

Michigan Auctioneers Association Bill Tracking Report

The NAA Advocacy Cornerstone returns with another legislative tracking update, spotlighting important bills recently introduced in Michigan that may influence the auction industry across the state. This report covers a diverse range of topics—from tax withholding reallocations supporting job creation funds, to environmental permitting reforms emphasizing community protections, and property tax exemption expansions aimed at facilitating government-owned property sales.

We examine how these proposals could impact auctioneers engaged in real estate, government surplus, workforce development, and community revitalization auctions. Whether it's navigating new tax distributions tied to certified jobs, understanding evolving environmental justice requirements, or leveraging extended property tax exemptions to assist nonprofit and municipal sales, these bills reflect evolving dynamics auction professionals should watch closely.

The National Auction Association remains dedicated to tracking legislation that affects your business operations and opportunities. Stay informed and prepared with NAA as Michigan's legislative landscape continues to evolve, shaping the future of auctioneering in the Great Lakes State.

Recent Legislative Developments in Michigan

Michigan's 2025 legislative session has seen significant developments, with several bills introduced that may impact various sectors:

- **Earmark Funding Proposals:** Lawmakers have requested over \$3.4 billion in earmark funding for nearly 800 projects. While House Republicans have introduced reforms to increase transparency, the Democratic-controlled Senate has not adopted similar rules, leading to stalled budget negotiations. [AP News](#)
- **Budget Delays and Education Funding Concerns:** The Michigan House missed the state-mandated July 1 budget deadline, potentially disrupting school operations. A proposed \$5 billion cut to education funding has raised concerns among educators and lawmakers. [Big Rapids Pioneer](#)
- **Gubernatorial Campaigns and Policy Priorities:** Former State House Speaker Tom Leonard has announced his candidacy for governor, emphasizing education reform, affordable housing, and infrastructure improvements. [WDET 101.9 FM+1](#)
- **Legislative Gridlock:** The Michigan House and Senate have experienced significant gridlock, with lawmakers missing deadlines and struggling to pass legislation. [Bridge](#)

[Michigan](#)

These developments indicate a period of significant legislative activity and potential change in Michigan.

RECENTLY FILED LEGISLATION - 6/11/2025 through 8/05/2025

HOUSE

Bill: [MI HB4663](#)

Introduced By: Representative Curtis VanderWall

Committee: Regulatory Reform

Current Status & Last Action: Bill Electronically Reproduced 06/17/2025 (on 06/18/2025)

Bill Summary: This bill amends the Michigan Liquor Control Code to allow liquor licensees (such as bars, restaurants, or stores with liquor licenses) to donate a portion of their profits to certain nonprofit organizations that are tax-exempt under section 501(c)(3) of the federal tax code. The bill creates an exception to existing rules that previously restricted such donations. Importantly, the licensee must first record the profits on their financial records before making the donation, and if the receiving nonprofit has been issued a special license for an event, they cannot use the donated funds to pay for any expenses related to that specific event. This change provides more flexibility for liquor businesses to support charitable organizations while maintaining transparency and preventing potential misuse of funds. The bill appears designed to create a straightforward mechanism for liquor licensees to contribute to community nonprofits within a regulated framework.

Relevancy: This bill could indirectly affect auctioneers involved in benefit auctions, nonprofit fundraising events, or auctions involving alcohol by allowing liquor licensees to donate a portion of their profits to 501(c)(3) organizations. This could increase financial or in-kind support for nonprofit auctions, including donated alcohol or sponsorships. Additionally, for auctioneers who facilitate auctions where alcohol is a featured item—such as wine auctions or spirits collections—this bill may encourage more collaboration with licensed businesses willing to support charitable causes. However, if the nonprofit holds a special liquor license for the event, donated funds cannot be used to cover related expenses, which may require careful planning and compliance.

Bill: [MI HB4665](#)

Introduced By: Representative Angela Witwer

Committee: Education and Workforce

Current Status & Last Action: Bill Electronically Reproduced 06/17/2025 (on 06/18/2025)

Bill Summary: This bill amends Michigan's school code to provide an excused absence policy for students participating in specific agricultural youth organization events. The bill allows students to be absent from school to attend scheduled competitions, exhibitions, or events hosted by the National FFA (Future Farmers of America) Organization, Michigan FFA, 4-H clubs, or other agricultural organizations approved by their school district's board. To qualify for the excused absence, the student must be in good academic standing as determined by their school's governing body. The bill limits these excused absences to a maximum of 6 per school year and requires school districts, intermediate school districts, and public school academies to update their attendance policies to be consistent with this new provision. The purpose of the bill appears to be recognizing the educational and developmental value of agricultural youth programs by allowing students to participate in their events without academic penalty.

Relevancy: This bill could indirectly affect auctioneers by supporting student participation in agricultural youth programs like FFA and 4-H—organizations that often host auctions as part of their programming. By allowing excused absences for students attending competitions, exhibitions, and events hosted by these groups, the bill reinforces the educational value of youth involvement in agriculture-related events, including junior livestock or equipment auctions. Importantly, this aligns with the NAA and state auctioneer associations' NextGen initiatives, which promote youth engagement and industry education through partnerships with programs like FFA and 4-H. These initiatives often include auction training, bid calling contests, and mentorship opportunities that help introduce students to the auction profession. By formally supporting student participation in these types of events, the bill could help expand awareness of auctioneering as a career path and encourage the next generation of auction professionals.

Bill: [MI HB4668](#)

Introduced By: Representative Sarah Lightner

Committee: Judiciary

Current Status & Last Action: Bill Electronically Reproduced 06/24/2025 (on 06/25/2025)

Bill Summary: This bill, titled the "Artificial Intelligence Safety and Security Transparency Act," establishes comprehensive regulations for large developers of artificial intelligence (AI) foundation models with the goal of managing critical risks. The bill defines a "large developer" as an entity that has developed AI models requiring significant computing power (over \$5 million for a single model and over \$100 million total in the past 12 months), and mandates that such developers create and publish detailed safety and security protocols addressing potential high-stakes risks like the creation of weapons, cyberattacks, or AI-assisted criminal activities. Starting January 1, 2026, these developers must produce a publicly accessible protocol that outlines how they will identify, assess, and mitigate potential critical risks, conduct quarterly transparency reports, and undergo annual third-party audits. The bill also includes robust whistleblower protections, allowing employees to anonymously report potential critical risks without fear of workplace retaliation, and empowers the state attorney general to bring civil

actions and impose fines up to \$1 million for violations. Importantly, the legislation recognizes the potential societal impacts of advanced AI systems and seeks to establish a proactive framework for responsible development and deployment, with a focus on preventing scenarios that could cause significant harm to human life or property.

Relevancy: This bill could indirectly affect auctioneers who utilize or plan to adopt advanced AI tools—particularly those involved in large-scale online auctions, automated bidding systems, or AI-driven marketing and data analysis. While the bill primarily targets large AI developers, it reflects a growing regulatory environment around artificial intelligence that could influence how smaller businesses, including auction companies, select and implement AI technologies. As auctioneers increasingly explore the use of AI for tasks such as cataloging, valuation, fraud detection, and customer insights, the transparency, safety, and ethical considerations outlined in this bill may shape industry standards or vendor requirements. Auction professionals may need to be more aware of the AI tools they use—ensuring they align with evolving best practices and regulatory expectations. Additionally, the bill’s emphasis on risk management and whistleblower protections underscores the importance of responsible AI deployment, which may become relevant for auction firms partnering with larger technology providers. As the auction industry continues to modernize, this legislation serves as a signal that compliance, transparency, and ethical AI use will likely become more critical to operations and reputation.

Bill: [MI HB4702](#)

Introduced By: Representative Gregory Alexander

Committee: Appropriations

Current Status & Last Action: Bill Electronically Reproduced 06/26/2025 (on 07/01/2025)

Bill Summary: This bill establishes a specific land transfer process for a parcel of state-owned property located in the Village of Peck, Sanilac County, Michigan. The bill first defines key terms like "fair market value" and "public use", which help establish guidelines for the property's potential sale or transfer. The state administrative board is authorized to convey or transfer the property, with the first right of purchase given to the Village of Peck for two years at fair market value. If the village does not purchase the property, the Department of Technology, Management, and Budget can sell the property through various methods, including competitive bidding, public auction, real estate brokerage services, or value-for-value exchanges. The bill includes several important conditions for potential sales, such as requiring that any local government purchaser use the property exclusively for public purposes and giving the state the right of first refusal if the local government wishes to resell the property within 30 years. Additionally, the bill stipulates that the state retains rights to aboriginal antiquities on the property and will receive half of any future oil, gas, or mineral revenue generated from the site. If the property is used in a manner that violates the specified restrictions, the state can reclaim the property without compensation to the current owner. Any net revenue from the sale will be deposited into the state's general fund.

Relevancy: This bill could directly affect auctioneers by authorizing the potential sale of a state-owned property through public auction as one of several approved disposal methods. If the Village of Peck declines to purchase the property within the designated two-year window, the state may use competitive bidding or public auction to facilitate the sale—creating an opportunity for licensed auctioneers to be involved in marketing and conducting the transaction. Additionally, the bill reinforces the role of public auctions as a valid and transparent method for managing government property transfers. For auctioneers specializing in real estate, government contracts, or surplus property sales, this could signal future opportunities tied to similar legislative actions or administrative processes. It also highlights the importance of understanding the legal and regulatory conditions that may be attached to such sales—such as restrictions on land use, resale limitations, or retained rights—making it essential for auction professionals to advise clients accurately and ensure compliance when facilitating these types of transactions.

Bill: [MI HB4709](#)

Introduced By: Representative Jay DeBoyer

Committee: Energy > Government Operations

Current Status & Last Action: Referred To Committee On Government Operations (on 07/24/2025)

Bill Summary: This bill proposes to amend Michigan's Clean and Renewable Energy Act by prohibiting the construction and operation of wind turbines for commercial electricity production in the Great Lakes or their connecting waters. Specifically, the bill makes it illegal to build or operate wind turbines in these water bodies, and it stipulates that no renewable energy credits can be granted for electricity generated by wind turbines constructed in violation of this prohibition. The bill empowers the state's attorney general to seek injunctive relief (a court order to stop) against any entity that attempts to construct or operate such wind turbines. This legislation appears to be aimed at preventing the development of wind energy infrastructure in Michigan's Great Lakes region, potentially due to environmental concerns, aesthetic considerations, or other factors that the bill's sponsors believe would be negatively impacted by offshore wind turbine construction.

Relevancy: This bill could indirectly affect auctioneers involved in industrial, energy, or government surplus auctions by limiting future opportunities tied to offshore wind development in Michigan. If passed, the prohibition on constructing and operating wind turbines in the Great Lakes or their connecting waters may reduce demand for equipment, construction services, or project-related assets that might otherwise be auctioned during project development or decommissioning phases. Additionally, auctioneers who specialize in surplus sales or liquidation for energy companies, contractors, or government entities may see fewer opportunities related to offshore wind infrastructure—such as the sale of turbines, marine equipment, or specialized tools—should this sector not expand in Michigan as planned. While this bill does not directly regulate auction activity, it may influence long-term market dynamics for auctioneers working in

or adjacent to the renewable energy and infrastructure space by constraining a segment of Michigan's clean energy development.

Bill: [MI HB4711](#)

Introduced By: Representative Mike Hoadley

Committee: Regulatory Reform

Current Status & Last Action: Bill Electronically Reproduced 07/01/2025 (on 07/15/2025)

Bill Summary: This bill amends the Self-service Storage Facility Act to update and clarify various provisions related to storage rental agreements. The bill modifies language regarding liens on stored property, specifying that facility owners have a lien on personal property for rent and related charges, with the lien attaching when the property arrives or the rental agreement is signed. The legislation introduces new requirements for notifying tenants about potential property sales and address changes, and allows for electronic delivery and acceptance of rental agreements. The bill establishes standard late fees (up to \$20 or 20% of monthly rental, whichever is greater) and provides guidelines for how tenants can be considered to have accepted a rental agreement. Additionally, the bill outlines procedures for terminating rental agreements, including requiring owners to provide at least 15 days' notice before a tenant must remove their property, and allowing owners to restrict tenant access during this period. The changes aim to provide clearer protections and expectations for both storage facility owners and tenants, modernizing the existing law by incorporating provisions for electronic communication and more precise legal language.

Relevancy: This bill could indirectly affect auctioneers who conduct lien or delinquent storage unit auctions by modernizing and clarifying procedures under the Self-service Storage Facility Act. By refining the rules around liens, tenant notifications, and termination timelines, the bill helps establish a more consistent legal framework for when and how auctioneers can assist storage facility owners in selling abandoned or delinquent property. Key changes—such as allowing electronic delivery of rental agreements and notices—may streamline communication between storage owners and auctioneers, reducing delays and potential legal disputes. The standardization of late fees and required notice periods (e.g., 15 days before property removal) can also help auctioneers better schedule sales and ensure compliance. Overall, this bill supports a more efficient and transparent process for storage auctions, which may lead to more predictable business opportunities for auctioneers operating in the self-storage sector.

Bill: [MI HB4718](#)

Introduced By: Representative Joe Tate

Committee: Insurance

Current Status & Last Action: Bill Electronically Reproduced 07/01/2025 (on 07/15/2025)

Bill Summary: This bill amends the Michigan Insurance Code by adding a new section that requires insurers to report suspected fraudulent insurance acts to the state director. Under the new provision, if an insurer reasonably believes or knows a fraudulent insurance act has occurred

involving a Michigan policyholder or a claim submitted through the assigned claims plan, they must send a detailed report to the director on a prescribed form. The report must include information about the alleged fraudulent act and the parties involved. The director will review these reports and may conduct further investigation, with the potential to report the suspected fraud to the insurer, an authorized agency, the county prosecutor, or the attorney general. The bill provides two exceptions where insurers are not required to submit the report: if initial investigation reveals no actual fraud, or if the insurer does not have reasonable grounds to believe a fraudulent act occurred. Additionally, the bill clarifies that this reporting requirement does not replace an insurer's existing obligation to report potential law violations to authorized agencies, and it mandates that authorized agencies cooperate with the director's investigations by submitting requested documents and providing assistance.

Relevancy: This bill could indirectly affect auctioneers—particularly those involved in the sale of vehicles, equipment, or property resulting from insurance claims or asset recovery—by reinforcing the detection and reporting of insurance fraud. As insurers face stricter obligations to report suspected fraudulent acts, including those tied to claims through the assigned claims plan, this may lead to increased scrutiny of items entering the secondary market through insurance settlements or salvage auctions. Auctioneers who work with insurance companies, repossession firms, or government agencies may see changes in documentation standards, timelines, or item availability as insurers tighten internal fraud controls and reporting procedures. Additionally, auctioneers facilitating the sale of recovered or forfeited property could be asked to cooperate more closely with insurers or state agencies during investigations tied to questionable claims. While the bill does not regulate auctions directly, it highlights a shift toward greater transparency and accountability in insurance-related asset transactions—an area where auction professionals may need to stay informed and responsive to evolving compliance practices.

Bill: [MI HB4724](#)

Introduced By: Representative Bryan Posthumus

Committee: Appropriations

Current Status & Last Action: Bill Electronically Reproduced 07/01/2025 (on 07/15/2025)

Bill Summary: This bill authorizes the state administrative board to convey specific state-owned property located at 345 Northland Drive in Rockford, Kent County, Michigan, which comprises approximately 0.586 acres (Lots 73, 74, 87, and 88 of the Wolverine Addition). The bill outlines multiple methods for property disposition, including competitive public sale, transfer to local government units, jurisdictional transfer to another state agency, property trading, or sale at less than fair market value to local governments. If sold to a local government, the property must be used exclusively for public purposes for 30 years, with strict conditions such as maintaining equal public access and giving the state first right of repurchase if the local government intends to resell within that period. The state reserves rights to aboriginal antiquities and requires that if the property was previously a historical monument, park, or wildlife habitat, it must continue to be maintained for that purpose. Any net revenue from the sale will be deposited in the state's

general fund, and the state retains 50% of gross revenue if oil, gas, or mineral resources are developed on the property. The bill provides detailed definitions of terms like "fair market value" and "public use" and establishes mechanisms for the state to reclaim the property if its use violates the specified conditions.

Relevancy: This bill could directly affect auctioneers by authorizing the sale of specific state-owned property in Rockford, Michigan, through public auction as one of the approved methods of disposition. If the property is not transferred to a government entity, the state administrative board may choose to conduct a competitive public sale—creating a potential opportunity for licensed real estate auctioneers to manage or participate in the transaction. The bill reinforces the use of public auctions as a transparent and legally supported method for disposing of government-owned land. Auctioneers involved in government surplus, land, or real estate sales may benefit from being engaged in similar transactions as more state parcels are released for public sale under similar conditions. However, the bill also outlines strict usage conditions if the property is sold to a local government, including limitations on resale, public access requirements, and potential reversion clauses—factors that auctioneers may need to clearly communicate to prospective buyers to ensure informed bidding and legal compliance.

Bill: [MI HB4737](#)

Introduced By: Representative Steve Carra

Committee: Finance

Current Status & Last Action: Bill Electronically Reproduced 07/15/2025 (on 07/22/2025)

Bill Summary: This bill amends Michigan's corporate income tax law to incrementally reduce the corporate income tax rate from 6.0% to 4.25% over several years. Specifically, the bill establishes a gradual rollback of the corporate tax rate, beginning with a reduction to 5.5% for the 2025-2026 state fiscal year, continuing with further reductions to 5.25% in 2026-2027, 5.0% in 2027-2028, 4.75% in 2028-2029, and 4.5% in 2029-2030, ultimately reaching 4.25% on and after October 1, 2030. The bill maintains the existing complex calculation of corporate income tax base, which involves various additions and deductions from federal taxable income, such as adjustments for interest, dividends, taxes, and expenses related to intangible assets. The legislation also defines terms like "state fiscal year" and preserves existing provisions for business loss carryforward and other tax calculations. This incremental approach to tax rate reduction is designed to provide predictability for businesses while gradually lowering the overall corporate tax burden in Michigan.

Relevancy: This bill could affect auctioneers who operate their businesses as corporations by gradually lowering the corporate income tax rate in Michigan from 6.0% to 4.25% over several years. This reduction could improve the overall financial outlook and profitability for auction companies structured as corporations, potentially allowing for increased investment in marketing, technology, staff, or expansion efforts. The predictable, incremental tax cuts may also encourage auctioneers to plan longer-term business strategies with greater confidence in their tax liabilities. While the bill does not directly target auctioneers or the auction industry, it creates a

more favorable tax environment that could support growth and competitiveness for corporate auction firms throughout the state.

Bill: [MI HB4741](#)

Introduced By: Representative Tonya Myers-Phillips

Committee: Government Operations

Current Status & Last Action: Bill Electronically Reproduced 07/15/2025 (on 07/22/2025)

Bill Summary: This bill modifies provisions related to property tax delinquency and foreclosure avoidance in Michigan, primarily extending certain tax relief programs until July 1, 2030. The bill allows county treasurers to offer payment reduction programs for properties with unpaid taxes, particularly for properties owned by financially distressed individuals or those with exemptions. Under these programs, property owners can potentially reduce their tax debt to as low as 10% of the property's taxable value, cancel certain service charges and interest, and create installment payment plans or tax foreclosure avoidance agreements. If property owners successfully complete these payment plans, they can avoid tax foreclosure and have certain interest charges waived. The bill also provides specific provisions for different types of properties, such as residential properties and properties in counties with different population sizes. Additionally, the bill includes mechanisms for local governments to opt in or out of these payment reduction programs based on their county's population and governing body's resolution. The goal appears to be providing tax relief and preventing property foreclosures for financially struggling property owners while maintaining a structured approach to tax collection.

Relevancy: This bill could indirectly affect auctioneers who conduct tax lien or foreclosure auctions by extending and expanding property tax relief programs that help financially distressed property owners avoid foreclosure. By allowing county treasurers to offer payment reductions, installment plans, and foreclosure avoidance agreements, the bill may reduce the number of properties reaching auction due to unpaid taxes. For auctioneers specializing in foreclosure or tax lien sales, this could mean fewer available properties for auction in counties that adopt these programs, potentially impacting volume and scheduling of such sales. However, the bill also encourages clearer, more structured approaches to tax collection and foreclosure processes, which could improve transparency and predictability when auctions do occur. Auctioneers working in this space should stay informed about county participation in these programs and adapt their strategies accordingly, while continuing to support property sales that help resolve tax delinquencies.

Bill: [MI HB4747](#)

Introduced By: Representative Mark Tisdell

Committee: Finance

Current Status & Last Action: Bill Electronically Reproduced 07/29/2025 (on 08/12/2025)

Bill Summary: This bill modifies Michigan's income tax law to expand tax deductions for contributions to 529 education savings plans. Beginning on January 1, 2026, taxpayers will be

able to deduct contributions made to qualified tuition programs established and maintained by other states, in addition to existing deductions for Michigan education savings accounts. The bill allows a maximum deduction of \$5,000 for single returns and \$10,000 for joint returns per tax year. Importantly, the bill also includes provisions for tracking distributions from these out-of-state 529 plans, requiring taxpayers to subtract any distributions that are not subject to penalty or excise tax. This change will provide Michigan taxpayers with more flexibility in saving for education expenses by allowing tax deductions for contributions to 529 plans from states other than Michigan, potentially encouraging more education savings and providing additional tax benefits for families planning for educational expenses.

Relevancy: This bill is unlikely to have a direct impact on auctioneers but could indirectly benefit auctioneers who work with families and individuals planning for education expenses, such as those involved in estate sales or personal property auctions. By expanding tax deductions for contributions to out-of-state 529 education savings plans, the bill encourages more families to save for education, potentially increasing disposable income available for discretionary spending, including participation in auctions. Additionally, auctioneers involved in charitable fundraising or educational auctions may find increased community support as more families prioritize education savings, aligning with broader financial planning and philanthropy efforts. While the bill primarily affects taxpayers and families, its promotion of education savings may have subtle positive effects on auction markets connected to family assets and community engagement.

Bill: [MI HB4757](#)

Introduced By: Representative Bradley Slagh

Committee: Government Operations

Current Status & Last Action: Bill Electronically Reproduced 07/29/2025 (on 08/12/2025)

Bill Summary: This bill modifies Michigan's law regarding how local governments can invest their surplus funds, expanding and clarifying the types of investments public corporations can make. The bill broadens the list of permissible investments to include more detailed categories of U.S. government-sponsored enterprise bonds, corporate bonds with specific credit ratings, and additional types of financial instruments. Key changes include allowing investments in bonds from specific agencies like Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, permitting corporate bond investments with certain credit rating requirements, and establishing new conditions for these investments. The bill also requires public corporations to adopt a formal investment policy within 180 days of their fiscal year-end, which must outline investment objectives, delegation of authority, and authorized investment instruments. Additionally, public corporations must now file their investment policies annually with the state treasury and are given more flexibility to invest long-term or special revenue funds using standards similar to public employee retirement system investment guidelines. The legislation aims to provide local governments with more investment options while maintaining prudent financial management standards, and introduces more transparency by requiring detailed annual reporting of investment activities.

Relevancy: This bill could indirectly affect auctioneers who work with local governments or public corporations by influencing how these entities manage and invest surplus funds—funds that could be allocated toward public projects, facility improvements, or community events, including auctions. With expanded investment options and requirements for formalized investment policies and transparency, local governments may have greater financial flexibility and potentially increased resources to support auctions tied to public property sales, fundraising efforts, or community initiatives. Auctioneers involved in government surplus property auctions or contracts with public entities might benefit from this increased fiscal stability and enhanced investment strategies, which could lead to more frequent or larger-scale auction opportunities. Additionally, the emphasis on transparency and formal policies may improve trust and collaboration between auctioneers and local government clients.

SENATE

Bill: [MI SB0416](#)

Introduced By: Senator Sean McCann

Committee: Energy & Environment

Current Status & Last Action: Referred To Committee On Energy And Environment (on 06/12/2025)

Bill Summary: This bill expands Michigan's existing bottle deposit law by creating several new funds and modifying existing regulations around beverage container recycling. The bill modifies the definition of "beverage" to include more types of drinks like hard cider and expands the types of beverage containers covered, while also explicitly excluding certain containers like milk cartons and large juice containers. It establishes a new beverage container handling fund that will distribute money to various state agencies and programs, including 1.5% to the Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy for staffing, 6% for marketing and compliance, and 85% to a new resource recovery fund for system improvement grants. The bill creates additional funds like a water security fund to support water affordability programs and a bottle bill enforcement fund to support enforcement efforts by the state police and attorney general. A key provision requires the Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy to publish annual performance data about the deposit return system, including tracking a target 85% return rate for beverage containers. The bill is subject to a statewide referendum in the November 2026 election and would take effect 6 months after voter approval if passed.

Relevancy: This bill could indirectly affect auctioneers who handle estate sales, liquidation events, or auctions involving large quantities of beverage containers—such as breweries, cideries, or beverage distributors—by expanding the types of containers subject to Michigan's bottle deposit law. With more beverage containers included and stricter recycling regulations, auctioneers may need to be aware of new compliance requirements for handling and disposing of these items during auctions. Additionally, sellers and buyers at auctions involving beverage-related inventory could see changes in container values due to the expanded deposit

system, which might influence bidding and pricing. The creation of new funds for system improvements and enforcement may also lead to increased oversight in industries related to beverage sales and recycling. While the bill focuses primarily on environmental and regulatory concerns, auction professionals working with affected businesses should stay informed about these changes to ensure smooth transaction processes and compliance with deposit return requirements.

Bill: [MI SB0417](#)

Introduced By: Senator Sean McCann

Committee: Energy & Environment

Current Status & Last Action: Referred To Committee On Energy And Environment (on 06/12/2025)

Bill Summary: This bill modifies the distribution of corporate income tax revenue in Michigan, establishing a new framework for allocating funds across different state accounts from fiscal year 2022-2023 through 2026-2027. For fiscal years 2022-2025, the bill stipulates that up to \$1.2 billion will first go to the general fund, followed by specific allocations to the Michigan housing and community development fund (\$50 million), the revitalization and placemaking fund (\$50 million), and the strategic outreach and attraction reserve fund (\$500 million), with any remaining funds returning to the general fund. Starting in fiscal year 2025-2026, the bill changes the distribution to prioritize \$50 million for the housing development fund, with the remainder going to the general fund. From fiscal year 2026-2027 onward, the bill introduces a new allocation method: \$50 million to the housing development fund, followed by \$60 million to the beverage container handling fund (with annual inflation adjustments), and any remaining funds directed to the general fund. The bill is contingent on Senate Bill No. 416 being enacted and approved by voters in the November 3, 2026 general election, and includes a definition of the United States Consumer Price Index for calculating inflation adjustments.

Relevancy: This bill could indirectly affect auctioneers by influencing the availability of state funds for community development, housing, and environmental programs, which may in turn impact public projects or properties that come to auction. With portions of corporate income tax revenue earmarked for the Michigan housing and community development fund and the beverage container handling fund (pending voter approval of related legislation), there may be increased investment in revitalization efforts and environmental initiatives. Auctioneers involved in government surplus sales, real estate auctions, or community fundraising events could see new opportunities tied to these programs—such as auctions of properties within revitalization areas or those connected to state-supported development projects. Additionally, enhanced funding for the beverage container handling system may affect businesses involved in beverage distribution or recycling, which could appear in related auction inventories. While the bill does not directly regulate auctions, it shapes the broader economic and environmental context in which auctioneers operate, potentially creating new avenues for business linked to state-funded initiatives.

Bill: [MI SB0426](#)**Introduced By:** Senator Joseph Bellino**Committee:** Appropriations**Current Status & Last Action:** Referred To Committee On Appropriations (on 06/17/2025)

Bill Summary: This bill amends the Michigan Income Tax Act to clarify and modify several provisions related to tax withholding, with a particular focus on professional employer organizations (PEOs) and community colleges. The bill updates how taxes are withheld by employers, including provisions for employers who have agreements with community colleges for new job training programs. Key changes include modifications to withholding requirements for various types of income such as pension payments, employment compensation, and winnings from casinos or race meetings. The bill simplifies language around tax withholding, removes some outdated provisions related to flow-through entities, and ensures that when an employer has an agreement with a community college, a portion of withheld taxes can be redirected to support new job training programs. The bill also requires larger employers (those with more than 250 employees) to file annual tax returns electronically and mandates that employers with new job agreements provide detailed reporting on tax withholdings. Importantly, the bill is tied to another piece of legislation (Senate Bill 425) and will only take effect if that bill is also enacted into law.

Relevancy: This bill could indirectly affect auctioneers who operate larger businesses or work with professional employer organizations (PEOs) by updating tax withholding rules and linking portions of withheld taxes to support community college job training programs. For auction companies with more than 250 employees, new electronic filing and reporting requirements may increase administrative responsibilities but could also foster stronger connections with local workforce development initiatives. Auctioneers involved in training, apprenticeships, or workforce development—especially through partnerships with community colleges or industry associations—might benefit from the enhanced funding and focus on job training supported by redirected tax withholdings. This aligns with efforts by the National Auction Association and state auctioneer associations to promote education and professional development within the auction industry. While the bill does not directly regulate auction activities, it influences employment-related tax processes that could impact auction businesses' operations and their involvement in workforce growth initiatives.

Bill: [MI SB0436](#)**Introduced By:** Senator Thomas Albert**Committee:** Government Operations**Current Status & Last Action:** Referred To Committee On Government Operations (on 06/24/2025)

Bill Summary: This bill amends Michigan's labor law to establish a "right to work" framework, which fundamentally changes collective bargaining regulations. Specifically, the bill prohibits

requiring employees to join a labor union or pay union dues as a condition of employment. Under the new provisions, workers cannot be compelled to become or remain union members, pay union fees, or make equivalent payments to charitable organizations. The bill introduces significant penalties for violations, including civil fines up to \$500 for individuals, employers, or labor organizations that attempt to force union membership or financial support. The legislation also provides legal recourse for individuals who suffer injury due to these violations, allowing them to seek damages and injunctive relief. The Court of Appeals is granted exclusive original jurisdiction to hear challenges to these new provisions, and the bill mandates that these changes be implemented to the maximum extent permitted by federal law and the U.S. Constitution. This represents a significant shift from previous labor regulations that allowed unions to negotiate contracts requiring all workers in a bargaining unit to contribute financially to union representation, effectively making Michigan a "right to work" state.

Relevancy: This bill could indirectly affect auctioneers by impacting labor relations and union involvement within auction companies, especially those with larger staffs or unionized employees. By establishing Michigan as a "right to work" state, the bill prohibits requiring employees to join or financially support labor unions as a condition of employment. For auctioneers, this could lead to changes in workforce dynamics, potentially reducing union influence on hiring, wages, and work conditions. Auction businesses may experience greater flexibility in managing their workforce but should also be prepared to navigate new legal requirements and potential employee relations challenges. This shift may influence how auction companies structure employment agreements and handle labor negotiations, affecting operational costs and staffing strategies. While the bill does not directly regulate auctioneering, its labor provisions could have meaningful implications for auction businesses and their employees across the state.

Bill: [MI SB0440](#)

Introduced By: Senator Joseph Bellino

Committee: Government Operations

Current Status & Last Action: Referred To Committee On Government Operations (on 06/24/2025)

Bill Summary: This bill amends the Clean and Renewable Energy and Energy Waste Reduction Act to modify the requirements for obtaining a certificate to construct alternative energy facilities (wind, solar, or energy storage). The bill establishes detailed standards for facility approval, including provisions for local community engagement, environmental considerations, and worker protections. Key requirements include providing a one-time grant to local units up to \$75,000, publishing public notices about proposed facilities, and conducting a contested case proceeding where local units and property owners can intervene. The bill mandates that energy facility applicants must use registered apprenticeship programs, pay workers prevailing wages, and potentially enter into project labor agreements. For solar, wind, and energy storage facilities, the bill specifies technical requirements such as setback distances from property lines and roads,

sound level limitations, lighting standards, and environmental protections like maintaining vegetative ground cover and pollinator-friendly habitats. The commission must evaluate applications based on public benefits, environmental impacts, farmland preservation, and public health and safety. Certificates are valid for 5 years, and construction must commence within that timeframe. Notably, the bill is tied to another piece of legislation (Senate Bill 438) and will only take effect if that bill is also enacted.

Relevancy: This bill could indirectly affect auctioneers who work with energy companies, landowners, or local governments involved in the development of alternative energy facilities such as wind, solar, or energy storage projects. By establishing stricter approval standards—including community engagement, environmental protections, and labor requirements—this legislation may influence the timing, scope, and nature of energy projects that could lead to related auctions of land leases, equipment, or surplus materials. Auctioneers specializing in real estate, industrial equipment, or surplus asset sales may see new opportunities connected to these projects, especially as developers seek to comply with setback rules, worker wage mandates, and environmental standards. Additionally, the involvement of local property owners and units in the approval process could impact property values and auction participation in affected areas. While the bill focuses on energy facility construction and regulation, its provisions could shape the market dynamics and asset availability for auctioneers engaged with Michigan's growing renewable energy sector.

Bill: [MI SB0442](#)

Introduced By: Senator Roger Victory

Committee: Housing & Human Services

Current Status & Last Action: Referred To Committee On Housing And Human Services (on 06/25/2025)

Bill Summary: This bill modifies the property tax exemption for charitable nonprofit housing organizations by updating several key provisions of Michigan's property tax law. The bill changes the process for obtaining a tax exemption from a local resolution-based system to a state tax commission application process, where charitable nonprofit housing organizations can apply directly for an exemption on eligible property. The bill expands the definition of an "income-eligible person" from those with family incomes at or below 80% of the statewide median gross income to those with incomes up to 120% of the statewide median gross income. The exemption periods are standardized to 5 years for residential building lots and 3 years for other types of eligible properties, with the exemption ending if the property is either occupied by an income-eligible person or transferred by the charitable nonprofit housing organization. The bill also introduces more precise language around terms like "transferred" and "residential building lot" and requires that any previous years of exemption before December 31, 2014, be subtracted from the total possible exemption period. These changes aim to streamline the property tax exemption process for nonprofit organizations focused on creating affordable housing and expand the potential pool of eligible recipients.

Relevancy: This bill could indirectly affect auctioneers involved in the sale or management of properties owned by charitable nonprofit housing organizations. By shifting the property tax exemption process from local resolutions to a state tax commission application, and expanding income eligibility for residents, the bill may increase the number of properties qualifying for tax-exempt status. This could influence the availability and pricing of nonprofit-owned properties that might come to auction, particularly those tied to affordable housing initiatives. Auctioneers working with nonprofits, government agencies, or community development organizations may see changes in property turnover rates or new opportunities to assist in sales of exempt or soon-to-be-exempt properties. Additionally, clearer exemption periods and definitions can help auctioneers better advise clients on the tax status and potential financial implications of properties they manage or sell, supporting more informed bidding and transaction processes.

Bill: [MI SB0452](#)

Introduced By: Senator Mark Huizenga

Committee: Local Government

Current Status & Last Action: Referred To Committee On Local Government (on 06/26/2025)

Bill Summary: This bill authorizes the state administrative board to convey specific state-owned property located at 345 Northland Drive in Rockford, Kent County, Michigan, consisting of approximately 0.586 acres. The property can be transferred through various methods, including a competitive public sale, sale to local government units, jurisdictional transfer to another state agency, property trade, or sale at less than fair market value to local governments. If sold to a local government, the property must be used exclusively for public purposes for 30 years, with specific restrictions on resale and use. The state retains the right to reclaim the property if these conditions are not met and reserves rights to aboriginal antiquities and potential oil, gas, or mineral revenues. The net revenue from the sale will be deposited in the state's general fund. The bill defines key terms like "fair market value" and "public use," which includes various governmental, educational, and community-oriented purposes. The Department of State Police is responsible for maintaining the property until its transfer, and the Department of Attorney General must approve the legal form of the transfer document. The Department of Technology, Management, and Budget will manage the property conveyance process, ensuring a fair and strategic approach to the property's disposition.

Relevancy: This bill could directly affect auctioneers by authorizing the sale or transfer of specific state-owned property in Rockford, Michigan, through competitive public sale or other methods, including public auction. If the property is not purchased by local government units, the state may opt to sell it via auction, creating a potential opportunity for licensed real estate auctioneers to manage or participate in the sale. Auctioneers specializing in government surplus, real estate, or land auctions could benefit from increased auction activity stemming from such state property dispositions. The bill's detailed conditions regarding property use, resale restrictions, and state rights underscore the importance of clear communication with bidders and

buyers to ensure compliance. This legislation highlights the ongoing role of auctions as a transparent and effective method for managing the sale of public assets, presenting opportunities for auction professionals engaged in government-related transactions.

Bill: [MI SB0472](#)

Introduced By: Senator Sam Singh

Committee: Government Operations

Current Status & Last Action: Referred To Committee On Government Operations (on 06/26/2025)

Bill Summary: This bill amends Michigan's Income Tax Act to modify how certain tax withholding revenues are distributed. Specifically, the bill creates two new provisions for depositing tax revenues into special funds. First, a portion of withholding tax capture revenues attributable to certified new jobs under an existing program will be deposited into the "Good Jobs for Michigan Fund" each fiscal year. Second, another portion of withholding tax capture revenues related to certified new jobs and protected jobs will be deposited into the "More Jobs for Michigan Fund" each fiscal year. The bill also updates Section 711 to require employers participating in these job programs to delineate on their tax returns the portion of taxes withheld that are attributable to certified new jobs. The bill includes definitions for terms like "authorized business," "certified new jobs," and "withholding tax capture revenues" by referencing the Michigan Strategic Fund Act. The bill will only take effect if a related bill is also enacted into law.

Relevancy: This bill could indirectly affect auctioneers who operate businesses involved in job creation or workforce development by changing how withholding tax revenues tied to certified new and protected jobs are allocated into special state funds—the "Good Jobs for Michigan Fund" and the "More Jobs for Michigan Fund." For auction companies participating in or benefiting from state job programs, this adjustment may influence available resources or incentives for workforce expansion, training, or related initiatives. Additionally, employers will need to clearly report the portion of withheld taxes linked to certified jobs, potentially increasing administrative requirements but also enhancing transparency around employment growth efforts. While the bill does not directly regulate auctioneering, it supports economic development programs that could create more stable employment opportunities within the auction industry and encourage investment in workforce skills aligned with NextGen initiatives promoted by the National Auction Association and state auctioneer associations.

Bill: [MI SB0479](#)

Introduced By: Senator Stephanie Chang

Committee: Energy And Environment

Current Status & Last Action: Referred To Committee On Energy And Environment (on 07/01/2025)

Bill Summary: This bill amends Michigan's Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act to modify environmental permit processes and add new provisions for protecting communities considered environmentally overburdened. The bill makes several key changes, including streamlining permit application procedures, removing the existing environmental permit review commission, and introducing a new subpart focused on environmental justice. Specifically, for permits proposed in overburdened communities (defined by factors like low median income, minority population, and limited English proficiency), the bill requires applicants to prepare a detailed environmental justice impact assessment and hold a public hearing. The Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy must then carefully review the assessment and potential discriminatory impacts, potentially denying permits that could disproportionately harm these communities. The bill also mandates that the department create a publicly accessible list of overburdened communities, update it biannually, and assess additional fees to cover the costs of implementing these new environmental justice provisions. Additionally, the bill maintains existing timelines for permit processing and includes provisions for financial penalties if the department fails to meet processing deadlines, ensuring accountability in the permitting process.

Relevancy: This bill could indirectly affect auctioneers who work with clients involved in environmental permits, land development, or industrial projects—particularly those located in or near communities designated as environmentally overburdened. By introducing stricter environmental justice assessments, public hearings, and potential permit denials, the bill may impact the timeline and feasibility of development projects that could lead to auctions of property, equipment, or related assets. Auctioneers involved in real estate, industrial equipment, or government surplus auctions should be aware that permitting delays or denials could affect the availability and timing of auction items tied to affected projects. Additionally, the emphasis on transparency and community engagement may influence public interest and participation in auctions connected to these areas. While the bill focuses on environmental and permitting regulations, its provisions could shape market dynamics and asset flows relevant to auction professionals working within Michigan's energy, industrial, and development sectors.

Bill: [MI SB0484](#)

Introduced By: Senator Sarah Anthony

Committee: Housing & Human Services

Current Status & Last Action: Referred To Committee On Housing And Human Services (on 07/17/2025)

Bill Summary: This bill amends the General Property Tax Act to expand property tax exemptions for certain properties sold by governmental entities. Specifically, the bill extends the existing tax exemption for properties sold by a land bank fast track authority to also include properties sold by a foreclosing governmental unit that are listed under the Tax Reverted Clean Title Act. The tax exemption period is increased from 5 to 8 years, during which the property will be exempt from tax collection. The bill maintains existing exceptions for properties included

in brownfield redevelopment plans, particularly those involving land bank authorities. The legislation also clarifies that while these properties are exempt from general tax collection, they remain subject to specific taxes under the Tax Reverted Clean Title Act. The bill is tied to another piece of legislation (Senate Bill 485) and will only take effect if that companion bill is also enacted into law. This amendment aims to provide more flexibility and incentives for local governments to manage and transfer tax-delinquent properties, potentially supporting urban redevelopment and property rehabilitation efforts.

Relevancy: This bill could indirectly affect auctioneers who handle the sale of tax-delinquent or government-owned properties by extending and expanding property tax exemptions for properties sold by governmental entities, including those under the Tax Reverted Clean Title Act. The increased exemption period—from 5 to 8 years—may encourage more local governments to use auctions or other public sales to transfer such properties, potentially increasing the volume of government-related real estate auctions. Auctioneers working with land banks, municipalities, or redevelopment agencies might see new opportunities to facilitate sales of tax-reverted properties aimed at urban renewal or rehabilitation projects. Understanding these extended exemptions and their impact on property attractiveness could help auctioneers better market such properties and advise buyers on tax implications. While the bill does not directly regulate auctions, it supports expanded use of auctions as a tool in property disposition and community redevelopment efforts, creating potential benefits for auction professionals engaged in these markets.

Bill: [MI SB0485](#)

Introduced By: Senator Sarah Anthony

Committee: Housing & Human Services

Current Status & Last Action: Referred To Committee On Housing And Human Services (on 07/17/2025)

Bill Summary: This bill amends the Tax Reverted Clean Title Act to update reporting requirements and tax provisions for properties sold or conveyed by government entities. The bill requires both authorities and foreclosing governmental units to provide annual lists of properties sold or conveyed to local tax assessors by December 31st each year. It modifies the existing specific tax on eligible tax-reverted properties, ensuring that the tax is collected similarly to regular property taxes, with 50% of the tax revenue distributed to various local government entities and 50% going to the authority that sold the property or would have received the property. The bill also specifies that for properties in school districts and intermediate school districts, portions of the tax may be redirected to the state school aid fund. Additionally, the bill clarifies that unpaid taxes on these properties can be returned as delinquent and potentially subject to foreclosure, similar to standard property tax delinquencies. The bill is contingent on the passage of a related Senate Bill, and it aims to provide more clarity and consistency in the handling of tax-reverted properties.

Relevancy: This bill could indirectly affect auctioneers who handle sales of tax-reverted or government-owned properties by imposing stricter reporting requirements and clarifying tax

provisions for these sales. With authorities and foreclosing governmental units required to provide annual property sale lists to local tax assessors, auctioneers may benefit from improved transparency and better access to property information. The bill's updated tax collection and distribution methods—mirroring regular property tax procedures—could affect how buyers assess the financial obligations attached to properties sold at auction. Additionally, the possibility of unpaid taxes becoming delinquent and subject to foreclosure reinforces the importance of thorough due diligence in these transactions. Auctioneers working with land banks, municipalities, or government agencies will want to stay informed about these changes, as they could influence auction timing, property availability, and buyer confidence in tax-reverted property sales.