2 years. Restitution: \$41,303.00.

PEOPLE v HASSAN ALI EL-HADI, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on May 2, 2017.

PEOPLE v JEFFERY SCOTT ELLISON, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Plaintiff/Petitioner on January 12, 2018.

PEOPLE v LOLEATA FLORA ERKARD, 1 Count Larceny From the Person, 1 Count Larceny in a Building, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on July 31, 2018. Probation: 2 years. Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; and Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v ODUI AZIS ESSAK, 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on July 17, 2018.

PEOPLE v ODUI AZIZ ESSAK, 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 41-A District Court-Macomb County-Shelby Township. Plea Agreement on July 17, 2018. Court Costs: \$3,000.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Fines: \$1,000.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v GAMEEL MOHAMAED ESSA, 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on July 7, 2017. Probation: 6 months. Fines: \$1,428.00.

PEOPLE v NATHAN JAMES EVERS, 2 Counts Computers - Unauthorized Access, 2 Counts Lien Information - Unauthorized Disclosure, 34th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on August 9, 2017. Court Costs: \$1,278.00.

PEOPLE v GHASSAN IBRAHIM FARAJ, 1 Count Controlled Substance - Possession/Analogues, 1 Count Controlled Substance - Possession of Marihuana/Synthetic Equivalents, 1 Count Tobacco Product Tax Act Violations - Misdemeanor, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Settled/Stipulated on August 3, 2017. Probation: 2 years. Court Costs: \$200.00; CVR Fee: \$135.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; and Other Costs: \$1,006.00.

PEOPLE v JOSEPH ALLEN FAWAZ, 1 Count Gambling Activities - Misdemeanor, 1 Count Alcohol - Purchase/Consumption/Possession by Minor, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on December 20, 2016. Alcohol Screening and treatment as indicated, no contact with casinos. Court Costs: \$375.00.

PEOPLE v SARAH-MAY AGPALO FELIZ, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Sentenced to 2 years probation; no contact with casino property; gambling counseling until medically discharged; Gamblers Anonymous once a week. Plea Agreement on July 19, 2017. Supervision Fee: \$840.00; Fines: \$500.00; and Other Costs: \$175.00.

PEOPLE v JOEY LYNN FIELDS, 1 Count Food Stamps - Fraud \$250.00 - \$1,000.00, 23rd District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on July 24, 2018. Restitution: \$1,000.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$108.00.

PEOPLE v THURMAN FLETCHER, JR., 1 Count Homicide - Open Murder Statutory Short Form, 1 Count Weapons - Felony Firearm, 1 Count Homicide -

Manslaughter - Statutory Short Form, 36th Circuit Court-Van Buren County. Plea Agreement on October 24, 2017. Prison: 7 - 15 years. Restitution: \$2,000.00; State Costs: \$136.00; and CVR Fee: \$130.00.

PEOPLE v ROBERT EARL FLOWERS, 1 Count Larceny From the Person, 1 Count Larceny \$ 1,000 or More But Less Than \$20,000, 1 Count Larceny in a Building, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on January 30, 2017. Sentenced to 2 years probation. Court Costs: \$400.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v ROBERT EARL FLOWERS, 1 Count Larceny From the Person, 1 Count Larceny in a Building, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Sentenced to 2 years probation. Plea Agreement on January 30, 2017. Court Costs: \$400.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v SERENA FLOWERS, 2 Counts Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 27th Circuit Court-Oceana County. Plea Agreement on May 15, 2018. Court Costs: \$116.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Fines: \$116.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v DARRELL LEE FLOYD D/B/A D.L. FLOYD PLUMBING & SEWER, 1 Count Unlicensed Residential Builder, 20th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on June 7, 2017.

PEOPLE v JOHN HOUSTON FLOYD, 1 Count False Pretenses - \$20,000.00 or More But Less Than \$50,000.00, 1 Count Conspiracy - Legal Act/Illegal Manner, 1 Count Forgery of a Document Affecting Real Property, 1 Count Criminal Enterprises - Conducting, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Plea Agreement on August 31, 2018. Restitution: \$93,748.29; State Costs: \$204.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Court Costs: \$500.00.

PEOPLE v MARCUS DARNELL FORD, 1 Count Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statement/Misrepresentation - Loss of \$1,000 - \$25,000, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on May 4, 2017.

PEOPLE v MARGIE FORD, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare Fraud (Fail to Inform) - \$500.00 or More, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Order - Other on August 31, 2018. Probation: 1 year; 40 hours of community service. Restitution: \$1,023.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; CVR: \$75.00; and Court Costs: \$1,300.00.

PEOPLE v RASHIDA ANITA FORD, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare - Over \$500.00, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare Fraud (Fail to Inform) - \$500.00 or More, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 19, 2018. Sentenced on August 21, 2018. Probation: 1 year. Restitution: \$2,727.07; Court Costs: \$368.00; CVR Fee: \$60.00; and Supervision Fee: \$120.00..

PEOPLE v CALVIN FOULKS, 13 Counts Uttering and Publishing, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on May 3, 2017. Sentenced on May 3, 2017. Probation: 1 year. Restitution: \$1,000.00; Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$120.00; and Other Costs: \$272.00.

PEOPLE v RAWAD CYRIACOUS FOUIMIA, 1 Count Gambling Operations - Felony Violations, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Plea Agreement on February 2, 2017. Sentenced to 24 months probation. Sentenced to 100 hours community service and 2 essays on Bill of Rights and Declaration of Independence. Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Fines: \$500.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v DONNIE MARIE FREDERICKS, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on January 18, 2018. Sentenced on January 18, 2018. Sentenced to 12 months probation; Gamblers Anonymous twice per week; drug screen once a month. CVR Fee: \$75.00; Supervision Fee: \$120.00; Fines: \$370.00; and Other Costs: \$115.00.

PEOPLE v GARY DAUWAN FREEMAN, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on November 29, 2018. Sentenced to 6 months probation; 12 gambling counseling sessions; no contact with casinos. CVR Fee: \$75.00; Fines: \$250.00; and Other Costs: \$115.00.

PEOPLE v PROCOPIO FRISELLA, 1 Count False Pretenses - \$ 100,000 or More, 1 Count False Pretenses - More Than \$999 But Less Than \$20,000.00, 1 Count Insurance - Fraudulent Acts, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on November 2, 2016. Probation: 2 years and no contact with his co-defendant. Restitution: \$221,462.55; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$1,368.00.

PEOPLE v MARC ANTONIO GAINER, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on September 25, 2017. Sentenced to 1 year probation; no drugs; no alcohol; no prescriptions without a doctor's prescription; no marijuana; gamblers counseling; Gamblers Anonymous once a week; no contact with casino property; must maintain employment. Supervision Fee: \$420.00; Fines: \$500.00; and Other Costs: \$370.00.

PEOPLE v RYAN GAINES, 2 Counts Financial Transaction Device - Stealing/Retaining Without Consent, 38th Circuit Court-Monroe County. Sentenced on March 9, 2017. Jail: 306 days, time served. Probation: 19 months; defendant to exit jail and enter group home.

PEOPLE v RYAN JOSEPH GALLIMORE, 2 Counts Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on June 28, 2017. Restitution: \$6,145.98; CVR Fee: \$75.00; and Other Costs: \$53.00.

PEOPLE v CINDY GAMRAT, 2 Counts Common Law Offenses, 54-A District Court-Ingham County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on June 14, 2016.

PEOPLE v NAMIR NAJIB GAPPY, 1 Count Tobacco Product Tax Act Violations - Misdemeanor, 1 Count Computers - Using to Commit A Crime - Maximum 1 Year or Less, 67th District Court-Central Division Genesee County. Plea Agreement on July 26, 2018. Fines: \$350.00; and Other Costs: \$200.00.

PEOPLE v NASSER GARMO, 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 25th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on September 19, 2017. Probation: 1 year. Fines: \$1,000.00.

PEOPLE v NAJAH GASSO, 2 Counts Tobacco Product Tax Act Violations - Misdemeanor, 46th District Court-Oakland County. Plea Agreement on April 30, 2018. CVR Fee: \$125.00; and Fines: \$300.00.

PEOPLE v NAJAH S. GASSO, 2 Counts Tobacco Product Tax Act Violations - Misdemeanor, 46th District Court-Oakland County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on August 17, 2017.

PEOPLE v THERESA MARIE GHALEB, 1 Count Larceny From the Person, 1 Count Larceny in a Building, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on February 16, 2018.

PEOPLE v JAMAL ALI GHONEIM, 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Plea Agreement on October 5, 2017. Restitution: \$429.00; Court Costs: \$120.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v DWAYNE GIBSON, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare - Over \$500.00, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on August 18, 2017. Sentenced on August 18, 2017. Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$7,848.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; and Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v VALENTINA TINA GOJCAJ, 1 Count Gambling Activities - Felony, 1 Count False Pretenses - Less Than \$200.00, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on June 9, 2016. Sentenced on June 9, 2016. Restitution: \$40.00.

PEOPLE v ANDREW CHRISTOPHER GOLDEN, 1 Count Human Trafficking - Recruit Minor for Commercial Sexual Activity, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Plea Agreement on June 27, 2017. Sentenced on June 27, 2017. Jail: 20 months to 20 years, 194 days time served; SORA registration; DNA registration; no contact with victims. Court Costs: \$200.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v CHRISTOPHER GOOD, 3 Counts Larceny in a Building, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on September 4, 2018. Probation: 2 years. Restitution: \$450.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; and Other Costs: \$708.00.

PEOPLE v RICK GOUIN, 2 Counts Controlled Substance - Possession of Marijuana, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on November 1, 2017. Jail: 3 days, time served.

PEOPLE v DARRYL MICHAEL GREEN, 2 Counts Larceny in a Building, 1 Count Gambling Activities - Felony Violations, 1 Count Conspiracy - Gambling, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on January 25, 2017. Sentenced to 2 years probation, random alcohol testing; complete outpatient substance abuse treatment,

cannot participate in gambling activities; cannot work in a position involving gaming. Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$360.00; and Other Costs: \$136.00.

PEOPLE v NIKKA NICOLE GREEN, 2 Counts Financial Transaction Device – Fraudulent Withdraws/Transactions \$1,000.00 or More But Less Than \$20,000.00, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on November 4, 2016. Sentenced on November 4, 2016. Sentenced to 2 years probation; no contact with any casinos; continue mentoring; 100 hours of community service. CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v LANITA GRIFFIN, 1 Count Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statements/Misrepresentation - Loss of \$1,000 - \$25,000, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on January 23, 2017. Restitution: \$15,798.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; and Other Costs \$150.00.

PEOPLE v JOHN WAYNE GUENTHER, 1 Count Tobacco Product Tax Act - Miscellaneous Violations, 67th District Court-Central Division Genesee County. Plea Agreement on April 16, 2018. Fines: \$100.00.

PEOPLE v LEIGH ANN GUGIN, 2 Counts Conspiracy to Commit Controlled Substance - Operating Maintaining Laboratory Involving Methamphetamine, 1 Count Controlled Substance - Operating Maintaining Laboratory Involving Hazardous Waste, 50th Circuit Court-Chippewa County. Nolle Pros on March 20, 2017.

PEOPLE v STARR R. GUY, 1 Count Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statement/Misrepresentation - Loss of \$1,000 - \$25,000, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on April 13, 2016. Restitution: \$9,612.00; Court Costs: \$50.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; and Other Costs: \$150.00.

PEOPLE v LEVI HADD, 10 Counts Child Sexually Abusive Material - Possession, 2 Counts Computers - Using to Commit A Crime - Maximum Imprisonment of 4 Years or More But Less Than 10 Years, 1 Count Controlled Substance - Operating/Maintaining Laboratory Involving Methamphetamine, 46th Circuit Court-Otsego County. Plea Agreement on May 9, 2018. CVR Fee: \$190.00; and Other Costs: \$733.00.

PEOPLE v FRANK HAKEEM, 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 40th Circuit Court-Lapeer County. Plea Agreement on July 18, 2017. Sentenced on July 17, 2017. Jail: 30 days. Probation: 12 months. Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$120.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v VICTOR HALLOUN, 2 Counts Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture Marijuana/Synthetic Equivalent, 1 Count Conspiracy - Legal Act/Illegal Manner, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Plea Agreement on June 11, 2018. Restitution: \$5,000.00; Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v BRANDON HALL, 10 Counts Election Law - Forgery, 20th Circuit Court-Ottawa County. Convicted on January 6, 2017. Sentenced on December 27,

2016. Jail: 28 days; Probation: 18 months and 60 hours of community service. Court Costs: \$250.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Fines: \$1,000.00; and Other Costs: \$1,725.00.

PEOPLE v MONDERRO RAY HALL, 1 Count Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statement/Misrepresentation - Loss of \$1,000 - \$25,000, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Verdict -Court - Convicted on June 27, 2017. Fines: \$100.00; and Other Costs: \$300.00.

PEOPLE v TROY HALL, 4 Counts Conspiracy - Legal Act/Illegal Manner, 2 Counts Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture 45 Kilograms or More of Marijuana; or 200 or More Plants, 2 Counts Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture 5 - 45 Kilograms of Marijuana or 20 - 200 Plants, 2 Counts Controlled Substance - Maintaining a Drug House, 1 Count Criminal Enterprises - Conducting, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Plea Agreement on November 13, 2017. Restitution: \$46,948.44.

PEOPLE v WILLIAM ANTHONY HALL, 1 Count Unlicensed Residential Builder, 42-1st District Court-Macomb County. Plea Agreement on January 4, 2018. Restitution: \$5,840.00.

PEOPLE v RAYMOND DAVID HAMAMA, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on June 1, 2017. Probation: 1 year and Gamblers Anonymous weekly. CVR Fee: \$75.00; Supervision Fee: \$520.00; Fines: \$300.00; and Other Costs: \$220.00.

PEOPLE v JOVAN IVORY HAMILTON, 1 Count Gambling Activities - Felony Violations, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on May 24, 2017. Sentenced on May 24, 2017. Prison: 1 - 5 years; Restitution: \$90.00; Other Restitution - Amount: \$400.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v AJUAN LAMONT HAMMOCK, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on December 27, 2018. Sentenced to 6 months probation; 3 days community service in lieu of fine; no new offenses; no drugs; any violation will result in 1 year at Wayne County Jail. Court Costs: \$240.00.

PEOPLE v LINDA LEE HANES, 1 Count Computers - Fraudulent Access - Less Than \$200.00, 56-A District Court-Eaton County. Plea Agreement on August 31, 2018. Fines: \$425.00.

PEOPLE v MARK STEVEN HANNA, 4 Counts Controlled Substance - Possession of Marijuana/Synthetic Equivalent, 3 Counts Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture 5 - 45 Kilograms of Marijuana/Synthetic Equivalent; or 20 - 200 Plants, 2 Counts Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture Marijuana/Synthetic Equivalent, 1st Circuit Court-Hillsdale County. Plea Agreement on November 5, 2018. Probation: 1 year. Fines: \$675.00.

PEOPLE v UL YONG HAN, 9 Counts Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 17th Circuit Court-Kent County. Plea Agreement on February 20, 2018. Jail: 1 year,

1 day time served. Restitution: \$9,866.84; Court Costs: \$400.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v JOSHUA DAVID HARDING, 1 Count Assault With Intent to Murder, 1 Count Terrorism, 1 Count Weapons - Carrying Concealed, 1 Count Jails - Possession of Weapon In, 54-A District Court-Ingham County. Order - Other on February 13, 2017. Sentenced on March 15, 2017. Sentenced to 20 - 60 years for Count 1 and 3 - 6 years for Counts 3 and 4; Counts to run concurrently. CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$804.00.

PEOPLE v CURTIS HARRIS, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare - Over \$500.00, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on November 30, 2017.

PEOPLE v JOHN JUNIOR HARRIS, 1 Count Gambling Activities - Felony Violations, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on February 7, 2018. Sentenced on February 7, 2018. Sentenced to 3 years probation; no contact with Detroit casinos for the rest of his life. Restitution: \$365.00; Court Costs: \$1,000.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v MARCUS DYSHON HARRIS, 2 Counts Gambling Activities - Felony Violations, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on May 8, 2018. Probation: 1 year. Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$120.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v PHILLIP T. HARRIS, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on August 31, 2018. Sentenced to 3 years probation. Restitution: \$4,133.00; State Costs: \$68.00; CVR Fee: \$130; Supervision Fee: \$180.00; Court Costs: \$1,000.00; and Other Costs \$400.00.

PEOPLE v THOMAS PATRICK HARRISON, 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 17th Circuit Court-Kent County. Plea Agreement on April 10, 2018. Restitution: \$19,200.00; Court Costs: \$400.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$300.00; and Other Costs: \$128.00.

PEOPLE v THOMAS PATRICK HARRISON, 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 17th Circuit Court-Kent County. Plea Agreement on April 10, 2018. Restitution: \$19,200.00; Court Costs: \$400.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$3,000.00; and Other Costs: \$128.00.

PEOPLE v ILAN HAZAN A/K/A ILAN HAZEN, 1 Count Unlicensed Residential Builder, 48th District Court-Oakland County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 25, 2017. Restitution: \$1,909.00; and Fines: \$1,505.00.

PEOPLE v ILAN HAZAN A/K/A ILAN HAZEN, 1 Count Unlicensed Residential Builder, 48th District Court-Oakland County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on July 25, 2017. Restitution: \$1,909.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; Supervision Fee: \$480.00; Fines: \$1,505.00; and Other Costs: \$300.00.

PEOPLE v ROCHELLE HAZZIEZ, 1 Count Larceny From the Person, 1 Count Larceny in a Building, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on June 30, 2017.

PEOPLE v ROCHELLE HAZZIEZ, 1 Count Larceny From the Person, 1 Count Larceny in a Building, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on October 11, 2017. Probation: 1 year. Court Costs: \$1,000.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$120.00; and Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v CALVIN KYLE HEMPHILL, 5 Counts Financial Transaction Device - Possession of Fraudulent One, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Order - Other on September 4, 2018. Sentenced to 18 months probation; 40 hours of community service. Fines: \$300.00; State Costs: \$136.00; CVR Fee: \$ 130.00; and Other Costs: \$80.00.

PEOPLE v JORGE HERNANDEZ-CORONA, 1 Count Malicious Destruction of Personal Property - \$200.00 or More But Less Than \$1,000.00, 1 Count Fingerprinting - Refusal, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on November 5, 2018. Restitution: \$531.00; Court Costs: \$50.00; CVR Fee:\$75.00; Other Costs: \$65.00.

PEOPLE v SUSAN KAY HERNANDEZ-ZITKA, 3 Counts Gambling Operations - Felony Violations, 3 Counts Computers - Used to Do Crime - Maximum 10 Year or More But Less Than 20 Years, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on April 12, 2017.

PEOPLE v MARK LEWIS HOBBS, 1 Count Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statement/Misrepresentation - Loss of \$1,000 - \$25,000, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on February 29, 2016. Restitution: \$9,187.00; Court Costs: \$50.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; Fines: \$100.00; and Other Costs: \$175.00.

PEOPLE v BENJAMIN STANLEY HOKE, JR., 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person -Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on November 3, 2017. Sentenced to 1 year probation (delayed); Gamblers Anonymous for 3 months at least once a week; no contact with casino property; no new offenses. Supervision Fee: \$120.00; Fines: \$400.00; and Other Costs: \$240.00.

PEOPLE v REGINALD EUGENE HOLMES, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare - Over \$500.00, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on May 17, 2018. Sentenced on June 5, 2018. Jail: 19 days, time served. Restitution: \$776.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v BASSAM HONEINI, 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 20th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on August 16, 2017. Court Costs: \$450.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; Fines: \$50.00; and Other Costs: \$50.00.

PEOPLE v LEO, CHI-CHIEN HO, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on March 7, 2017. Sentenced to Gamblers Anonymous Counseling, no contact with casino property, and no contact with criminal justice system. Court Costs: \$175.00; and Fines: \$150.00.

PEOPLE v SANDRA J. HOUSE, 1 Count Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statement/Misrepresentation - Loss of \$1,000 - \$25,000, 35th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on May 20, 2015. Probation: 12 months. Restitution: \$18,838.53.

PEOPLE v GEORGE EDWARD HUMMEL, 10 Counts Computer Used to Do Crime - Maximum 4 Years or More But Less Than 10 Years, 10 Counts Child Sexually Abusive Material - Possession, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Plea Agreement on March 9, 2017. Defendant was sentenced to 100 days jail; 5 years probation and 15 years SORA. CVR Fee: \$130.00; and State Costs: \$136.00.

PEOPLE v CORTEZ LATRELL-DOMINIC HUNTER, 1 Count Larceny - \$1,000.00 or More But Less Than \$20,000.00, 1 Count Larceny in a Building, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on December 15, 2017. Sentenced on December 15, 2017. Probation: 18 months. CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$568.00.

PEOPLE v RUSSELL (RUSTY) HURREN, 1 Count Unlicensed Residential Builder, 82nd District Court-Ogemaw County. Plea Agreement on February 23, 2016. Probation: 1 year. Fines: \$475.00;

PEOPLE v LE TRUNG HUYNH, 1 Count Tobacco Product Tax Act Violations - Misdemeanor, 62-A District Court-Kent County. Plea Agreement on October 6, 2017. Fines: \$500.00.

PEOPLE v MAJED ABRAHEM ILAYAN, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on December 27, 2018.

PEOPLE v MAHER JABORO, 2 Counts Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 15th District Court-Washtenaw County. Plea Agreement on January 18, 2018. Sentenced on January 18, 2018. Probation: 1 year. Court Costs: \$1,611.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$480.00; and Other Costs: \$128.00.

PEOPLE v KEITH ANTHONY JACKSON, 1 Count Gamble - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on March 6, 2017. Sentenced to 6 months delayed sentence and agreement to attend counseling and no contact with casino property. Court Costs: \$225.00; and Fines: \$150.00.

PEOPLE v LUCENDA JACKSON, 1 Count Identity Theft, 1 Count Uttering and Publishing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on July 31, 2017.

PEOPLE v TERRANT JACKSON, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare - Over \$500.00, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on April 9, 2018. Sentenced on June 5, 2018. Probation: 4 years. Restitution: \$10,232.00; Court Costs: \$200.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$960.00; and Other Costs: \$668.00.

PEOPLE v WINFIELD JACKSON, 1 Count Larceny From the Person, 1 Count Larceny in a Building, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Settled/Stipulated on August 14, 2017. Jail: 3 months, 34 day time served. Sentenced to 2 years probation;

Gamblers Anonymous; no contact with casinos. Court Costs: \$1,368.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; and Other Costs: \$400.00.

PEOPLE v DOUGLAS JACOB, 1 Count Unlicensed Residential Builder, 52-3rd District Court-Oakland County. Plea Agreement on December 28, 2016. Probation: 6 months. Jail time 1 day with credit 1 day.

Jean-PEOPLE v JUNO JEAN-JACQUES, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on November 21, 2017. Sentenced to no contact with the Greek Town Casino. Restitution: \$5,000.00; Court Costs: \$650.00; CVR Fee: \$128.00.

PEOPLE v CRYSTAL PATRICE JOHNSON, 3 Counts Fraud - Welfare, Over \$500.00, 1 Count False Pretenses - More Than \$999 But Less Than \$20,000, 1 Count Welfare Fraud (Fail to Inform) \$500 or More, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on January 17, 2017. Sentenced on January 17, 2017. Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$39,829.43; Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; and Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v JAMES RUSSEL JOHNSTON JR., 1 Count Gambling - Charitable Gaming - Supplier Violations, 1 Count False Pretenses - \$20,000.00 or More But Less Than \$50,000.00, 66th District Court-Shiawassee County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on June 18, 2018.

PEOPLE v KRISTIN JUANA JOHNSON, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare Fraud (Fail to Inform) - Less Than \$500.00, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on November 8, 2017. Sentenced on November 8, 2017. Probation: 6 months. Restitution: \$7,378.96; Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$60.00; Fines: \$100.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v LATRICE JOHNSON, 1 Count Welfare Fraud (Fail to Inform) \$500 or More, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Plea Agreement on December 13, 2016. Sentenced on December 13, 2016. Probation: 1 year. No Drugs; random drug testing; no assaults or weapons. Restitution: \$15,622.00; Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$120.00; and Other Costs: \$50.00.

PEOPLE v MICHEAL JOSHUA JOHNSON, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person -Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on November 7, 2017. Sentenced to 6 months probation (non - reporting); counseling until medically discharged; no new offenses. Court Costs: \$240.00; Supervision Fee: \$60.00; and Fines: \$250.00.

PEOPLE v VERNITA JOHNSON, 1 Count Fraud- Welfare Fraud (Fail to Inform) - \$500.00 or More, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on November 1, 2017. Sentenced on November 1, 2017. Sentenced to 18 months probation; must complete GED; maintain full employment; no illegal drug use. Restitution: \$410.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$180.00; and Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v WILLIE JAMES JOHNSON JR., 2 Counts Uttering and Publishing Counterfeit Bills or Notes, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on

April 17, 2018. Sentenced on April 17, 2018. Restitution: \$200.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$668.00.

PEOPLE v MELINDA LEONA JOINES, 2 Counts Embezzlement - Agent or Trustee \$1,000.00 or More But Less Than \$20,000, 1 Count Embezzlement - Agent or Trustee Less Than \$200.00, 48th Circuit Court-Allegan County. Plea Agreement on July 31, 2017. Sentenced on July 31, 2017. Probation: 3 years. Restitution: \$12,005.39; Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$368.00.

PEOPLE v ANTON JONES, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare Over \$500.00, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on January 30, 2017. Sentenced on January 30, 2017. Probation: 3 years. Restitution: \$7,177.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$1,768.00.

PEOPLE v DEAONDRE LAMAR JONES, 1 Count Controlled Substance - Possession of Marijuana/Synthetic Equivalent, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on December 4, 2018. Probation: 6 months. Court Costs: \$65.00; Fines: \$60.00; Other Costs: \$295.00.

PEOPLE v DEWANDA JONES, 2 Count Malicious Destruction of Personal Property - \$1,000.00 or More But Less Than \$20,000.00, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on September 19, 2017.

PEOPLE v KEVIN ROSHAWN JONES, 1 Count Larceny in a Building, 1 Count Larceny From the Person, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on November 2, 2017. Sentenced to 18 months probation; no contact with Greektown Casino; mental health evaluation, and treatment as needed; no drugs or alcohol; random testing and inpatient if probation deems necessary; defendant can do 150 hours of community service in lieu of court costs and attorney fees. Court Costs: \$1,000.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$180.00; and Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL JONES, 2 Counts Malicious Destruction of Personal Property - \$1,000.00 or More But Less Than \$20,000.00, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on June 11, 2018.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL JONES, 2 Counts Malicious Destruction of Personal Property - \$1,000.00 or More But Less Than \$20,000.00, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on October 30, 2018. Sentenced to 1 year probation; no contact with casinos; 5 days of community service; mental health assessment. Court Costs: \$50.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; Supervision Fee: \$20.00; and Other Costs: \$115.00.

PEOPLE v PATRICK MONTEZ JONES, 2 Counts Fraud - Welfare - Over \$500.00, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on January 12, 2018. Sentenced on February 2, 2018. Probation: 18 months. Restitution: \$5,336.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$180.00; and Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v AMANDA JOSLIN, 3 Counts Conspiracy - Legal Act/Illegal Manner, 3 Counts Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture Marijuana/Synthetic Equivalent, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict-Court-Sentenced. Fines: \$4,000.00.

PEOPLE v IHAB NABIL JOUNI, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on July 14, 2017. Sentenced to 90 days probation (delayed); no contact with casinos. Fines: \$150.00; Other Costs: \$225.00.

PEOPLE v AMER BUTROS KAKOZ, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on September 17, 2018. Sentenced to no contact with Greektown Casino. Court Costs: \$650.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v AMIR MOUSTAPHA KAMEL, 1 Count Gamble - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on July 28, 2014.

PEOPLE v MOHAMMAD MONZER KARAIEN, 2 Counts Food Stamps - Fraud Over \$1,000.00, 1 Count Criminal Enterprises - Conducting, 22nd Circuit Court-Washtenaw County. Plea Agreement on October 17, 2017. Restitution: \$597.50; Court Costs: \$1,611.00; CVR Fee: \$240.00; Supervision Fee: \$960.00; Fines: \$250.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v PHAUDA RAJ KARKI, 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act Miscellaneous Violations, 61st District Court-Kent County. Plea Agreement on November 2, 2016. Sentenced on November 2, 2016. Fines: \$875.00.

PEOPLE v GHASSAN MOHAMAD KAYED, 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 1 Count Counterfeiting - Delivery/Possession of Property/Services With Counterfeit Identifying Marks, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Settled/Stipulated on July 20, 2017. Probation: 1 year (non - reporting). Court Costs: \$650.00; CVR Fee: \$150.00; Supervision Fee: \$120.00; and Other Costs: \$80.00.

PEOPLE v MARK GEORGE KEJBOU, 1 Count Gambling Operations - Felony Violations, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Plea Agreement on January 19, 2017. Sentenced to 24 months probation, 100 hours Community Service and must write 2 essays on Declaration of Independence and Bill of Rights. Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$1,800.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v CHRISTOPHER KENDRICK, 3 Counts Uttering and Publishing, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on October 27, 2008. Sentenced on October 27, 2008. Probation: 2 years. Restitution: \$750.00; Court Costs: \$600.00; CVR Fee: \$60.00; and Other Costs: \$460.00.

PEOPLE v ASHLEY ELIZABETH KENNEDY, 1 Count Uttering and Publishing, 1 Count Forgery, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on November 21, 2017. Jail: 365 days, 89 days time served (balance of jail term suspended). Sentenced to 36 months probation; no drugs; no alcohol; take all prescribed medications; attended cognitive therapy with licensed therapist and abide by all recommendations of therapist; attend a women's group; obey all laws, rules and recommendations of probation agent; no assaultive behavior; no weapons; no contact with anyone with a felony or involved in criminal behavior. CVR Fee: \$190.00; Fines: \$40.00; and Other Costs: \$868.00.

PEOPLE v ASHLEY ELIZABETH KENNEDY, 1 Count Uttering and Publishing, 1 Count Forgery, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on November 21, 2017. Jail: 365 days, 89 days time served (balance of jail term suspended). Sentenced to 36 months probation; no drugs; no alcohol; take all prescribed medications; attended cognitive therapy with licensed therapist and abide by all recommendations of therapist; attend a women's group; obey all laws, rules and recommendations of probation agent; no assaultive behavior; no weapons; no contact with anyone with a felony or involved in criminal behavior. CVR Fee: \$190.00; Fines: \$40.00; and Other Costs: \$868.00.

PEOPLE v KAZWAN GEORGE KESTO, 1 Count Counterfeiting - Delivery/Possession of Property/Services with Counterfeit Identifying Marks - Felony, 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Misdemeanor, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea agreement on May 4, 2017. Sentenced to 1 year of non-reporting probation. Court Costs: \$600.00; and Other Costs: \$100.00.

PEOPLE v MARWN GEORGE KESTO, 1 Count Counterfeiting - Delivery/Possession of Property/Services with Counterfeit Identifying Marks - Felony, 27-2nd District Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on June 27, 2017.

PEOPLE v NABIL NOOEEL KESTO, 1 Count Delivery/Possession of Property/Services With Counterfeit Identifying Marks - Felony, 1 Count Copying Audio/Video Recordings For Gain - Misdemeanor, 1 Count Tobacco - Retail Sale Of Individual Cigarettes, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on May 3, 2017.

PEOPLE v JIHAD KHANAFER, 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 1 Count Delivery/Possession of Property/Services With Counterfeit Identifying Marks - Felony, 17th Circuit Court-Kent County. Plea Agreement on March 13, 2017. Sentenced to 2 years probation. Fines: \$2,558.00.

PEOPLE v HARI MOHAW KHULLER, 1 Count Tobacco Product Tax Act Violations - Misdemeanor, 1 Count Possession or Sale of Switchblade, 52-1st District Court-Oakland County. Plea Agreement on November 30, 2015. Fines: \$100.00.

PEOPLE v PAUL SONG KIM, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on June 9, 2017. Sentenced to 1 year probation, gambling counseling, no contact with casino property. Supervision Fee: \$360.00; Fines: \$100.00; and Other Costs: \$175.00.

PEOPLE v WILLIAM D. KING, 1 Count Malicious Destruction of Personal Property - \$200.00 or More But Less Than \$1,000.00, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on August 22, 2018. Sentenced to 6 months, time served. Restitution: \$355.00.

PEOPLE v BRANDON LUCAS KINNEY, 2 Counts Controlled Substance - Delivery on School or Library Property (Narcotics or Cocaine) Less Than 50 Grams, 2 Counts Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture (Cocaine, Heroin or Another Narcotic)

Less Than 50 Grams, 50th Circuit Court-Chippewa County. Nolle Pros on May 12, 2017.

PEOPLE v NADIA SADIK KIRMA, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on July 6, 2017. Sentenced on July 6, 2017. Sentenced to 1 year probation (delayed); attend gambling counseling and Gamblers Anonymous four times a week; court also ordered no contact with casino property. Court Costs: \$250.00; Supervision Fee: \$420.00; and Fines: \$500.00.

PEOPLE v JERMAINE WINSTON KNOWLES, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person -Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on July 12, 2018. Jail: 7 days, time served.

PEOPLE v MARY KUBICA, 10 Counts Embezzlement - Agent or Trustee More Than \$1,000 But Less Than \$20,000, 3 Counts Embezzlement - \$100,000 or More, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Sentenced on March 21, 2016. Sentenced to 5 years probation, must maintain full-time employment, must pay restitution of \$688,00.00 in payments of \$900.00 per month. CVF: \$130.00, and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v PANG HANG KUE, 1 Count Larceny in a Building, 1 Count Larceny - \$200.00 or More But Less Than \$1,000.00, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on November 27, 2018. Sentenced to 4 months probation; theft prevention class; 32 hours of community service. CVR Fee: \$75.00; Supervision Fee: \$100.00; Fines: \$250.00; Other Costs: \$115.00.

PEOPLE v RACHEL LYNETTE LAWSON, 1 Count Gambling Operations - Felony Violations, 1 Count Computer - Used to Do Crime Maximum 10 Years or More But Less Than 20 Years, 1 Count Maintain Gambling House For Gain, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Plea Agreement on February 27, 2017. Court Costs: \$500.00; and Fines: \$500.00.

PEOPLE v BRODERICK LEAPHEART, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare - Over \$500.00, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Nolle Pros on April 17, 2018.

PEOPLE v CALVIN WAYNE LEEPS, 2 Counts Gambling - Charitable Gaming - Supplier Violations, 66th District Court-Shiawassee County. Plea Agreement on June 18, 2018. Court Costs: \$520.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; Fines: \$255.00; and Other Costs: \$50.00.

PEOPLE v JASON TYREE LEWIS, 1 Count Larceny From the Person, 1 Count Larceny in a Building, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on January 29, 2018. Sentenced on January 29, 2018. Probation: 2 years. Court Costs: \$1,000.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; and Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL LEROY LEWIS, JR., 2 Counts Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture Marijuana, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on August 15, 2018. Fines: \$325.00.

PEOPLE v VICKY VANG LIM, 1 Count Tobacco Product Tax Act Violations - Misdemeanor, 58th District Court-Ottawa County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on November 1, 2018.

PEOPLE v ALFONSO LINDSAY, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare, Over \$500, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on September 16, 2016. Sentenced on September 16, 2016. Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$5,918.00; Court Costs: \$600.00; CVR Fee: \$598.00.

PEOPLE v MONICA LINDSAY, 1 Count Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statement/Misrepresentation - Loss of \$1,000 to \$25,000, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on May 11, 2016. Restitution: \$9,875.00; Court Costs: \$50.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; Fines: \$100.00; Other Costs: \$175.00.

PEOPLE v NHERU GOWAN LITTLETON, 1 Count False Report or Threat of Terrorism, 1 Count Computers - Using to Commit a Crime - Maximum Imprisonment of 20 or More or Life, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on February 6, 2018. Sentenced on April 10, 2018. Jail: 10 months, 35 days time served. Probation: 5 years. Court Costs: \$750.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v TERRY LLOYD, 1 Count Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statement/Misrepresentation - Loss of \$1,000 to \$25,000, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on June 16, 2017.

PEOPLE v WILLIAM QUENTIN LLOYD, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare Over \$500, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on February 28, 2017. Sentenced on February 28, 2017. Probation: 4 years. Restitution: \$7,530.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v ANTHONY LOGAN, 1 Count Larceny From the Person, 1 Count Larceny in a Building, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on March 20, 2018. Sentenced to 2 years probation; no Detroit casinos. Restitution: \$527.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; and Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v ARTHUR LONG, 2 Counts Criminal Sexual Conduct - First Degree (Multiple Variables), 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Plea Agreement on December 20, 2018. Fines: \$650.00.

PEOPLE v CHRISTOPHER JALEN LOWERY, 1 Count Prostitution/Accepting Earnings, 1 Count Prostitution/Keeping a House of, 1 Count Criminal Enterprises - Conducting, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on April 5, 2018. Prison: 7 - 15 years, 260 days time served. Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v SHAMSHER SINGH LUBANA, 1 Count Tobacco Product Tax Act Violations-Misdemeanor, 79th District Court-Mason County. Plea Agreement on February 14, 2017. Court Costs: \$75.00; Fines: \$75.00; and Other Costs: \$135.00.

PEOPLE v JOSEPH LUELLEN, JR., 1 Count Larceny in a Building, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Probation: 2 years (non - reporting). Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$198.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; and Other Costs: \$460.00.

PEOPLE v CHARLES LUMBARD, 1 Count Unlicensed Residential Builder, 7th District Court-East Division Van Buren County. Nolle Pros on July 17, 2017.

PEOPLE v SCOTT LUTZE, 5 Counts Child Sexually Abusive Material - Possession, 2 Counts Child Sexually Abusive Activity - Distributing or Promoting, 2 Counts Child Sexually Abusive Commercial Activity, 2 Counts Computers - Using to Commit A Crime - Maximum Imprisonment of 4 Years or More But Less Than 10 Years, Oakland County Circuit Court. Plea Agreement on April 24, 2018. CVR Fee: \$190.00; and Other Costs: \$272.00.

PEOPLE v STACY ANN LUZOD, 10 Counts False Pretenses - \$1,000.00 or More But Less Than \$20,000.00, 2 Counts Embezzlement - \$50,000.00 or More But Less Than \$100,000.00, 2 Counts Financial Transaction Device - False Statement of Identity, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on March 21, 2016. Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$688,198.00.

PEOPLE v JOHN MAI, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on July 11, 2018. Sentenced to 6 months probation; 3 days community service; no new cases; no substances -random testing. CVR Fee: \$75.00; Supervision Fee: \$150.00; and Other Costs: \$100.00.

PEOPLE v NICOLE RAQUEL MAJEWSKI, 1 Count Larceny From the Person, 1 Count Larceny in a Building, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on May 30, 2018. Sentenced on May 30, 2018. Probation: 18 months. Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$68.00; and Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL MALOTT, 2 Counts False Report or Threat of Terrorism, 19th Circuit Court-Manistee County. Plea Agreement on June 26, 2017. Sentenced on June 26, 2017. Prison: 7 - 20 years; CVR Fee: \$190.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v DEANA MARIE MALONE, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on August 17, 2017. Sentenced on August 17, 2017. Sentenced to 6 months probation (delayed); she must maintain employment; attend gambling counseling until discharged; have no contact with casino property; submit to random drug/alcohol screens, positives screen will result in outpatient treatment; 14 days community service in lieu of fine.

PEOPLE v LARRY MANY, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare - Over \$500.00, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on April 23, 2018. Sentenced on June 5, 2018. Probation: 2 years. Restitution: \$7,606.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; and Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v AVKHAN MANSOR, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on May 10, 2018. Sentenced to 1 year of probation (delayed); 3 days of community service on each file; no controlled substances; no contact with casinos;

proof of employment; Gamblers Anonymous weekly; drug screens may occur at the discretion of probation deputy. Fines: \$65.00.

PEOPLE v AVKHAN MURAD MANSOR, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on May 8, 2018. Sentenced to 1 year of probation (delayed); 3 days of community service on each file; no controlled substances; no controlled substances; no contact with casinos; proof of employment; Gamblers Anonymous weekly; drug screens may occur at the discretion of probation deputy. Court Costs: \$240.00; and Supervision Fee: \$35.00.

PEOPLE v AVKHAN MURAD MANSOR, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on May 8, 2018. Sentenced to 1 year of probation (delayed); 3 days of community service on each file; no controlled substances; no controlled substances; no contact with casinos; proof of employment; Gamblers Anonymous weekly; drug screens may occur at the discretion of probation deputy. Other Costs: \$860.00.

PEOPLE v WISAM N. MANSOUR, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on April 21, 2017. Sentenced to 2 years probation, 8 days community service, no drugs or alcohol, no contact with any casino property, and positive drug screen will result in outpatient treatment. Court Costs: \$175.00; Supervision Fee: \$840.00; Fines: \$500.00; and Other Costs: \$340.00.

PEOPLE v JENY B. MAQI, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on October 3, 2017. Sentenced to 1 year probation (delayed); monthly urine screens; counseling until discharged; no contact with casinos; Gamblers Anonymous once a week; defendant may not use any alcohol or drugs while on probation. Supervision Fee: \$210.00; Fines: \$200.00; and Other Costs: \$285.00.

PEOPLE v JEREMIAH MARCHIO, 1 Count Unlicensed Residential Builder, 52-3rd District Court-Oakland County. Plea Agreement on January 11, 2018. Jail: 7 days. Fines: \$5,000.00.

PEOPLE v ANDREW MAROGI, 1 Count Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture 5 - 45 Kilograms of Marijuana/Synthetic; or 20 - 200 Plants 1 Count Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture Marijuana/Synthetic Equivalents, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Plea Agreement on September 24, 2018. Sentenced on November 20, 2018. Probation: 1 year. Court Costs: \$2,720.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$136.00.

PEOPLE v ANDREW MAROGI, 1 Count Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture 5 - 45 Kilograms of Marijuana/Synthetic; or 20 - 200 Plants, 1 Count Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture 45 Kilograms or More Marijuana/Synthetic Equivalent; or 200 or More Plants, 52-1st District Court-Oakland County. Nolle Pros on December 14, 2018.

PEOPLE v KAY ANN MARTIN, 1 Count False Pretenses - More Than \$50,000 But Less Than \$100,000, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare Over \$500, 4th Circuit Court-Jackson

County. Plea Agreement on May 18, 2017. Sentenced on May 18, 2017. Jail: 93 days. Probation: 2 years. Restitution: \$40,579.00, CVR Fee: \$75.00.00, Court Costs: \$600.00; Fines: \$200.00 and Other Costs: \$110.00.

PEOPLE v BASSAM MARZOUS, 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Misdemeanor, 58th District Court-Holland. Plea Agreement on January 12, 2017. Fines: \$100.00.

PEOPLE v RYAN DEVON MASON, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on November 3, 2017. Sentenced to 6 months probation (non - reporting); required to complete gambling counseling; no contact with casino property; no new cases. Court Costs: \$290.00; and Fines: \$150.00.

PEOPLE v MARTIN MASTERS (RAMOS BUILDERS), 1 Count Unlicensed Residential Builder, 70th District Court-Saginaw County. Nolle Pros on May 24, 2018.

PEOPLE v BILAL MOUSLEM MATAR, 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Plea Agreement on January 25, 2017. Sentence to 1 year probation. Court Costs: \$600.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$840.00; and Other Costs: \$768.00.

PEOPLE v KAYDLIOUS MATHEWS, 1 Count Larceny From the Person, 1 Count Larceny in a Building, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on September 17, 2018. Court Costs: \$1,820.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v WILLIAM SOLOMAN MAZER, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Completed on December 5, 2018.

PEOPLE v JOEL D MCBRIDE, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare - Over \$500.00, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on August 31, 2018. Probation: 4 years. Fines: \$1,198.00.

PEOPLE v DARIN MCCLELLAN, 10 Counts Child Sexually Abusive Material - Possession, 1 Count Computers - Using to Commit A Crime - Maximum Imprisonment of 4 Years or More But Less Than 10 Years, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on June 14, 2018. Sentenced on June 14, 2018. Probation: 5 years. Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; and Other Costs: \$340.00.

PEOPLE v DANIEL PATRICK MCCONNELL, 4 Counts Child Sexually Abusive Material - Possession, 1 Count Computers - Using to Commit a Crime - Maximum Imprisonment of 4 Years or More But Less Than 10 Years, 1 Count Child Sexually Abusive Activity - Distributing or Promoting, 35th Circuit Court-Shiawassee County. Verdict - Jury - Convicted on October 30, 2017. Jail: 36 - 72 months; 84 - 126 months; Court Costs: \$961.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$408.00.

PEOPLE v DEJUAN MCCOY, 1 Count False Pretenses - More Than \$999 But Less Than \$20,000, 1 Count Criminal Enterprises - Conducting, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Plea Agreement on October 12, 2016. Sentenced on October 12, 2016. Prison: 5 - 40 years; Restitution: \$9,200.00; Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL MCCOLLUM, 19 Counts Gamble - Charitable Gaming - Unqualified Participant, 2 Counts False Pretenses - More Than \$20,000 But Less Than \$50,000, False Pretenses - More Than \$20,000 But Less Than \$50,000, 1 Count False Pretenses - More Than \$999 But Less Than \$20,000, 1 Count Embezzlement - \$50,000 or More But Less Than \$100,000, 67th District Court-Central Division Genesee County. Plea Agreement on June 30, 2016. Sentenced on September 13, 2016. Jail: 90 days with 1 day credit (work release allowed). Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$40,000.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v DONALD GENE MCDONALD, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on October 23, 2018. Sentenced to 5 years probation; any failure to pay restitution would be considered a violation; may not have any contact with the Moose Lodges; cannot obtain any employment where he is a trustee or "handles money." Restitution: \$45,650.50; and Other Costs: \$3,385.00.

PEOPLE v TODD MCEACHIN D/B/A TILE DESIGNS BY TODD, INC., 1 Count Unlicensed Residential Builder, 56-A District Court-Eaton County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on August 25, 2017. Probation: 4 months.

PEOPLE v LOMORRIS MCGEE, 1 Count Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statement/Misrepresentation - Loss of \$1,000 - \$25,000, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on February 29, 2016. Restitution: \$6,849.00; Court Costs: \$50.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; Fines: \$100.00; and Other Costs: \$175.00.

PEOPLE v JASMIN CHRISTINE MCGINNIS, 6 Counts Prostitution/Accepting Earnings, 4 Counts Human Trafficking - Forced Labor Resulting in Injury/Commercial Sexual Activity, 4 Counts Criminal Enterprises - Conducting, 4 Counts Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture (Cocaine, Heroin or Another Narcotic) Less Than 50 Grams, 3 Counts Prostitution/Transporting Person, 2 Counts Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture (Cocaine, Heroin or Another Narcotic) 1000 or More Grams, 1 Count Human Trafficking Enterprise Resulting in Injury/Commercial Sexual Activity, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Plea Agreement on December 19, 2017. Sentenced on December 19, 2017. Jail: 1 - 20 years. Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; and Other Costs: \$136.00.

PEOPLE v JASMYN JADE MCJAMES, 1 Count Tobacco Product Tax Act Violations -Misdemeanor, 54-A District Court-Ingham County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on March 27, 2017.

PEOPLE v SCOTT MCKAY D/B/A MCKAY EXCAVATING, 1 Count Unlicensed Residential Builder, 70th District Court-Saginaw County. Plea Agreement on April 29, 2016. Restitution: \$7,500.00.

PEOPLE v DANNY MCKEON, 1 Count Unlicensed Residential Builder, 85th District Court-Benzie County. Plea Agreement on August 4, 2017. Probation: 1 year. Restitution: \$300.00; and Other Costs \$525.00.

PEOPLE v MARCILE MCKINNEY, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on September 27, 2017. Fines: \$225.00.

PEOPLE v ROXANNE DEE MCKINNEY, 2 Counts Larceny in a Building, 1 Count Conspiracy - Gambling, 1 Count Gambling Activities - Felony Violations, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on June 23, 2016. Probation: 18 months. Restitution: \$90.00; Court Costs: \$200.00; and Other Costs: \$590.00.

PEOPLE v DEBBIE ANN MEAD, 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 51st Circuit Court-Lake County. Plea Agreement on July 10, 2017. Probation: 1 year (non - reporting). Court Costs: \$262.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; Fines: \$113.00; and Other Costs: \$50.00.

PEOPLE v CARL MEIOU, 1 Count Tobacco Product Tax Act - Miscellaneous Violations, 67th District Court-Central Division Genesee County. Plea Agreement on February 26, 2018. Fines: \$100.00; and Other Costs: \$272.00.

PEOPLE v TYRONE MELTON, 1 Count Larceny From the Person, 1 Count Larceny in a Building, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on June 21, 2017. Prison: 2 - 10 years. Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00 and Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v CHRISTOPHER MEREDITH, 1 Count Malicious Destruction of Personal Property - \$1,000.00 or More But Less Than \$20,000.00, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on May 30, 2018. Court Costs: \$240.00; and Fines: \$150.00.

PEOPLE v TODD MERRILL, 1 Count Unlicensed Residential Builder, 67-3rd District Court-Mt Morris Division Genesee County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on August 1, 2017. Jail: 1 year, 68 days time served. Restitution: \$4,353.00.

PEOPLE v TODD MERRILL, 1 Count Unlicensed Residential Builder, 67-3rd District Court-Mt Morris Division Genesee County. Plea Agreement on August 1, 2017. Jail: 1 year, 68 days time served. Restitution: \$1,800.00.

PEOPLE v GARY METZGER, 4 Counts Conspiracy - Legal Act/Illegal Manner, 2 Counts Controlled Substance - Maintaining a Drug House, 2 Counts Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture 45 Kilograms or More Of Marijuana or 200 or More Plants, 2 Counts Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture 5 - 45 Kilograms Of Marijuana or 20 - 200 Plants, 1 Count Criminal Enterprises - Conducting, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Plea Agreement on November 13, 2016. Fines: \$5,000.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$486.00.

PEOPLE v JEFFREY MICHAEL, 2 Counts Controlled Substance - Maintaining a Drug House, 1 Count Conspiracy - Legal Act/Illegal Manner, 1 Count Controlled

Substance - Delivery/Manufacture Marijuana, 1 Count Weapons - Felony Firearm, 44th Circuit Court-Livingston County. Plea Agreement on August 2, 2018. Fines: \$1,876.00.

PEOPLE v NABEEL YOUSIF MIKHAHEEL, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person -Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on October 4, 2017. Sentenced to 1 year probation (delayed); no new offenses; no alcohol or drugs; Gamblers Anonymous/Narcotics Anonymous twice a week; substance abuse counseling to include gaming no contact with casino property. Supervision Fee: \$420.00; Fines: \$300.00; and Other Costs: \$295.00.

PEOPLE v EICA MILAN, 3 Counts Financial Transaction Devices - Uttering and Publishing, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on January 18, 2018. Sentenced on January 18, 2018. Sentenced to 3 years probation; 30 hours a week of community service until employment. Restitution: \$13,835.97; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v ANTHONY LAVEL MILLER, 1 Count Trespass, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on October 30, 2018. Jail: 60 days, time served.

PEOPLE v ANTHONY LAVEL MILLER, 1 Count Trespass, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on November 15, 2018. Jail: 60 days, time served.

PEOPLE v ANTHONY LAVEL MILLER, 1 Count Trespass, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on October 30, 2018.

PEOPLE v BENJAMIN MILLER, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare Fraud (Fail to Inform) - \$500.00 or More, 54-A District Court-Ingham County. Sentenced to pay fines and costs or 90 days in jail. Plea Agreement on May 31, 2018. CVR Fee: \$75.00; Fines: \$875.00; and Other Costs: \$50.00.

PEOPLE v JACQUELYNNE ROCHELLE MILLER, 1 Count Larceny in a Building, 1 Count Larceny From the Person, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on May 2, 2018. Sentenced on May 3, 2018. Jail: 30 days, 1 day time served. Court Costs: \$1,200.00.

PEOPLE v LESLIE MARIE MILLER, 1 Count Uttering and Publishing Counterfeit Bills or Notes, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on September 15, 2017. Probation: 1 year. Other Costs: \$128.00.

PEOPLE v NATHAN JAMES MILLER, 1 Count Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture (Substance 1, 2 and 3 Except Marijuana), 50th Circuit Court-Chippewa County. Plea Agreement on October 17, 2017. Sentenced on October 16, 2017. Jail: 1 year. Restitution: \$70.00; Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; and Other Costs: \$368.00.

PEOPLE v BRUCE FARMER MITCHELL, 1 Count Larceny From the Person, 1 Count Larceny in a Building, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on March 27, 2018. Sentenced on March 27, 2018. Sentenced to 24 months probation; drug tests; stay out of Michigan casinos. Other Costs: \$400.00.

PEOPLE v DEIDRE MITCHELL, 1 Count Embezzlement - Agent or Trustee \$20,000.00 or More But Less Than \$50,000.00, 1 Count False Pretenses - \$20,000.00 or More But Less Than \$50,000.00, 31st Circuit Court-St. Clair County. Plea Agreement on April 23, 2018. Sentenced on May 29, 2018. Jail: 10 months. Probation: 5 years. Restitution: \$35,805.61; Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v NEKIA MITCHELL, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on April 26, 2018. Sentenced to 1 year probation; no contact with casino property; attend counseling weekly; no substances; random screening. Court Costs: \$240.00; Supervision Fee: \$420.00; and Fines: \$100.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL MODESTINO, JR., 10 Counts of Child Sexually Abusive Material - Possession, 1 Count Computers - Using to Commit a Crime - Maximum Imprisonment of 4 Years or More But Less Than 10 Years, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Jail: 4 weekends. Sentenced to 5 years probation; 15 years SORA. Plea Agreement on July 10, 2018.

PEOPLE v ZAYAD AHMED MOHAMED, 1 Count Tobacco Product Tax Act - Miscellaneous Violations, 19th District Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on August 20, 2018.

PEOPLE v DONALD JAMES MOHLER, 2 Counts Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture (Cocaine, Heroin or Another Narcotic) Less Than 50 Grams, 1 Count Controlled Substance - Delivery on School or Library Property (Narcotics of Cocaine) Less Than 50 Grams, 50th Circuit Court-Chippewa County. Plea Agreement on May 19, 2017. Sentenced on May 16, 2017. Restitution: \$15.00; Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$436.00.

PEOPLE v JEREMIAH JAVID MOORE, 20 Counts Child Sexually Abusive Material - Possession, 1 Count Computer - Used to Do Crime - Maximum 4 Years or More But Less Than 10 Years, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Sentenced on June 2, 2017. Jail: 1.5 - 15 years; 1.5 - 25 years with credit for 73 days. Court Costs: \$200.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$748.00.

PEOPLE v KEVIN WESLEY MOORE, 1 court Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on January 30th, 2018.

PEOPLE v SUN OK MORALES, 8 Counts Computers - Using Commit a Crime - Maximum Imprisonment of 10 Years or More But Less Than 20 Years, 8 Counts Gambling Operations - Felony Violations, 7 Counts Gambling House - Maintaining for Gain, 1 Count Gambling House - Permitting for Gain, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Plea Agreement on November 20, 2017. Sentenced on November 20, 2017. Probation: 24 months. CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$136.00; and Fines: \$500.00.

PEOPLE v RONALD LEON MORRIS, 2 Counts Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statement/Misrepresentation - Loss of \$1,000 - \$25,000, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on January 24, 2017.

PEOPLE v RONALD LEON MORRIS, 2 Counts Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statement/Misrepresentation - Loss of \$1,000 - \$25,000, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on May 5, 2017. Sentenced on May 22, 2017. Sentenced to 2 years probation with first 7 months in jail with 37 days credit; 80 hours community service. Restitution: Costs: \$14,404.00; Court Costs: \$1,700.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; and Other Costs: \$181.00.

PEOPLE v CAPRICE MORROW, 1 Count Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statement/Misrepresentation - Loss of \$1,000 - \$25,000, 1st District Court-Monroe County. Plea Agreement on May 25, 2018. Restitution: \$1,448.00; and Court Costs: \$312.00.

PEOPLE v CRYSTAL DIANE MURPHY, 1 Count Larceny From the Person, 1 Count Larceny in a Building, 1 Count Controlled Substance - Possession of Marijuana/Synthetic Equivalent, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on December 18, 2018. Sentenced to 18 months probation 20 hours of community service until employed; submit to a search of person and property; no contact with Motor City Casino; cannot participate in gambling activities; must make genuine efforts to find employment. Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; and Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v ALI HASSAN MURRAY, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on July 13, 2017. Sentenced to 1 year probation (delayed); gambling counseling until medically discharged; Gamblers Anonymous once a week; no contact with casino property. Fines: \$500.00; and Other Costs: \$175.00.

PEOPLE v FATIMA M. MURRAY, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on September 26, 2018.

PEOPLE v FATIMA M. MURRAY, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on November 19, 2018. Sentenced to 1 year probation; attend gambling counseling, Gamblers Anonymous once a week; have no contact with casinos; drug test twice per month. CVR Fee: \$75.00; Supervision Fee: \$420.00; Fines: \$250.00; and Other Costs: \$110.00.

PEOPLE v KENNETH PAUL MURRAY, 87th District Court-Kalkaska County. Plea Agreement on September 7, 2017. Sentenced on September 7, 2017. Jail: 1 day, time served. Court Costs: \$325.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Fines: \$1,000.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v ABDULFATTAH ALI-SALEH MURSHED, 1 Count Food Stamps - Fraud, \$250.00 - \$1,000.00, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 30, 2017. Sentenced on November 30, 2017. Probation: 3 years. Restitution: \$10,000.00.

PEOPLE v RIYADH IBRAHIM MUSA, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on October 6, 2017.

Sentenced to 1 year probation; Gamblers Anonymous/Alcohol Anonymous twice a week; counseling until discharged; no contact with casino property; substance abuse/mental health evaluation. Supervision Fee: \$420.00; Fines: \$500.00; and Other Costs: \$345.00.

PEOPLE v TAMER SAMIR MUSHARBASH, 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 12th District Court-Jackson County. Plea Agreement on June 9, 2017. Restitution: \$869.00; Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; Fines: \$375.00; and Other Costs: \$50.00.

PEOPLE v KAVIN NAFSO, 1 Count False Pretenses - \$100,000 or More, 1 Count False Pretenses - More Than \$999 But Less Than \$20,000, 1 Count Insurance - Fraudulent Acts, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Sentenced on December 21, 2016. Jail: 9 months. Probation: 2.5 years. Court Costs: \$1,000.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v LARRY NASSAR, 11 Counts Criminal Sexual Conduct - First Degree (Relationship), 8 Counts Criminal Sexual Conduct - Third Degree (Person 13 - 15), 4 Counts Criminal Sexual Conduct - First Degree (Person Under 13, Defendant 17 Years), 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Sentenced on January 24, 2018. Jail: 40 - 175 years. Jail Credit: 370 days for Count 24 and 369 days for Counts 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, and 18. CVR Fee: \$ 130.00 and Other Costs: \$536.00.

PEOPLE v LARRY NASSAR, 6 Counts Criminal Sexual Conduct - Third Degree (Person 13 - 15), 6 Counts Criminal Sexual Conduct - First Degree (Relationship), 1 Criminal Sexual Conduct - First Degree (Person Under 13, Defendant 17 years of age or older) 56th Circuit Court-Eaton County. Sentenced on February 5, 2018. Jail: 40 - 125 years (Concurrent to Ingham County Case 17-526- FC) Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$204.00.

PEOPLE v ELDEN NAYLOR, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on August 31, 2018. Sentenced to 1 year probation; no controlled substances or alcohol; weekly Gamblers Anonymous; counseling as directed by probation; no new offenses; random screens; no contact with casino property. Court Costs: \$240.00; Supervision Fee: \$300.00; and Fines: \$150.00.

PEOPLE v MARVIN NEAL, 1 Count Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statement/Misrepresentation - Loss of \$1,000 - \$25,000, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Restitution: \$10,915.00; Court Costs: \$50.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; Fines: \$100.00; and Other Costs: \$125.00.

PEOPLE v ANGELA NELSON, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare Fraud (Fail to Inform) - \$500.00 or More, 38th District Court-Macomb County. Plea Agreement on August 9, 2017. Sentenced on August 9, 2017. Sentenced to 2 years probation; ordered to obtain employment. Restitution: \$7,500.00; Court Costs: \$100.00; CVR Fee: \$85.00; Supervision Fee: \$960.00; Fines: \$100.00; and Other Costs: \$50.00.

PEOPLE v LEE NEWVILLE D/B/A QUALITY PAINTING, 1 Count Unlicensed Residential Builder, 63rd District Court-Kent County. Plea Agreement on March 21, 2016. Probation: 1 year (non - reporting). Restitution: \$400.00; and Fines: \$225.00.

PEOPLE v TONY VAN NGUYEN, 1 Count Tobacco Product Tax Act Violations - Misdemeanor, 58th District Court-Holland. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on November 1, 2018.

PEOPLE v MELVIN DWIGHT NIBLETT, 6 Counts Prostitution/Accepting Earnings, 4 Counts Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture Less Than 50 Grams, 4 Counts Criminal Enterprises - Conducting, 3 Counts Prostitution/Transporting Person, 3 Counts Human Trafficking - Forced Labor Resulting in Injury/Commercial Sexual Activity, 2 Counts Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture 1000 or More Grams, 1 Count Human Trafficking - Procuring Person for Forced Labor Resulting in Injury/Commercial Sexual Activity, 1 Count Human Trafficking Enterprise Resulting in Injury/Commercial Sexual Activity, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Plea Agreement on December 19, 2017. Sentenced on December 19, 2017. Jail: 78 months - 10 years; 78 months - 20 years. Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$272.00.

PEOPLE v SHANNA MICHELLE NIESCHULZ, 1 Count Food Stamps - Fraud \$250.00 or Less, 37th District Court-Macomb County. Sentenced on April 25, 2017. Jail: 93 days. Other Costs: \$150.00.

PEOPLE v SATPAL SINGH NIMANA, 1 Count Tobacco Product Tax Act Violations -Misdemeanor, 8th District Court-Kalamazoo County-Crosstown. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on November 9, 2016.

PEOPLE v SATPAL SINGH NIMANA, 1 Count Tobacco Product Tax Act Violations - Misdemeanor, 8th District Court-Kalamazoo County-North. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on April 27, 2017.

PEOPLE v SATPAL SINGH NIMANA, 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations -Misdemeanor, 8th District Court-Kalamazoo County-North. Plea Agreement on April 25, 2018. Fines: \$100.00.

PEOPLE v STEVE NOBLE D/B/A NOBLE ROOFING & SIDING, 1 Count Unlicensed Residential Builder, 42-1st District Court-Macomb County. Plea Agreement on September 27, 2017. Restitution: \$3,150.00.

PEOPLE v DENISE NORRIS, 1 Count Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statement/Misrepresentation - Loss of \$1,000 - \$25,000, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on July 26, 2017. Probation: 1 year. Restitution: \$5,784.00; State Costs \$150.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; and Other Costs: \$50.00.

PEOPLE v MATTHEW NOWAK, 1 Count Gambling - Charitable Gaming - Disposition of Proceeds, 1 Count Gambling - Charitable Gaming - Unqualified Participant, 67th District Court-Central Division Genesee County. Plea Agreement on February 11, 2016. Sentenced to non - reporting probation. Fines: \$725.00.

PEOPLE v JENNIFER LYNN NYE, 1 Count Conspiracy to Commit Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture (Cocaine, Heroin, or Another Narcotic) Less Than 50 Grams, 50th Circuit Court-Chippewa County. Plea Agreement on March 28, 2017. Sentenced on May 19, 2017. Sentenced to 180 days with 11 days credited. Restitution: \$100.00; Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$368.00.

PEOPLE v ROBERT LUTHER O'LEARY, 1 Count Gambling Activities - Felony Violations, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on February 17, 2017. Sentenced to 1 year probation and community service in lieu of costs. Fines: \$100.00.

PEOPLE v PHUONG THAO ON, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on November 13, 2017. Sentenced to 1 year probation (delayed); Gamblers Anonymous once a week; counseling as directed; no contact with casino property; no new cases; no drugs or alcohol. Supervision Fee: \$210.00; Fines: \$300.00; and Other Costs: \$240.00.

PEOPLE v GUADALUPE ORTEGA, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare - Over \$500.00, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on September 18, 2017. Sentenced on September 18, 2017. Probation: 3 years. Restitution: \$5,206.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$360.00; and Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v JOSEPH A. OWENS, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare - Over \$500.00, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on September 15, 2017. Sentenced on April 9, 2018. Probation: 2 years. Restitution: \$2,008.00; Court Costs: \$1,000.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; and Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v OLIVER OWENS II, 10 Counts Uttering and Publishing, 1 Count Criminal Enterprises - Conducting, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Sentenced on April 26, 2017. Probation: 5 years. Defendant is required to maintain employment of 30 hours per week. Restitution: \$18,996.55; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; and Other Costs: \$748.00.

PEOPLE v YONG SOK PADGETT, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on December 27, 2018. Probation: 1 year. State Costs: \$200.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; Court Costs: \$470.00; and Other Costs: \$120.00.

PEOPLE v STEVEN CHARLES PALAIAN, 2 Counts Attempt - Gambling Operations - Felony Violations, 2 Counts Gambling Operations - Felony Violations, 1 Count Criminal Enterprises - Conducting MCL 750.159i(1), 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Plea Agreement on December 13, 2018. Sentenced to 1 year probation, 1 day credit. Fines: \$56,000.00.

PEOPLE v JACQUELINE MARIE PALETTA, 1 Count Criminal Enterprises - Conducting, 1 Count Criminal Enterprises - Conspiracy, 1 Count Gambling Operations - Felony Violations, 1 Count Conspiracy - Gambling, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Plea Agreement on April 5, 2018. Probation: 1 year. Court Costs: \$600.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$120.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v PARESH KUMAR-RAMESHBHAI PATEL, 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Misdemeanor, 8th District Court-Kalamazoo County-Crosstown. Plea Agreement on April 27, 2017. Court Costs: \$375.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; and Fines: \$100.00.

PEOPLE v RAJENDRAKUMAR MAGANBHAI PATEL, 2 Counts Tobacco Product Tax Act Violations - Misdemeanor, 41-A District Court-Macomb County-Sterling Hts. Plea Agreement on August 10, 2017. Fines: \$500.00.

PEOPLE v HATIM Y. PATTAH, 1 Count Delivery/Possession Property/Services With Counterfeit Identifying Marks - Felony, 1 Count Tobacco - Retail Sale of Individual Cigarettes, 41-B District Court-Macomb County. Plea Agreement on September 18, 2017. Fines: \$500.00.

PEOPLE v MANG SAWN PAU, 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 17th Circuit Court-Kent County. Plea Agreement on August 2, 2018. Court Costs: \$1,185.00.

PEOPLE v DIANE THERESA PAVLAT, 1 Count Alcohol - Licensee/Clerk - Selling/Furnishing to Minor, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on April 7, 2014. Sentenced on April 7, 2014. Probation: 6 months. Fines: \$200.00; and Other Costs: \$353.00.

PEOPLE v LINDSEY PEKALA, 1 Count Controlled Substance - Maintaining a Drug House, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Plea Agreement on July 10, 2017. Sentenced on July 10, 2017. Probation: 12 months. Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$120.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v LATOYA PENNY, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare Over \$500, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Sentenced on May 9, 2017. Probation: 5 years. Defendant must find and maintain legitimate employment of at least 30 hours per week. Restitution: \$15,381.65; Court Costs: \$700.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; and Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v AARON PETERS, JR., 1 Count Larceny From the Person, 1 Count Larceny in a Building, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on October 31, 2017. Probation: 18 months (reporting). Court Costs: \$650.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$180.00; and Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v ELLIOT TEXAS PICKENS, 1 Count Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statement/Misrepresentation - Loss of \$1,000 - \$25,000, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on January 13, 2016. Restitution: \$5,890.00; Court Costs: \$50.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; and Fines: \$100.00; Other Costs: \$175.00.

PEOPLE v VONTYSHA PITTMAN, 1 Count False Pretenses - \$1,000.00 or More But Less Than \$20,000.00, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare - Over \$500.00, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Plea Agreement on July 12, 2017. Sentenced on July 12, 2017. Jail: 4 days, 4 days time served. Probation: 18 months. Restitution: \$10,466.00; Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$180.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v NIKO PLUMAJ, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on June 2, 2017. Probation: 6 months and no contact with casino property. Court Costs: \$175.00; and Fines: \$150.00.

PEOPLE v MARK ANTHONY PORTER, 1 Count Gamble - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on January 27, 2017. Sentenced to delayed sentenced for 1 year. No contact with any casino property, Gamblers Anonymous once a week, and non-reporting probation. CVR Fee: \$75.00; and Other Costs: \$275.00.

PEOPLE v BRIAN KEITH POSEY, 1 Count Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture (Cocaine, Heroin or Another Narcotic) Less Than 50 Grams, 1 Count Conspiracy to Commit Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture (Schedules 1, 2 and 3 Except Marijuana), 84th District Court-Wexford County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on March 9, 2017.

PEOPLE v BRIAN KEITH POSEY, 1 Count Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture (Cocaine, Heroin or Another Narcotic) Less Than 50 Grams, 1 Count Conspiracy to Commit Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture (Schedules 1, 2 and 3 Except Marijuana), 28th Circuit Court-Missaukee County. Plea Agreement on August 10, 2017. Sentenced on August 7, 2017. Sentenced to 120 months to 300 months consecutive to parole violation on Count 3 (conspiracy to deliver heroin 50 grams to 449 grams) and 60 months to 240 months concurrent to Count 3, but consecutive to parole violation on Count 4 (Conspiracy to Deliver cocaine less than 50 grams). CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Fees \$68.00.

PEOPLE v JAMES SCOTT POSTEMA, 1 Count Gambling Operations - Felony Violations, 1 Count Computers - Using to Commit a Crime - Maximum Imprisonment of 10 Years or More But Less Than 20 Years, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on December 27, 2018. Jail: 365 days, 1 day time served. Sentenced to 5 years probation; defendant must enter a payment plan on forfeiture order; no drugs and no alcohol, random testing; no assaultive behavior; no contact with felons; no guns or ammo; must report contact with police and loss of employment; no gambling; no marijuana even with medical card. Court Costs: \$600.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Fines: \$600.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v LYNNE M. POTORKA, 1 Count Unlicensed Residential Builder, 48th District Court-Oakland County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on January 5, 2018.

PEOPLE v KENNETH JOHN POUPARD, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on December 27, 2018. Jail: 1 year. Sentenced to 1 year probation; Gamblers Anonymous once a week; no contact with Detroit Casinos; continue gambling counseling; no new offenses. Court Costs: \$50.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; Supervision Fee: \$420.00; Fines: \$500.00; and Other Costs: \$65.00.

PEOPLE v KENNETH JOHN POUPARD, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on December 27, 2018.

PEOPLE v KENNETH JOHN POUPARD, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on December 17, 2018. Jail: 1 year. Sentenced to 1 year probation; Gamblers Anonymous once a week; no contact with Detroit Casinos; continue gambling counseling; no new offenses. Court Costs: \$50.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; Supervision Fee: \$420.00; Fines: \$500.00; and Other Costs: \$65.00.

PEOPLE v ALI ASGHAR POURGOLAFSHANI, 6 Counts Gambling Activities - Felony Violations, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on July 12, 2018.

PEOPLE v CALVIN LAWRENCE PULLOM, 2 Counts Larceny in a Building, 1 Count Conspiracy - Gambling, 1 Count Gambling Activities - Felony Violations, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on May 27, 2016. Probation: 18 months, Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$960.00; and Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v JONATHAN PURNELL, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Sentenced on October 25, 2018. CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00. Defense and prosecuting attorney agreed guidelines were wrong on the original sentencing and agreed the guidelines should have been 34 -100 months on the D grid. Prosecuting attorney requested a consecutive sentence be maintained as the victim has lost eyesight and not regained it in one eye and defendant picked up three tickets for fighting in the prison since he was first sentenced. Court agreed to keep this a consecutive sentence. Sentence was reduced to 100 months to 240 months-or top of the guidelines. Jail credit of 1,155 days if this case is being served first. Otherwise, that would apply to his other case. Left in MDOC discretion to determine which case the credit applies to.

PEOPLE v BLAKE MATTHEW PURVIS, 1 Count Impersonating A Public Officer, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on November 2, 2018. Sentenced to 2 years probation, first 60 days in Wayne County Jail in lieu of fines and costs; no contact with any Detroit casino property; psych evaluation; mental health counseling with intensive outpatient treatment; may not possess any police paraphernalia, costumes, or police items.

PEOPLE v SHAN LYAN PWE, 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act - Miscellaneous Violations, 10th District Court-Calhoun County. Plea Agreement on July 12, 2018. Fines: \$152.00; and Other Costs: \$680.00.

PEOPLE v ALI SALEH QUTEIBI, 1 Count Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture (Schedules 1, 2 and 3 Except Marijuana), 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act - Other Tobacco Products, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on August 24, 2018. Fines: \$1,000.00.

PEOPLE v PATRICK EARL RAGAINS, 6 Counts Tobacco Product Tax Act - 600 to 1,200 Cigarettes, 1 Count Tobacco Product Tax Act Violations - Misdemeanor, 8th District Court-Kalamazoo County-South. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on June 14, 2018.

PEOPLE v BEVERLY LAQUITA RAINEY, 2 Counts False Pretenses - More Than \$999 But Less Than \$20,000, 1 Count False Pretenses - More Than \$199 But Less

Than \$1,000, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on June 14, 2017. Sentenced on June 14, 2017. Jail: 93 days - suspended. Probation: 1 month. Restitution: \$18,020.00; Court Costs: \$100.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; Supervision Fee: \$10.00; Fines: \$100.00; and Other Costs: \$50.00.

PEOPLE v ELIAM RAMSEY, 1 Count Larceny From the Person, 1 Count Larceny in a Building, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on October 29, 2018. Probation: 3 years, first 4 months to be served in the Wayne County Jail. Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$360.00; and Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v WILLIAM ANTHONY RANDLE, 1 Count Gambling Activities - Felony Violations, 1 Count Conspiracy - Gambling, 1 Count Larceny in a Building, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Settled/Stipulated on June 12, 2017. Sentenced on June 9, 2017. Jail: 3 months. Probation: 3 years. Restitution: \$8,155.00; and Other Costs: \$200.00.

PEOPLE v JOHN ALLEN REED, 10 Counts Child Sexually Abusive Material - Possession, 2 Counts Computers - Using to Commit a Crime - Maximum Imprisonment of 4 Years or More But Less Than 10 Years, 1 Count Child Sexual Abuse Activity - Distributing or Promoting, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Plea Agreement on December 21, 2017. Court Costs: \$200.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$264.00.

PEOPLE v MICHELE ANTONETTE REED, 13 Counts Uttering and Publishing, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on May 5, 2017. Sentenced on May 5, 2017. Probation: 1 year (non - reporting). Restitution: \$625.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; and Other Costs: \$136.00.

PEOPLE v BERNARDO C. REEVES, 3 Count False Pretenses - \$1,000.00 or More But Less Than \$20,000.00, 1 Count Conspiracy - Legal Act/Illegal Manner, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Completed on July 27, 2017. Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Fines: \$136.00; Other Costs: \$400.00.

PEOPLE v ELESTER RHODES, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on August 20, 2018. Sentenced to 6 months probation; submission to a search of vehicle, person, or property; DNA testing. Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$60.00; and Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v CLAY NATHANIEL RICHBOW A/K/A KENDRICK HARRIS, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare, Over \$500.00, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Sentenced on June 21, 2018. Probation: 3 years. Restitution: \$1,908.00; and Court Costs: \$200.00.

PEOPLE v ROBBIN R. RIED, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on November 29, 2018. Sentenced to 1 year probation (delayed); no contact with Detroit casinos; Gamblers Anonymous; problem gambling counseling; no use or possession of alcohol or controlled substances; random testing. Court Costs: \$125.00; Supervision Fee: \$300.00; Fines: \$300.00; and Other Costs: \$225.00.

PEOPLE v CHERRI ROBBINS, 1 Count Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statement/Misrepresentation - Loss of \$1,000 - \$25,000, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on February 3, 2016. Restitution: \$8,219.00; Court Costs: \$50.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; Fines: \$100.00; and Other Costs: \$175.00.

PEOPLE v GENEAL ROBERSON JR., 1 Count Gamble - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on January 23, 2017. Fines: \$100.00.

PEOPLE v RONELLE L. ROBERSON, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare - Over \$500.00, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on October 19, 2017. Sentenced on October 19, 2017. Probation: 2 years, 148 days time served. Restitution: \$3,422.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; and Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v SANDRA KAYLETTE ROBERTSON, 1 Count Larceny From the Person, 1 Count Larceny in a Building, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on November 14, 2017. Probation: 6 months (reporting). Court Costs: \$1,000.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$60.00; and Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v BRYANT MATTHEW ROBINSON, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare - Over \$500.00, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on July 21, 2017. Sentenced on July 21, 2017. Probation: 3 years. Restitution: \$3,566.00.

PEOPLE v DEMETRIUS ROBINSON, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on December 27, 2018. Jail: 8 days, time served.

PEOPLE v ROCHELLE RENEE ROBINSON, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Completed on October 9, 2018.

PEOPLE v TOMORAD ANDREW ROBINSON JR., 1 Count Controlled Substance -Delivery/Manufacture (Cocaine, Heroin, or Another Narcotic) 50 to 449 Grams, 1 Count Conspiracy to Commit Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture (Cocaine, Heroin, or Another Narcotic) 50 to 449 Grams, 84th District Court-Wexford County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on March 9, 2017.

PEOPLE v TOMORAD ANDREW ROBINSON JR., 1 Count Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture Marijuana, 84th District Court-Wexford County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on March 9, 2017.

PEOPLE v TOMORAD ANDREW ROBINSON JR., 28th Circuit Court-Wexford County. Plea Agreement on July 7, 2017. Sentenced on August 14, 2017. Jail: 330 days. Probation: 2 years. Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Fines: \$300.00; and Other Costs: \$436.00.

PEOPLE v EUGENE ROBRAHN A/K/A GENO, 1 Count Unlicensed Residential Builder, 61st District Court-Kent County. Plea Agreement on June 29, 2017. Restitution: \$1,081.00.

PEOPLE v TIMOTHY WILLIAM ROHDY, 76th District Court-Isabella County. Plea Agreement on December 1, 2017. Probation: 6 months. Restitution: \$10,500.00; Court Costs: \$425.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; Fines: \$150.00; and Other Costs: \$400.00.

PEOPLE v JAMES T. ROSLUND, 2 Counts False Pretenses - \$1,000.00 or More But Less Than \$20,000.00, 80th District Court-Clare County. Order - Other on November 20, 2017.

PEOPLE v JAMES T. ROSLUND, 3 Counts False Pretenses - \$1,000.00 or More But Less Than \$20,000.00, 1 Count Criminal Enterprises - Conducting, 1 Count Criminal Enterprises - Acquire/Maintain, 28th Circuit Court-Wexford County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on July 21, 2017.

PEOPLE v GILBERT ROSS, 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 97th District Court-Houghton County. Plea Agreement on June 15, 2018. Probation: 6 months. Other Costs: \$590.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL ARTHUR ROTH, 3 Counts Larceny in a Building, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Plea Agreement on October 16, 2017. Sentenced on December 7, 2017. Probation: 18 months (reporting). Court Costs: \$600.00; CVR Fee: \$120.00; Supervision Fee: \$180.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL ARTHUR ROTH, 6 Counts Obtain/Possess/Transfer With Intent to Commit Identity Theft, 1 Count Controlled Substance-Deliver/Manufacture (Cocaine, Heroin or Another) Less Than 50 Grams, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on June 20, 2017.

PEOPLE v BRYAN RUHF, 1 Count Curfew Violations - Aiding and Abetting, 1 Count Fraud -Welfare Fraud (Fail to Inform) - \$500.00 or More, 56th Circuit Court-Eaton County. Plea Agreement on October 26, 2017. Sentenced on October 26, 2017. Restitution: \$8,150.50; Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; and Other Costs: \$350.00.

PEOPLE v SHAWN MARIE-SMITH RUHF, 1 Count Curfew Violations - Aiding and Abetting, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare Fraud (Fail to Inform) - \$500.00 or More, 56th Circuit Court-Eaton County. Plea Agreement on October 26, 2017. Sentenced on October 26, 2017. Restitution: \$8,150.50; Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v CHARRONA E. RUSHIN-JOHNSON, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare Fraud (Fail to Inform) - \$500.00 or More, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on September 6, 2018.

PEOPLE v CHERISE RUSHING, 1 Count Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statement/Misrepresentation - Loss of \$1,000 - \$25,000, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Order - Other on June 13, 2017. Restitution: \$5,430.00.

PEOPLE v MAURICE RUSHTON, 6 Counts Prostitution/Accepting Earnings, 4 Counts Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture Less Than 50 Grams, 4 Counts

Criminal Enterprises - Conducting, 3 Counts Prostitution/Transporting Person, 3 Counts Human Trafficking - Forced Labor Resulting in Injury/Commercial Sexual Activity, 2 Counts Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture 1000 or More Grams, 1 Count Human Trafficking - Procuring Person for Forced Labor Resulting in Injury/Commercial Sexual Activity, 1 Count Human Trafficking Enterprise Resulting in Injury/Commercial Sexual Activity, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Plea Agreement on December 19, 2017. Sentenced on December 19, 2017. Jail: 19 months - 10 years; Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v MARSHA RUTHERFORD, 2 Counts Identity Theft, 2 Counts Conspiracy - Legal Act/Illegal Manner, 2 Counts Obtain/Possess/Transfer-Intent ID Theft, 2 Counts False Pretenses - \$1,000.00 or More But Less Than \$20,000.00, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Verdict - Jury - Convicted on March 28, 2018. Sentenced to 23 months - 5 years, 295 time served on identity theft, consecutive to Counts 2, 3 and 4. On Count 2 Conspiracy, Count 3 Personal Identifying Information - 6 months - 5 years. On Count 4 Attempted False Pretenses - 6 months - 2.5 years. Counts 2,3,4 are concurrent.

PEOPLE v DANIEL RYNEARSON, 1 Count Unlicensed Residential Builder, 54-A District Court-Ingham County. Probation: 1 year. Restitution: \$900.00.

PEOPLE v ALI AHMED SALAME, 1 Count Assault - Aggravated, 1 Count Assault or Assault and Battery, 1 Count Disturbing the Peace, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on January 29, 2019.

PEOPLE v JOHN WAYNE SALANDER, 1 Count Children - Accosting for Immoral Purposes, 1 Count Computers - Using to Commit a Crime - Maximum Imprisonment of 4 Years or More But Less Than 10 Years, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on May 22, 2017. Sentenced on May 22, 2017. Jail: 7 months. Probation: 3 years. Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$360.00; and Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v SADDAM MANSOR-MOHSIN SALEH, 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on February 1, 2018. Sentenced on February 1, 2018. Sentenced to 30 days probation; 40 hours community service. Restitution: \$925.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; and Other Costs: \$53.00.

PEOPLE v SALWAN ATTIQ, 1 Count Gambling Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on August 20, 2018. Sentenced to 1 year probation; no contact with casino property; no new cases; gambling counseling as directed; Gamblers Anonymous once a week, no alcohol or controlled substances; random testing. Fines: \$150.00; and Other Costs: \$660.00.

PEOPLE v KYLE STEVEN SANDOR, 3 Counts Gambling Activities - Felony Violations, 1 Count Police Officer - Assaulting/Resisting/Obstructing, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on December 12, 2017. Sentenced on December 11, 2017. Sentenced to 18 months probation; transferrable to Florida if logistics could be arranged; no contact with Detroit casinos; substance abuse evaluation. Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$120.00; and Other Costs: \$648.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL SAUER, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on August 20, 2018. Sentenced to 1 year probation; no contact with casino property; no new offenses, Gamblers Anonymous once a week; gambling counseling until discharged, no alcohol or drugs, random testing. Fines: \$150.00; and Other Costs: \$660.00.

PEOPLE v EDWARD DEVON SAVAGE, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on July 10, 2018. Sentenced to 6 months probation; no drugs, random screens; no casinos or contact with casino property; counseling twice a week. Court Costs: \$240.00; Supervision Fee: \$210.00; and Fines: \$150.00.

PEOPLE v JAMAL SAYED, 1 Count Larceny From the Person, 1 Count Larceny in a Building, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on January 23, 2018. Jail: 30 days, subject to immediate release upon payment. Fines: \$1,500.00.

PEOPLE v JEFFREY DALE SCHNEIDER, 3 Counts Gambling Operations - Felony Violations, 3 Counts Computers - Using to Commit a Crime - Maximum Imprisonment of 10 Years or More But Less Than 20 Years, 2 Counts Gambling House - Maintaining for Gain, 67th District Court-Central Division Genesee County. Plea Agreement on November 7, 2018. CVR Fee: \$225.00; Fines: \$300.00; and Other Costs: \$525.00.

PEOPLE v KEITH SEALS, 1 Count Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statement/Misrepresentation - Loss of \$1,000 - \$25,000, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on September 18, 2017. Restitution: \$9,412.00; Court Costs: \$50.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; Fines: \$100.00; and Other Costs: \$175.00.

PEOPLE v PATRICK MARVIN SEVERINSKI, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Completed on November 8, 2018.

PEOPLE v FADIA SHAMI, 24 Counts Taxes - Failure to File/False Return/Payment, 19th District Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on March 12, 2018.

PEOPLE v SAMER ALI SHAMI, 24 Counts Taxes - Aiding and Abetting Tax Evasion/File False Return, 19th District Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on March 12, 2018.

PEOPLE v SAMER SHAMI, 3 Counts Taxes - Failure to File/False Return, 2 Counts Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on November 13, 2018. CVR Fee: \$75.00; and Other Costs: \$53.00.

PEOPLE v BALSAM SHAMOUN, 1 Count Larceny in a Building, 1 Count Embezzlement - Agent or Trustee More Than \$200, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on April 6, 2017. Court Costs: \$500.00; Supervision Fee: \$120.00; and Fines: \$500.00.

PEOPLE v DARLENE SHANNON, 1 Count Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statements/Misrepresentation \$25,000 or More, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne

County. Plea Agreement on April 24, 2017. Sentenced on April 24, 2017. Probation: 2 years non-reporting. Restitution: \$29,856.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; and Other Costs: \$53.00.

PEOPLE v JAYESH CHHOTOTAL SHARMA, 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 8th District Court-Kalamazoo County-South. Plea Agreement on April 18, 2017. Sentenced to Restitution of tax and 500% penalty to State of Michigan. Court Costs: \$200.00; and Fines: \$100.00.

PEOPLE v NEHA JAYESH SHARMA, 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 8th District Court-Kalamazoo County-South. Plea Agreement on April 18, 2017. Court Costs: \$200.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; and Fines: \$100.00.

PEOPLE v AARON DELANO SHARPE, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Completed on October 16, 2018.

PEOPLE v ALI RIAD SHOUMAN, 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on April 19, 2017. Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Fines: \$500.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v MONIKA EVA SHUMYLO, 1 Count Larceny - Less Than \$200.00, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Lack of Jurisdiction on November 18, 2013. CVR Fee: \$75.00; Supervision Fee: \$25.00; Fines: \$150.00; and Other Costs: \$100.00.

PEOPLE v AARON RAYNARD SIMMS, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare - Over \$500.00, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on December 19, 2018. Sentenced on October 16, 2018. Probation: 2 years. Restitution: \$10,198.00; Court Costs: \$468.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$200.00; and Other Costs: \$400.00.

PEOPLE v LOUAY MANO SINABIK, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on April 19, 2018. Sentenced to 6 months probation (delayed); 10 gambling counseling sessions; no contact with casino property; no new offenses. Supervision Fee: \$60.00; Fines: \$200.00; and Other Costs: \$240.00.

PEOPLE v GUNWANT KAUR, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on September 26, 2018. Sentenced to 2 years probation; no new offenses; no contact casino property; Gamblers Anonymous once a week; counseling; no substances. Fines: \$150.00; and Other Costs: \$240.00.

PEOPLE v GURDIAL SINGH, 1 Count Tobacco Product Tax Act - 600 to 1,200 Cigarettes, 62-A District Court-Kent County. Plea Agreement on November 22, 2016. Court Costs: \$110.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; and Other Costs: \$70.00.

PEOPLE v PARAMVEER SINGH, 1 Count Tobacco Product Tax Act Violations - Misdemeanor, 61st District Court-Kent County. Plea Agreement on January 16, 2015. Other Restitution: \$63.88; and Other Costs: \$319.40.

PEOPLE v SUKHJINDER SINGH, 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 70th District Court-Saginaw County. Plea Agreement on January 5, 2018. Sentenced on January 5, 2018. CVR Fee: \$75.00; Fines: \$200.00; and Other Costs: \$100.00.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL SKUPIN, 6 Counts Child Sexually Abusive Material - Possession, 5 Counts Larceny by Conversion - \$1,000 or More But Less Than \$20,000, 1 Count Criminal Enterprises - Conducting, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 27, 2016. Prison: 1 - 4 years. SORA: 15 years. Restitution: \$31,800.00.

PEOPLE v DAVID MITCHELL SLAUGHTER, 5 Counts Criminal Enterprises - Conducting, 5 Counts Larceny by Conversion - \$1,000 or More But Less Than \$20,000, 5 Counts Child Sexually Abusive Material - Possession, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Plea Agreement on February 27, 2017. Court Costs: \$500.00; and Fines: \$500.00.

PEOPLE v STEVE FALAH SLIWA, 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on April 29, 2015. Court Costs: \$275.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; Fines: \$100.00; and Other Costs: \$50.00.

PEOPLE v DENNIS LOUIS SMALL, 1 Count Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statement/Misrepresentation - Loss of \$1,000 - \$25,000, 30th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on December 2, 2015. Probation: 1 year. Restitution: \$9,524.00; Court Costs: \$200.00; CVR Fee:\$75.00; and Other Costs: \$50.00.

PEOPLE v EVELYN RENEE SMILEY, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Completed on March 21, 2018. Completion of the Program Gambling Diversion Program.

PEOPLE v TONY SANJUAN SMILES D/B/A SMILES HOME IMPROVEMENT, 1 Count Unlicensed Residential Builder, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on March 7, 2018. Probation: 12 months. CVR Fee: \$75.00; Court Costs: \$50.00; and State Costs: \$150.00.

PEOPLE v DANIEL ALEXANDER SMITH, 10 Counts Child Sexually Abusive Material - Possession, 2 Counts Child Sexual Abuse Activity - Distributing or Promoting, 2 Counts Computers - Use to Commit A Crime - Maximum Imprisonment of 4 or More But Less Than 10 Years, 13th Circuit Court-Grand Traverse County. Plea Agreement on December 1, 2017. Sentenced to 5 years probation, first 8 months in jail; SORA for 15 years. Court Costs: \$800.00; CVR Fee: \$180.00; Fines: \$100.00; and Other Costs: \$680.00.

PEOPLE v DARYL KEITH SMITH, JR., 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on January 20, 2017. Sentenced to 3 months delayed. Sentenced to non-reporting probation, no contact with casinos, no new cases. CVR Fee: \$75.00; Fines: \$100.00; and Other Costs: \$100.00.

PEOPLE v DWIGHT SMITH, 1 Count Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statement/Misrepresentation - Loss of \$1,000 - \$25,000, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on September 17, 2018. Probation: 1 year. Restitution: \$6,250.00.

PEOPLE v JAMES ADERYL SMITH, 1 Count Unlicensed Residential Builder, 67th District Court-Central Division Genesee County. Plea Agreement on April 17, 2015. Restitution: \$3,565.00; Fines: \$1,835.00.

PEOPLE v KEYLETON LOUIS SMITH, 1 Count Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statement/Misrepresentation - Loss of \$1,000 - \$25,000, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on April 26, 2016. Restitution: \$2,454.00; Court Costs: \$50.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; Fines: \$100.00; Other Costs: \$175.00.

PEOPLE v LEAH LATRELLE SMITH, 2 Counts Larceny in a Building, 1 Count Conspiracy - Gambling, 1 Count Gambling Activities - Felony Violations, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on September 15, 2016. Restitution: \$160.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$360.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v MEATRICE ELAINE SMITH, 1 Count Uttering and Publishing, 1 Count Identity Theft, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Completed on January 19, 2018.

PEOPLE v RASHID AHMED SOFYAN, 1 Count Food Stamps - Fraud \$250.00 - \$1,000.00, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on November 3, 2017. Sentenced on December 18, 2017. Probation: 1.5 years. Court Costs: \$1,000.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$180.00; and Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v AMBER ROSE SPEED, 3 Counts Human Trafficking Recruiting Minor for Commercial Sexual Activity, 3 Counts Prostitution/Pandering, 1 Count Prostitution/Accepting Earnings, 1 Count Human Trafficking - Involuntary Servitude - Minor/Commercial Sex Act/Serious Injury 1 Count Criminal Enterprises - Conducting, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Verdict - Jury - Convicted on January 5, 2018. Sentenced on February 28, 2018. Jail: 60 - 240 months, 55 days time served. Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v TOM BARTON SPEET, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare, Over \$500, 58th District Court-Holland. Nolle Pros on May 31, 2017. Restitution: \$60,000.00.

PEOPLE v MARCUS DESHAWN SPICER, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare - Over \$500.00, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on August 16, 2017. Sentenced on August 16, 2017. Sentenced to 5 years probation; ordered to perform 30 hours of community service per week until employed; seek and maintain employment; undergo drug testing, undergo substance abuse assessment; not to enter bars or establishments that's primary purpose is to service alcohol. Restitution: \$6,791.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v HAYWARD MILTON STAMPLEY, 2 Counts Larceny in a Building, 1 Count Conspiracy - Gambling, 1 Count Gambling Activities - Felony Violations, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on June 7, 2016. Restitution:

\$1,095.00; Court Costs: \$200.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$450.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v CONSTANCE STEEN, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on November 9, 2018. Court Costs: \$375.00.

PEOPLE v DIAN LYNETTE STEPHENS, 1 Count Common Law Offenses, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Plea Agreement on June 19, 2018.

PEOPLE v RICK MICHAEL STEWART, 1 Count Retail Fraud - Second Degree, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on January 4, 2017. Sentenced to 21 days jail with 21 days credit.

PEOPLE v CHARLES STOKER, 5 Counts Taxes - Making/Permitting False Returns, 3 Counts False Pretense - \$ 100,000 or More, 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 1 Count Retail Fraud - First Degree, Kalamazoo County Circuit Court. Plea Agreement on May 27, 2016. Sentenced on May 26, 2017. Prison: 24 months to 20 years. Restitution: \$431,404.76; Court Costs: \$1,000.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; and Other Costs: \$136.00.

PEOPLE v REBECCA MARIE STONE, 1 Count Larceny in a Building, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on February 13, 2017.

PEOPLE v CARLA SULLIVAN, 54 Counts Financial Transaction Device - Fraudulent Withdrawals/Transfers \$1,000.00 or More But Less Than \$20,000.00, 2 Counts Criminal Enterprises - Conspiracy, 2 Counts Criminal Enterprises - Conducting, 1 Count Weapons - Felony Firearm, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County on October 6, 2017.

PEOPLE v ROSS SULLIVAN D/B/A SULLIVAN ROOFING & REMODELING, 1 Count Unlicensed Residential Builder, 38th District Court-Macomb County. Plea Agreement on March 7, 2018. Jail: 5 days.

PEOPLE v JOSEPH SWAN, 1 Count Unlicensed Residential Builder, 50th District Court-Oakland County. Plea Agreement on November 29, 2018. Restitution: \$1,081.00.

PEOPLE v SETH SWANSON, 1 Count Embezzlement-Public Official Over \$50.00, 1 Count Uttering and Publishing, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Plea Agreement on March 7, 2017. Sentenced on March 7, 2017. Jail: 395 days; Probation: 6 years. Restitution: \$170,100.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; and Other Costs: \$636.00.

PEOPLE v KEVIN SWILLEY, 1 Count Larceny From the Person, 1 Count Larceny in a Building, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on July 9, 2018. Court Costs: \$1,000.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v MOHAMMED TOUFIK TAHA, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on June

20, 2018. Sentenced to 6 months probation; no new cases; no illegal substances; no casinos; must attend gambling counseling. Supervision Fee: \$60.00; Fines: \$150.00; and Other Costs: \$190.00.

PEOPLE v TIMEKA TANDY, 1 Count Conspiracy - Legal Act/Illegal Manner, 1 Count False Pretenses - More Than \$199 But Less Than \$1,000, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Plea Agreement on June 13, 2017. Sentenced on May 31, 2017. Probation: 1 year. Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$120.00; and Other Costs: \$118.00.

PEOPLE v REGINALD TARDY JR., 8th Circuit Court-Montcalm County. 2nd 6.500 Motion. Order denying Motion entered on August 18, 2017.

PEOPLE v VICKI LYNN TAWNEY, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on December 27, 2018. Sentenced on December 19, 2018. Jail: 365; 1 day time served. All fines and costs waived due to indigency.

PEOPLE v DAVID LEE THIESE SR., 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Plea Agreement on April 16, 2018. Sentenced on April 16, 2018. Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$36,862.00; Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v LA VERNE THOMAS, 1 Count Larceny from Person, Larceny in Building, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on April 28, 2017. Sentenced on April 28, 2017. Jail: 4 months to 10 years in state prison; Court Costs: \$600.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; and Other Costs: \$536.00.

PEOPLE v THEODORE TOMCZYK, 9 Counts Gamble Charitable Gaming - Disposition of Proceeds, 67th District Court-Central Division Genesee County. Plea Agreement on March 11, 2016. Sentenced on March 10, 2016. Probation: 3 months. Court Costs: \$400.00; CVE Fee: \$75.00; Fines: \$400.00; and Other Costs: \$50.00.

PEOPLE v CRAIG RANDALL TOWERS, 2 Counts Criminal Sexual Conduct - Third Degree (Incest), 1 Count Criminal Sexual Conduct - Third Degree (Multiple Variables), 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Plea Agreement on October 17, 2017. Prison: 24 months - 15 years.

PEOPLE v CHRISTOPHER SHERMAN TOWNSEND, 1 Count Human Trafficking of a Minor for Commercial Sexual Activity, 1 Count Prostitution/Accepting Earnings, 1 Count Prostitution/Transporting Person, Macomb County Circuit Court. Plea Agreement on June 29, 2018. Sentenced on June 28, 2018. Jail: 210 days. Probation: 2 years. Court Costs: \$600.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; and Other Costs: \$1,268.00.

PEOPLE v DOREEA KEBWA TOWNSEND, 1 Count Financial Transaction Device - Possession, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Sentenced to 6 months probation; no possession of alcohol; alcohol/drug testing; participation in GED program; no weapons; cannot apply/possess any transaction devices. Fines: \$800.00.

PEOPLE v WILL TROUTWINE, 1 Count Unlicensed Residential Builder, 86th District Court-Grand Traverse County. Plea Agreement on May 1, 2017. Sentenced to 1 year delayed sentenced. Restitution \$3,819.00.

PEOPLE v EMANUEL VASILE TULAC, 1 Count Larceny From the Person, 1 Count Larceny in a Building, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on July 12, 2018. Court Costs: \$500.00.

PEOPLE v CHAS TURNER, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare - Over \$500.00, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on December 28, 2018. Sentenced on August 1, 2018. Probation: 2 years. Restitution: \$4,654.00; and Other Costs: \$1,548.00.

PEOPLE v GEORGETTE TURNER, 1 Count Stolen Property - Receiving and Concealing - \$1,000.00 or More But Less Than \$20,000.00, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on November 21, 2017. Restitution: \$5,000.00; Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; and Other Costs: \$453.00.

PEOPLE v NIKO TYRESE TURNER, 1 Count Gambling Activities - Felony Violations, 1 Count Conspiracy - Gambling, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on December 6, 2017. Sentenced on December 6, 2017. Probation: 2 years. Restitution: \$1,800.00; Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$308.00.

PEOPLE v DESIREE JOY UDELL, 3 Counts Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 17th Circuit Court-Kent County. Plea Agreement on December 7, 2017. Sentenced to 1 year probation; 1,150 hours of community service within 5 months or 75 days in jail. Court Costs: \$400.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; and Other Costs: \$668.00.

PEOPLE v NANCY MARIE VASSALLO, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on November 1, 2018. Sentenced to 6 months probation (non - reporting); gambling counseling, Gamblers Anonymous twice a week; no contact with casino property. Court Costs: \$50.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; Fines: \$200.00; and Other Costs: \$65.00.

PEOPLE v DAVID ROBERT VEZZOSI, 2 Counts Embezzlement - Agent or Trustee \$20,000.00 or More But Less Than \$50,000.00, 6th Circuit Court-Oakland County. Completed on November 28, 2018.

PEOPLE v KHEM SINGH VIRK, 2 Counts Tobacco Product Tax Act Violations - Misdemeanor, 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 1 Count Tobacco - Retail Sale of Individual Cigarettes, 8th District Court-Kalamazoo County-North. Plea Agreement on February 23, 2018. Fines: \$375.00.

PEOPLE v ANNAMARIA VITALE, 1 Count Alcohol - Use of Fraudulent Identification by Minor, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on September 7, 2017. Sentenced to 3 years probation; no contact with Detroit casinos. Court Costs: \$175.00; and Fines: \$200.00.

PEOPLE v LAURA LEE WALKER, 1 Count Gambling - Disassociated Person - Trespassing, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on October 13, 2017. Sentenced to 6 months probation; gambling counseling until discharged; no new offenses; no contact with casino property; no substance including alcohol. Supervision Fee: \$270.00; Fines: \$150.00; Other Costs: \$175.00.

PEOPLE v MARCUS WALKER, 2 Counts Gambling Activities - Felony Violations, 1 Count Controlled Substance - Possession Less Than 25 Grams, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on November 16, 2011. Sentenced on November 16, 2011. Probation: 2 years. Court Costs: \$600.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v KAMEN WALLS, 1 Count Weapons - Firearms - Receiving and Concealing, 1 Count Weapons - Carrying Concealed, 1 Count Gambling Activities - Misdemeanor Violations, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on May 2, 2018. Probation: 18 months. Court Costs: \$200.00; Supervision Fee: \$540.00; and Other Costs: \$1,500.00.

PEOPLE v DAQUAN DARNELL WALTON, 1 Count Delivery of Controlled Substance Causing Death, 38th Circuit Court-Monroe County. Plea Agreement on January 4, 2018. Restitution: \$4,631.70; Court Costs: \$68.00; and CVR Fee: \$130.00.

PEOPLE v DARYL WATKINS, 1 Count Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statement/Misrepresentation - Loss of \$1,000 - \$25,000, 1 Count Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statement or Misrepresentation - Loss of \$3,500 to \$25,000, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Sentenced to Order - Other on July 10, 2018. Sentenced to 2 years probation; defendant to enter into a repayment agreement with UIA; not incur any new offenses; not to use any illegal drugs. Restitution: \$21,456.00.

PEOPLE v KENNETH RESEAN WATSON, 28 Counts Financial Transaction Device - Fraud Withdraws/Transfers \$1,000.00 or More But Less Than \$20,000.00, 2 Counts Criminal Enterprises Conducting, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Verdict - Jury - Acquittal on November 7, 2016.

PEOPLE v CHARLES LAWRENCE WAY, 1 Count Tobacco Product Tax Act Violations - Misdemeanor, 14B District Court-Washtenaw County. Plea Agreement on August 7, 2018. Fines: \$750.00.

PEOPLE v KEITH MARCEL WELCH, 1 Count Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statement/Misrepresentation - Loss of \$1,000 to \$25,000, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on February 17, 2016. Restitution: \$12,999.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; and Other Costs: \$100.00.

PEOPLE v TODD BRION WEST, 10 Counts Gamble - Charitable Gaming-Unqualified Participant, 3 Counts False Pretenses - More than \$900 But Less Than \$20,000, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Sentenced on February 2, 2017. Probation: 2 years. Restitution: \$11,258.05; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v TYWAN HENRI WEST, 1 Count Larceny - Less Than \$200.00, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on May 8, 2018. Restitution: \$180.00; Court Costs: \$240.00; Supervision Fee: \$30.00.

PEOPLE v DELONDA WILCOX, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare Fraud (Fail to Inform) - \$500.00 or More, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Convicted on December 28, 2018. Sentenced on August 16, 2018. Probation: 2 years. Restitution: \$20,967.00; Court Costs: \$600.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v ARTHUR LEE WILLIAMS, 1 Count Financial Transaction Device - Possession, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on January 24, 2018. Restitution: \$167.00.

PEOPLE v ARTHUR LEE WILLIAMS, 1 Count Weapons - Carrying Concealed, 1 Count Weapons - Firearms - Possession by Felon, 1 Count Weapons Felony Firearm, 1 Count Trespass, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on January 18, 2018. Probation: 1.5 years. Restitution: \$167.90; Court Costs: \$600.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v DAMIEN WILLIAMS, 1 Count Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statements/Misrepresentation - Loss of \$1,000 - \$25,000, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on May 19, 2016. Restitution: \$14,118.00; Court Costs: \$50.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; Fines: \$100.00; and Other Costs: \$175.00.

PEOPLE v DARRIE WILLIAMS, 1 Count Unemployment Compensation Fraud - False Statement/Misrepresentation - Loss of \$1,000 - \$25,000, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on November 18, 2016. Probation 1 year. Restitution: \$6,160.00; Court Costs: \$50.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; Fines: \$100.00; and Other Costs: \$175.00.

PEOPLE v EDWARD WILLIS, 1 Count Deliver Controlled Substance Causing Death, 50th Circuit Court-Chippewa County. Plea Agreement on July 11, 2017. Sentenced on October 16, 2017. Prison: 8 -15 years. Court Costs: \$300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$368.00.

PEOPLE v RONALD WILLIAMS, 1 Count Gambling Activities - Felony Violations, 1 Count Conspiracy - Gambling, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on April 26, 2018. Sentenced on April 26, 2018. Sentenced to 1 year probation; 80 hours of community service. Restitution: \$1,800.00.

PEOPLE v SHARION DENISE WILLIAMS, 1 Count Trespass, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on February 3, 2017. Sentenced on February 3, 2017. Jail: 55 days with 55 days credit for time served.

PEOPLE v JENNETTA KIMBERLY WILSON, 1 Count Larceny in a Building, 1 Count Larceny - \$200.00 or More But Less Than \$1,000.00, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on September 26, 2017. Probation: 2 years. Court Costs: \$1,000.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$60.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v ROBERT WILSON, 5 Counts Motor Vehicle Code - False Certification/Impermissible Use Personal Information, 1 Count Embezzlement - \$50,000 or More But Less Than \$ 100,000, 27th Circuit Court-Oceana County. Plea Agreement on June 14, 2017. Sentenced on June 5, 2017. Jail: 5 months; Probation: 3 years. Restitution: \$70,000.00.

PEOPLE v TIMOTHY JAMES WILSON, 1 Count False Pretenses - \$50,000.00 or More But Less Than \$100,000.00, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare - Over \$500.00, 1 Count Fraud - Welfare Fraud (Failure to Inform) - \$500.00 or More. Michigan Court of Appeals-District 3. Request Denied on October 4, 2018

PEOPLE v TIMOTHY WILSON, 4th Circuit Court-Jackson County. 6.500 Motion. Order denying Motion entered on December 27, 2017.

PEOPLE v MICHAEL PATRICK WOLKA, 1 Count Criminal Sexual Conduct - Assault With Intent to Commit Sexual Penetration, 1 Count Child Sexually Abusive Activity, 1 Count Child Sexually Abusive Material - Possession, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Plea Agreement on June 28, 2018. Prison: 75 months - 20 years, 168 days time served.

PEOPLE v TREMAINE JAMES WOODALL, 3 Counts Human Trafficking of a Minor for Commercial Sexual Activity, 3 Counts Prostitution/Pandering, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Plea Agreement on September 27, 2017. Sentenced on January 17, 2018. Jail: 2 years, 144 days time served. Court Costs: \$272.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$3,619.84.

PEOPLE v RICKY XAMONTRY, 1 Count Controlled Substance - Delivery/Manufacture - Ecstasy/MDMA, 20th Circuit Court-Ottawa County. Plea Agreement on August 13, 2018. CVR Fee: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v YONG CHUN KIM, 3 Counts Gambling Operations - Felony Violations, 3 Counts Computer - Using to Commit A Crime - Maximum Imprisonment of 10 Years or more But Less Than 20 Years, 3 Counts Gambling House - Maintaining For Gain, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Plea Agreement on November 21, 2017. Sentenced on November 21, 2017. Probation: 12 months. CVR Fee: \$130.00; Fines: \$500.00; and Other Costs: \$136.00.

PEOPLE v DAWN RENAE YOUNG, 4 Counts Embezzlement - Agent or Trustee \$1,000.00 or More Less Than \$20,000.00, 2 Counts Embezzlement - Agent or Trustee \$200.00 or More But Less Than \$1,000.00, 1 Count Embezzlement - Agent or Trustee \$20,000.00 or More But Less Than \$50,000.00, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on September 5, 2018. Sentenced to 4 years probation, first 2 months in Wayne County Jail. Restitution: \$65,681.90; Court Costs: \$800.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$1,200.00.

PEOPLE v DEANNA MICHELLE YOUNG, 7 Counts Financial Transaction Device - Stealing/Retaining Without Consent, 1 Count Financial Transaction Device - Illegal Sale Use, 1 Count Larceny in Building, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on February 26, 2016. Restitution: \$579.01.

PEOPLE v ELANDUS YOUNG, 1 Count Larceny From the Person, 1 Count Larceny in a Building, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Settled/Stipulated on June 27, 2017. Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$120.00; and Other Costs: \$468.00.

PEOPLE v MARCUS TERRELL YOUNG, 4 Counts Larceny in a Building, 3 Counts Embezzlement - Agent or Trustee \$1,000.00 or More Less Than \$20,000.00, 3 Counts Larceny by Conversion - \$1,000.00 or More But Less Than \$20,000.00, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on July 11, 2017. Probation: 2 years. Court Costs: \$1,300.00; CVR Fee: \$1,130.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; and Other Costs: \$136.00.

PEOPLE v WILLIAM RAYMOND YOUNG, 1 Count Computers - Fraud Access - \$1,000 or More But Less Than \$20,000, 1 Count Computers - Used to Do Crime-Max 1 Year or More, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on June 14, 2017. Sentenced on June 14, 2017. Probation: 1 year. Court Costs: \$250.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; Supervision Fee: \$120.00; and Other Costs: \$330.00.

PEOPLE v DON DALE YOWCHUANG, 15 Counts Nominate/Initiative Petitions - Sign False, 10 Counts Election Law - Falsifying Returns/Records, 2 Counts Conspiracy - Legal Act/Illegal Manner, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on September 26, 2016. Sentenced on January 18, 2013. Probation: 2 years. Court Costs: \$1,088.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00.

PEOPLE v FRANK ANTHONY ZANOTTI, 1 Count Unlicensed Residential Builder, 35th District Court-Wayne County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on October 20, 2017. Restitution: \$1,500.00.

PEOPLE v FRANK ZANOTTI, 1 Count Unlicensed Residential Builder, 15th District Court-Washtenaw County. Plea Agreement on January 1, 1753. Probation: 1 year. Restitution: \$4,000.00.

PEOPLE v ZOFIA ZELICHOWSKI, 1 Count Larceny in a Building, 1 Count Larceny From the Person, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on July 24, 2018. Jail: 3 months in Wayne County Jail or until fines are paid. Fines: \$1,500.00; and Other Costs: \$75.00.

PEOPLE v ALFRED MARROGI ZETOUNA, 1 Count Tobacco Products Tax Act Violations - Felony, 7th Circuit Court-Genesee County. Plea Agreement on February 23, 2017. Probation: 1 year. Court Costs: \$500.00; Supervision Fee: \$360.00; Fines: \$130.00; and Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v CRAIG WILLIAM ZIECINA, 1 Count Lying to a Police Officer - 4 Year or More Crime Investigation, 1 Count Public Officer -Willful Neglect of Duty, 4th Circuit Court-Jackson County. Nolle Pros on December 14, 2017.

PEOPLE v ALLEN EDWARD ZILLNER, 1 Count False Pretenses - Less Than \$200.00, 36th District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on April 3, 2017. Sentenced to 93 days in jail.

PEOPLE v BRUCE HERBERT ZITKA, 3 Counts Gambling Operations - Felony Violations, 3 Counts Computers - Used to do Crime - Max 10 or More But Less Than 20 Years, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on April 12, 2017.

Health Care Fraud Division – Prosecutions 2017 - 2018

PEOPLE v BASSEL ALTANTAWI, MD, 2 Counts Medical Fraud False Claims; 2 Counts Health Care Fraud - False Claims, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on January 18, 2017. Sentenced on February 22, 2017. Jail: 1 day; Restitution: \$30,699.00; Other Restitution: \$247,254.20; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$272.00.

PEOPLE v NAJAT ASSAAD BADRAN, 1 Count Medicaid Fraud - False Statement in Benefit Application, 54-B District Court-Ingham County. Dismissed by Court on February 20, 2018.

PEOPLE v JENNIFER ANNE BICEGO, 2 Counts Medicaid Fraud - Conspiracy; 1 Count Conspiracy to Commit Controlled Substance, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on June 1, 2017. Sentenced on June 28, 2017. Jail: 30 days; 150 days tether; Probation: 24 months. Court Costs: \$700.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; Other Costs: \$554.00.

PEOPLE v CRYSTAL LYNN BOSLEY, 1 Count False Pretenses Over \$200 less than \$1,000, 54-B District Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on August 12, 2016. Sentenced on March 24, 2017. Probation: 24 months. Restitution: \$7,637.03; Court Costs: \$200.00; CVR Fee: \$175.00; Supervision Fee: \$150.00; Fines: \$500.00; Other Costs: \$50.00.

PEOPLE v LAURA IRENE CALL, 1 Count Embezzlement - Agent or Trustee \$1,000 or more but less than \$20,000, 61st District Court-Kent County. Plea Agreement on June 7, 2016. Sentenced on March 29, 2017. Community Service: 80 hours; Restitution: \$2,662.00; Court Costs: \$450.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; Fines: \$500.00; Other Costs: \$50.00.

PEOPLE v GEORGIA EDMONSON CONIC, 12 Counts Medicaid Fraud - False Claim, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on August 24, 2017. Sentenced on October 4, 2017. Jail: 1 day; Probation: 12 months. Restitution: \$6,485.03; Court Costs: \$500.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; Fines: \$884.00; Other Costs: \$280.00.

PEOPLE v MARIE DELZENIA DENARD, 1 Count False Pretenses, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on June 20, 2018. Sentenced on July 30, 2018. Jail: 1 day; Probation: 24 months. Restitution: \$12,644.88; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; Other Costs: \$668.00.

PEOPLE v DAVID RALPH DICKEY, DDS, 1 County Medicaid Fraud False Claim, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on July 21, 2017. Sentenced on September 13, 2017. Jail: 1 day; Restitution: \$70,000.00; Court Costs: \$1,200.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Fines: \$100.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v DENISE FILCEK, 1 Count Medical Records - Intentionally Placing False Information on Chart - Health Care Provider, 17th Circuit Court-Kent County. Plea Agreement on October 11, 2017. Sentenced on November 28, 2017. Jail: 6 months; Probation: 3 years. Court Costs: \$400.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Other Costs: \$668.00.

PEOPLE v DUSTIN ARNOLD FRITZ, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on June 28, 2017. Sentenced on June 28, 2017. Jail: 1 day; Jail Suspended; Probation: 18 months. Court Costs: \$700.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$180.00; Other Costs: \$336.00.

PEOPLE v MARY LOU GORDON, 1 Count Medicaid Fraud - Concealing Information, 54-B District Court-Ingham County. Dismissed by Court on March 8, 2018.

PEOPLE v RODAINA MOHAMAD-ALI HODROJ, 1 Count Medicaid Fraud - False Statement in Benefit Application, 54-B District Court-Ingham County. Dismissed by Court on March 20, 2018.

PEOPLE v BASHAR M. IMAM, 1 Count Medicaid Fraud - False Claim, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on April 19, 2017. Sentenced on May 23, 2017. Jail: 1 day; Restitution: \$255.00; Court Costs: \$1,200.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Other Costs: \$168.00.

PEOPLE v DAVID ROSS JOHNSON, DDS, 2 Counts Medicaid Fraud - False Claim - Fourth Offense, 2 Counts Health Care Fraud - False Claim, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on March 15, 2018. Sentenced on May 2, 2018. Jail: 218 days; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$1,769,906.14; Court Costs: \$700.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Fines: \$272.00.

PEOPLE v LADON TONYA KERSE, 1 Count False Pretenses \$200.00 or More but Less Than \$1,000.00, 54-B District Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on December 8, 2017. Sentenced on February 7, 2018. Probation: 24 months. Restitution: \$13,497.61; Court Costs: \$200.00; Fines: \$975.00; Other Costs: \$125.00.

PEOPLE v JOHN VICTOR KING, III, DDS, 3 Counts Medicaid Fraud - False Claim, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on May 18, 2018. Sentenced on October 3, 2018. Jail: 1 year; Jail Suspended; Probation: 24 months. Restitution: \$2,947.03; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; Other Costs: \$204.00.

PEOPLE v WAFID WALID KIZY, DDS, 1 Count Health Care Fraud - False Claim, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on May 3, 2018. Sentenced on May 2, 2018. Jail: 1 day; Restitution: \$10,000.00; Court Costs: \$700.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v DIETMAR WILFRIED LEDBETTER, 1 Count Vulnerable Adult Abuse - 4th Degree, 48th District Court-Oakland County. Plea Agreement on October 29, 2018. Sentenced on December 3, 2018. Jail: 1 year; Probation: 6 months; Community Service: 25 Hours. Court Costs: \$225.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; Fines: \$500.00; Other Costs: \$150.00.

PEOPLE v SARA LETITIA LEZOTTE, 1 Count Nursing Homes - Abuse of a Patient, 33rd District Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on June 21, 2018. Sentenced on August 1, 2018. Probation: 18 months; Community Service: 17 Days. Court Costs: \$95.00; CVR Fee: \$75.00; Supervision Fee: \$360.00; Fines: \$1,000.00; Other Costs: \$115.00.

PEOPLE v MICHELLE YVETTE LONGMIRE, 1 Count Medical Records - Intentionally Placing False Information on Chart - Health Care Provider, 17th Circuit Court-Kent County. Dismissed by Court on December 1, 2017.

PEOPLE v AHAD EYVAZZADEH LOTFI, 2 Counts Medicaid Fraud - False Claim, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on June 22, 2017. Sentenced on July 19, 2017. Jail: 1 day; Restitution: \$196,692.25; Court Costs: \$1,470.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$136.00.

PEOPLE v CHARLES FRANCIS LOVEALL, 3 Counts Medicaid Fraud - False Claim; 2 Counts Controlled Substances - Obtaining by Fraud, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on April 20, 2017. Sentenced on May 17, 2017. Jail: 1 day; Probation: 24 months. Restitution: \$6.75; Court Costs: \$700.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; Other Costs: \$204.00.

PEOPLE v BRANDON MARK MADDEN, 2 Counts Controlled Substance - Obtaining by Fraud, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on May 4, 2017. Sentenced on May 31, 2017. Probation: 18 months. Court Costs: \$700.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$180.00; Other Costs: \$136.00.

PEOPLE v WAFAA AKA BAZZI, WAFAA CHAHROUR MAHMOUD, 1 Count Medicaid Fraud - False Statement in Benefit Application, 54-B District Court-Ingham County. Dismissed by Court on March 20, 2018.

PEOPLE v SUZANE MOZHER, 1 Count Medicaid Fraud - False Statement in Benefit Application, 54-B District Court-Ingham County. Dismissed by Court on March 20, 2018.

PEOPLE v DEMIAN IBRAHIM NAGUIB-ESTEFAN, 1 Count Racketeering, 9 Counts Medicaid Fraud - False Claim, 9 Counts Health Care Fraud - False Claim, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Verdict - Jury - Acquittal on April 6, 2018.

PEOPLE v ARMELDA DENISE NOEL-GADSON, 1 Count Medicaid Fraud - Concealing Information, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Verdict - Jury - Convicted on August 8, 2017. Sentenced on September 13, 2017. Jail: 1 day; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$15,791.60; Court Costs: \$200.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Fines: \$100.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v ANN MARIE OSTERHOUT, 1 Count Uttering and Publishing, 1 Count Medicaid Fraud - Concealing Information, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on March 16, 2017. Sentenced on May 3, 2017. Jail: 1 Day; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$39,776.15; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$136.00.

PEOPLE v CHRISTINE PATTERSON, 1 Count Embezzlement - Agent or Trustee - \$1,000 or more but less than \$20,000, 3rd Circuit Court-Wayne County. Plea Agreement on September 12, 2018. Sentenced on October 24, 2018. Restitution: \$35,241.00; Court Costs: \$200.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$1,200.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v ANDREW MCCARTY PELL, 1 Count Attempt Controlled Substance - Obtaining by Fraud, Habitual Offender - 2nd Offense, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on April 20, 2017. Sentenced on May 24, 2017. Jail: 1 day; Probation: 24 months. Court Costs: \$700.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$240.00; Other Costs: \$268.00.

PEOPLE v LANCE ROE, 1 Count Medicaid Fraud - Conspiracy, 1 Count Medicaid Fraud - False Claim, 1 Count Controlled Substance, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on March 30, 2017. Sentenced on May 24, 2017. Jail: 1 year; Probation: 48 months. Restitution: \$35.68; Court Costs: \$1,470.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$480.00; Other Costs: \$554.00.

PEOPLE v NAJAH ROUMAYAH, DDS, 1 Count Medicaid Fraud - False Claim, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on May 10, 2018. Sentenced on June 27, 2018. Jail: 1 Day; Probation: 18 months. Restitution: \$100,000.00; Court Costs: \$600.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$180.00; Other Costs: \$68.00.

PEOPLE v LAJUANA WILLIAMS SCOTT, 1 Count Embezzlement \$1,000 or More but Less Than \$20,000 from a Non - Profit Organization, 1 Count Health Care Fraud - False Claim, 1 Count Medicaid Fraud - False Claim, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on June 1, 2018. Sentenced on May 30, 2018. Jail: 12 months with one day credited; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$915,006.63; Court Costs: \$2,000.00; CVR Fee: \$190.00; Supervision Fee: \$1,200.00; Fines: \$100.00; Other Costs: \$204.00.

PEOPLE v HOLLY CAROL STACHULSKI, 1 Count False Pretenses Over \$200 but Less Than \$1,000, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on April 30, 2017. Sentenced on November 29, 2017. Jail: 1 day; Probation: 12 months. Restitution: \$8,189.94; CVR Fee: \$75.00; Other Costs: \$170.00.

PEOPLE v RACHA YAHA SULEIMAN, 1 Count Medicaid Fraud - False Statement in Benefit Application, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Dismissed by Court/Tribunal on December 20, 2017. Judge granted a defense motion for directed verdict.

PEOPLE v JULIANNA TRZIN, 6 Counts Medicaid Fraud - False Claim, 1 Count False Pretenses - \$1,000 or more but less than \$20,000, 1 Count Embezzlement from a Vulnerable Adult - \$200 or more but less than \$1,000, 1 Count Possession of less than 25 grams of a Schedule 1 drug - Cocaine, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on September 27, 2018. Sentenced on September 5, 2018. Jail: 1 year; Probation: 60 months. Restitution: \$80,000.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$600.00; Other Costs: \$612.00.

PEOPLE v RACHEL RUTH VITO, 1 Count Medicaid Fraud - False Claim, 1 Count Controlled Substance - Obtaining by Fraud, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on April 20, 2017. Sentenced on May 17, 2017. Jail: 1 day; Probation: 18 months. Restitution: \$65.02; Court Costs: \$700.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$180.00; Other Costs: \$136.00.

PEOPLE v XUN WANG, 2 Counts Medicaid Fraud, 1 Count Health Profession - Unauthorized Practice, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Verdict - Court - Convicted on November 4, 2016. Sentenced on January 11, 2017. Jail: 1 year; Jail Suspended: 1 year; Probation: 5 years. Court Costs: \$650.00; Fines: \$105,000.00; Other Costs: \$804.00.

PEOPLE v PAMELA JEAN WOLF, 1 Count Controlled Substances - Obtaining by Fraud, 1 Count Medicaid Fraud - False Claim, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on December 1, 2016. Sentenced on January 11, 2017. Jail: 120 days with credit 1 day; Jail Suspended: Upon completion of probation; Probation: 18 months. Restitution: \$14.22; Court Costs: \$336.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Supervision Fee: \$180.00; Other Costs: \$200.00.

PEOPLE v JAMES KELLY WOODS, JR., 1 Count Vulnerable Adult Abuse - 3rd Degree, 16th Circuit Court-Macomb County. Plea Agreement on July 16, 2018. Sentenced on September 6, 2018. Jail: 30 days; Probation: 18 months. Court Costs: \$600.00; CVR Fee: \$130.00; Other Costs: \$968.00.

PEOPLE v LIDIJA ZIGMANTIENE-VIRSILAS, 1 Count False Pretenses, \$200.00 or more but less than \$1,000.00, 30th Circuit Court-Ingham County. Plea Agreement on August 3, 2017. Sentenced on November 1, 2017. Restitution: \$6,236.09; CVR Fee: \$75.00; Supervision Fee: \$120.00; Other Costs: \$50.00.

TABLE OF FORMAL OPINIONS-NUMERICAL

Opinion No.....	Page No.
7293	1
7294	4
7295.....	11
7296	15
7297	21
7298	23
7299	27
7300	42
7301	48
7302	56
7303	62
7304	67
7305	76
7306	85
7307	90
7308	100

INDEX TO OPINIONS

A.

AGE OF MAJORITY ACT:

Validity of local ordinance raising the age of persons able to purchase tobacco products to the age of 21—The Age of Majority Act, 1971 PA 79, MCL 722.51 *et seq.*, preempts a city ordinance that provides “a person shall not sell, give or furnish a tobacco product in any form to a person under 21 years of age.” The ordinance directly conflicts with state law by barring the sale or furnishing of tobacco products to 18- to 20-year-olds because the Age of Majority Act prohibits treating these young adults differently from persons 21 years and older with respect to their legal capacity to purchase tobacco products4

C.

CHILDREN AND MINORS:

See AGE OF MAJORITY ACT

CONCEALED WEAPONS:

Exemptions for residents and nonresidents from pistol licensing requirements—A resident of another state who holds a license to carry a pistol concealed upon his or her person issued by a state other than Michigan is exempt under subsection 12(1)(f), MCL 28.432(1)(f), of the Firearms Act, from obtaining a license to purchase, carry, possess, or transport a pistol as required by section 2, MCL 28.422, of the Act67

A Michigan resident who holds a concealed pistol license issued by another state is exempt under subsection 12(1)(f), MCL 28.432(1)(f), of the Firearms Act, from obtaining a license to purchase, carry, possess, or transport a pistol as required by section 2, MCL 28.422, but is not exempt from obtaining a concealed pistol license under section 5b, MCL 28.425b, of the Act, in order to carry a concealed pistol in Michigan67

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW:

Const 1963, art 9, § 35—Const 1963, art 9, § 35a—Appropriations and expenditures from Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund—Article 9, § 35 of the Michigan Constitution vests exclusive authority in the Natural Resources Trust Fund Board to recommend projects to be funded through an appropriation from the Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund. While the Legislature may approve or disapprove a recommended appropriation, the Legislature may not appropriate funds from the Natural Resources Trust Fund for a project that was not recommended by the Natural Resources Trust Fund Board27

The value of the Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund may exceed \$500 million if the excess is due to interest, earnings, or other amounts authorized for expenditure under article 9, § 35 of the Michigan Constitution27

The Natural Resources Trust Fund Board is not obligated to recommend expenditure of all interest and earnings that accumulate in the Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund in a given year. The Board has a fiduciary responsibility under article 9, § 35 of the Michigan Constitution to make funding recommendations in a way that preserves and protects the entire \$500 million Trust Fund principal so that the interest and earnings of the Trust Fund remain a perpetual source of money for its intended purposes. But the Board is not authorized to cause interest and earnings of the Trust Fund to accumulate indefinitely for the purpose of increasing the principal balance of the Fund beyond the \$500 million cap established by the people in article 9, § 35 of the Michigan Constitution27

In the event the Natural Resources Trust Fund’s accumulated principal falls below \$500 million, the revenue currently directed to the State Parks Endowment Fund under article 9, § 35a of the Michigan Constitution would not revert to the Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund in order to restore that fund’s principal to the \$500 million cap set forth in article 9, § 35 of the Michigan Constitution27

The Legislature lacks authority to require the Natural Resources Trust Fund Board to make funding recommendations that would award an amount equal to 25 percent of funds available for development projects in the Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund under article 9, § 35 of the Michigan Constitution27

Because article 9, § 35 of the Michigan Constitution vests the Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund Board with exclusive authority to determine which projects are eligible to receive funding, and due to the necessary interplay between that responsibility and the Board’s fiduciary duty to permanently protect the Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund for the purposes mandated by the people, the Board determines the total amounts made available for expenditure from the fund in a given year through its annual funding recommendations27

The Legislature lacks authority to require the Natural Resources Trust Fund Board to spend a mandated amount of development funds from the Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund on a specific type of development. The Board has discretion to recommend the projects to be funded, subject to the limitations stated in article 9, § 35 of the Michigan Constitution, although the actual expenditure of the recommended funds requires an appropriation by the Legislature27

Const 1963, art 9, § 6—Constitutional limits on tax levies for district libraries
 A millage levied by a district library established under the District Library Establishment Act (DLEA), 1989 PA 24, MCL 397.171 *et seq.*, is not subject to the mill limitations or the 20-year durational limit set forth in article 9, § 6 of the Michigan Constitution. But under section 13 of the DLEA, MCL 397.183, a district library may not levy more than 4 mills and any levy over two mills may be authorized only for a period not to exceed 20 years.62

Const 1963, art 5, § 29—Validity of interpretative statement interpreting term “sex” as used in Elliott-Larsen Civil Rights Act
 The Michigan Civil Rights Commission’s Interpretative Statement 2018-1, which concludes that the term “sex” as used in the Elliott-Larsen Civil Rights Act includes sexual orientation and gender identity, is invalid because it conflicts with the original intent of the

Legislature as expressed in the plain language of the Act, and as interpreted by Michigan’s courts.....76

Const 1963, art 2, § 9—Amendment of initiated law during legislative session Article 2, § 9 of the Michigan Constitution of 1963 does not prohibit the Legislature from amending a legislatively enacted initiated law during the same legislative session in which the Legislature enacted the initiated law85

Const 1963, art 5, § 10—Const 1963, art 7, § 33—Const 1963, art 11, § 7—Removal or impeachment of public officers Any person with sufficient personal knowledge of the facts that form the basis of the charges supporting removal and can verify the truth of the charges in an affidavit. may petition for removal of a township officer under MCL 168.36990

While the Legislature’s authority to impeach “civil officers” under article 11, § 7 of the Constitution could be extended by statute to include elected officers of political subdivisions of this State under article 7, § 33, the Legislature has not presently provided for the removal of such officers via impeachment proceedings.....90

While article 11, § 7 of the Constitution requires the Senate to commence an impeachment trial immediately after adjournment of the current session, the Constitution does not require that the trial be concluded before the next session convenes. To accommodate an impeachment trial, the Legislature is free to adjust the date it adjourns session as permitted by article 4, § 13 of the Constitution.....90

Const 1963, art 1, § 26—Constitutionality of State Housing Development Authority’s Equal Employment Opportunity policy The Michigan State Housing Development Authority’s Equal Employment Opportunity policy, as applied through its loan agreements with developers, violates article 1, § 26 of the Michigan Constitution, which requires non-discriminatory, equal treatment in public contracting. The Constitution prohibits state instrumentalities, such as the Authority, from using public contracts to mandate that private parties grant preferential treatment to individuals or groups on the basis of race, sex, color, ethnicity, or national origin.....100

COUNTY BOARDS OF COMMISSIONERS:

See INCOMPATIBLE PUBLIC OFFICES ACT

D.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES:

See CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

F.

FARMING:

Preemption of local ordinances concerning farming activities—Unless otherwise approved under subsection 4(7) MCL 286.474(7), subsection 4(6) MCL 286.474(6) of the Right to Farm Act, 1981 PA 93, MCL 286.471 *et seq.*, preempts provisions in ordinances adopted by local units of government that regulate farming activities when the Commission of Agriculture and Rural Development has developed generally accepted agricultural and management practices that address those farming activities56

FISH AND GAME:

See MICHIGAN AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT ACT

FIREARMS:

See CONCEALED WEAPONS

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT:

Public body's time for fulfilling request for public records—Subsection 4(8), MCL 15.234(8), of the Freedom of Information Act, 1976 PA 442, MCL 15.231 *et seq.*, does not impose a specific time by which a public body must fulfill a request for public records that it has granted. Instead, the public body is guided by, but is not bound by, the “best efforts estimate” the public body must provide in its response required by subsection 5(2), MCL 15.235(2).....42

A public body’s “best efforts estimate” under subsection 4(8), MCL 15.234(8), of the Freedom of Information Act, 1976 PA 442, MCL 15.231 *et seq.*, as to the time it will take to fulfill a request for public records, must be a calculation that contemplates the public body working diligently to fulfill its obligation to produce the records to the requestor. The estimate must be comparable to what a reasonable person in the same circumstances as the public body would provide for fulfilling a similar public records request. In addition, under subsection 4(8), MCL 15.234(8), the “best efforts estimate” must be made in “good faith,” that is, it must be made honestly and without the intention to defraud or delay the requestor.....42

In calculating its “best efforts estimate” for fulfilling a request for public records under subsection 4(8), MCL 15.234(8), of the Freedom of Information Act, 1976 PA 442, MCL 15.231 *et seq.*, a public body may take into consideration events or factors affecting its ability to produce requested records42

G.

GREAT LAKES:

See MICHIGAN AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT ACT

I.**INCOMPATIBLE PUBLIC OFFICES ACT:**

Compatibility of offices of village president and village manager—The offices of village president and village manager of the same village are compatible in a village with a population of less than 40,000 under subsection 3(4)(b) of the Incompatible Public Offices Act, MCL 15.183(4)(b).....11

County commissioner and member of board of review—The Incompatible Public Offices Act, 1978 PA 566, MCL 15.181 *et seq.*, prohibits an individual from holding the office of board of review member while also holding the office of county commissioner in the same county.....21

L.**LIBRARIES:**

See CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

LICENSING AND REGULATION:

See CONCEALED WEAPONS

M.**MARRIAGE:**

Duplicate certificates of marriage as proof of marriage—Employers may, but are not required to, accept duplicate certificates of marriage as proof of marriage for human resource purposes, and can instead require employees to obtain and submit a certified copy of their marriage certificates as proof of marriage.....23

MICHIGAN AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT ACT:

Aquaculture not permitted in the Michigan waters of the Great Lakes—Only operations that meet the definition of an “aquaculture facility” under the Michigan Aquaculture Development Act, 1996 PA 199, MCL 286.871 *et seq.*, may be registered to engage in aquaculture in the State of Michigan. Under the Act, an aquaculture operation in the Michigan waters of the Great Lakes could not be registered to engage in aquaculture because the operation would not meet the current definition of an “aquaculture facility” since the Michigan waters of the Great Lakes are not “privately controlled waters” as defined in the Act.....1

N.**NATURAL RESOURCES TRUST FUND:**

See CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

P.

PREEMPTION:

See FARMING, AGE OF MAJORITY ACT

PUBLIC OFFICES, OFFICERS, AND EMPLOYEES:

Compatibility of offices of village president and village manager—A village president is not prohibited from entering into an employment contract to serve as the same village’s manager in a village with a population of less than 25,000 under subsection 3a(c) of the Contracts of Public Servants with Public Entities Act, MCL 15.323a(c).....11

See INCOMPATIBILITIES

S.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS:

Reduction of state school aid for use of certain mascots or logos—While the Superintendent of Public Instruction has broad powers under the Revised School Code, 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.1 *et seq.*, and the State School Aid Act, 1979 PA 94, MCL 388.1601 *et seq.*, neither act authorizes the Superintendent to withhold state school aid funds or to cause the forfeiture of such funds by school districts that use an American Indian mascot, logo, or other imagery.....15

T.

TAXATION:

See CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

V.

VILLAGES:

Compatibility of offices of village president and village manager—To the extent a village ordinance provides that its village president appoints the village manager, subsection 2(1) of the General Village Law, MCL 62.2(1), prevails over the ordinance, and the village council is the appointing authority for the village manager.....11

See INCOMPATIBILITIES

W.

WAGES AND BENEFITS:

Application of minimum wage laws to agricultural employees—Subsection 10(1)(b) of the Workforce Opportunity Wage Act, MCL 408.420(1)(b), excepts from its application, including its minimum hourly wage requirement, an employer whose employees are exempt from the federal minimum wage requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 USC 201 *et seq.* This exception

includes agriculture employees to the extent such employees are exempt from the federal minimum wage requirement under the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 USC 213a(6)48

The Payment of Wages and Fringe Benefits Act, MCL 408.471 *et seq.*, may apply to provide wage protections to an employee, including an agriculture employee, who is excepted from the Workforce Opportunity Wage Act’s minimum hourly wage requirements under subsection 10(1)(b), MCL 408.420(1)(b)48

Y.

YOUTH TOBACCO ACT:

See AGE OF MAJORITY ACT