

Michigan Auctioneers Association Bill Tracking Report

The NAA Advocacy Cornerstone returns with another legislative tracking update, highlighting key developments that could shape Michigan's auction industry.

In this report, we break down newly filed House and Senate bills from the past two weeks that touch on key areas for auctioneers—ranging from youth employment tax relief and alcohol license flexibility to firearm sales and consumer protections. We also explore how proposed changes to the state's sales and use tax distributions could indirectly impact public-sector auctions and asset availability.

As always, the National Auction Association remains focused on monitoring state-level legislation that could affect how you do business—whether you sell real estate, equipment, personal property, or anything in between. Stay informed, stay proactive, and count on NAA to keep you updated as Michigan's legislative session continues to unfold.

RECENTLY FILED LEGISLATION - 5/31/2025 through 6/11/2025

HOUSE

Bill: [MI HB4595](#)

Introduced By: Representative Rep. Rylee Linting

Committee: Regulatory Reform

Current Status & Last Action: Bill Electronically Reproduced 06/10/2025 (on 06/11/2025)

Bill Summary: This bill amends Michigan's liquor control code to modify regulations around specially designated merchant (SDM) and specially designated distributor (SDD) licenses, which allow businesses to sell packaged alcoholic beverages for off-premise consumption. The bill maintains existing population-based quota restrictions for issuing these licenses in cities, villages, and townships, but introduces a new provision allowing the Michigan Liquor Control Commission to issue SDM or SDD licenses to a grocery store located on land owned by Schoolcraft College. The bill also clarifies existing provisions about license transfers, including allowing transfers within the same county or counties where the original license was issued. It preserves existing exemptions from population quotas for certain types of businesses, such as large establishments (over 20,000 square feet with at least 20% food sales), pharmacies, and specific license holders like class C license holders or hotel licensees. Additionally, the bill makes a minor technical change to a date reference in the existing law. The overall aim appears to be maintaining controlled expansion of alcohol sales locations while providing some flexibility for specific circumstances.

Relevancy: This bill could indirectly affect auction venues or event-based auctions held on college property (specifically Schoolcraft College), by making it easier for certain businesses (like grocery stores) on that land to obtain SDM/SDD licenses. If auctions occur in or near such locations, access to off-premise alcohol sales could influence event planning, hospitality offerings, or venue selection—especially for fundraising or estate sale events that benefit from food and beverage services.

Bill: [MI HB4592](#)

Introduced By: Representative Rep. Joseph Aragona

Committee: Finance

Current Status & Last Action: Bill Electronically Reproduced 06/10/2025 (on 06/11/2025)

Bill Summary: This bill modifies Michigan's income tax law to provide a tax deduction for compensation earned by individuals who are 17 years of age or younger, effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2026. Specifically, the bill adds a new provision that allows taxpayers to deduct all compensation received during the tax year by either: 1) a taxpayer who is 17 years of age or younger, or 2) a dependent of a taxpayer who is 17 years of age or younger. This deduction would apply to the taxpayer's adjusted gross income, effectively reducing the amount of income subject to state income tax for young workers. The bill aims to provide a financial benefit to younger workers by allowing them to keep more of their earned income, potentially encouraging youth employment and providing additional financial support to families with working teenagers or dependent children.

Relevancy: This bill may encourage more youth employment by offering a tax deduction for individuals aged 17 and younger. The auction industry, which often hires temporary or part-time help for events, office assistance, and setup crews, may benefit from a broader pool of affordable, tax-incentivized labor. This could especially support smaller firms or community auctioneers who rely on family or student help.

Bill: [MI HB4586](#)

Introduced By: Representative Rep. Jason Woolford

Committee: Judiciary

Current Status & Last Action: Bill Electronically Reproduced 06/10/2025 (on 06/11/2025)

Bill Summary: This bill modifies Michigan's concealed pistol licensing law by lowering the minimum age requirement for obtaining a concealed pistol license from 21 to 18 years old. The bill maintains the existing comprehensive application process, which includes background checks, fingerprinting, training requirements, and various statutory disqualifications for obtaining a license. Specifically, the bill changes the age requirement in subsection (7)(a) from "21" to "18", while keeping all other licensing criteria intact. This means that individuals who are 18 years of age or older can now apply for a concealed pistol license, provided they meet all other existing legal requirements such as passing background checks, completing a pistol safety training course, having no disqualifying criminal history, and not having certain mental health

restrictions. The bill also makes several minor technical edits to language throughout the section, such as replacing "upon" with "on" in a few instances, but these changes do not substantively alter the law's meaning or implementation.

Relevancy: This bill would directly impact the sale of firearms through auctions in Michigan. By lowering the minimum age for obtaining a concealed pistol license from 21 to 18, it may increase the pool of eligible bidders who can legally carry and purchase certain firearms. Auction houses that handle firearm sales will need to be especially diligent in verifying buyer eligibility and complying with both federal and state regulations, particularly when dealing with younger buyers. This change could also lead to increased demand for firearms at auction, requiring updated protocols for background checks, age verification, and post-sale handling.

SENATE

Bill: [MI SB0351](#)

Introduced By: Senator Mary Cavanagh **Committee:** Finance, Insurance, and Consumer Protection

Current Status & Last Action: Referred To Committee On Finance, Insurance, And Consumer Protection (on 06/04/2025)

Bill Summary: This bill establishes comprehensive regulations for telephone solicitation in Michigan, creating a detailed framework to protect consumers from unwanted, deceptive, or abusive telemarketing practices. The bill defines key terms like telephone solicitation, ADAD (automatic dialing and announcing device), and establishes strict rules for how businesses can contact potential customers. Telephone solicitors are prohibited from using recorded messages, must disclose their full identity at the start of a call, cannot contact numbers on the national Do-Not-Call Registry, and are restricted from calling vulnerable individuals like seniors or using emergency telephone numbers. The legislation mandates that any contract resulting from a telephone solicitation must be in writing, clearly describe goods or services, and include specific consumer protection language. Violations can result in significant civil penalties, with fines up to \$25,000 per violation for standard infractions and up to \$75,000 for violations targeting vulnerable individuals or vulnerable telephone numbers. The bill allows consumers who suffer losses to bring civil actions to recover damages, and gives the Attorney General enforcement powers to investigate and take legal action against violators. The law is designed to be liberally construed to protect consumers and can be enforced alongside other existing consumer protection laws. Importantly, the bill will only take effect if four related Senate bills (SB 352-355) are also enacted into law.

Relevancy: This bill would impose stricter rules on telephone solicitation, which could impact how auction companies reach potential bidders or clients. Auctioneers who rely on cold calling or telemarketing for consignment generation or bidder outreach would need to ensure compliance with identity disclosure, Do-Not-Call lists, and written contract requirements. Violations carry steep penalties, so businesses should carefully review their marketing practices.

