As of March 31, 2008

International Property Maintenance Code – Adoptions in Michigan

- Belleville
- Bloomfield Hills
- Commerce Township
- Delta Charter Township
- Grand Blanc Charter Township
- Grand Haven

- Kentwood
- Lenox Township
- Niles
- Roseville
- St. Joseph
- Superior Township

Housing Law of Michigan¹ Healthy Home Provisions

125.401 Short title; scope of act.

This act shall be known as the housing law of Michigan and all provisions thereof shall apply to every city and organized village in the state which, by the last regular or special federal census, had a population of 100,000 or more, and to every city or village as its population shall reach 100,000 thereafter and also to that territory immediately adjacent and contiguous to the boundaries of such a city or village and extending for a radial distance of 2-1/2 miles beyond their boundaries in all directions. This act shall also apply to any city and organized village in this state which, as determined by the last regular or special federal census, has or shall hereafter attain a population of 10,000 or more. However, the provisions of this act relating to private dwellings and 2-family dwellings as hereinafter defined shall not apply to any city or organized village lying outside the 2-1/2 mile radius and having a population of less than 100,000 unless the legislative body of the city or village by resolution, passed by a majority vote of the members elect of the legislative body, adopt the provisions. In the case of charter townships and townships the provisions of this act relating to private dwellings and 2-family dwellings may be applied to those areas by ordinance of the respective township board adopting the provisions. This act shall apply to all dwellings within the classes defined in the following sections, except that in sections where specific reference is made to 1 or more specific classes of dwellings, those provisions shall apply only to those classes to which specific reference is made. All other provisions which relate to dwellings shall apply to all classes of dwellings.

125.402 Housing law of Michigan; definitions.

Definitions. Certain words in this act are defined for the purposes thereof as follows: Words used in the present tense include the future; words in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter; the singular number includes the plural and the plural the singular; the word "person" includes a corporation as well as a natural person.

- (1a). "Sub-standard dwelling" is a dwelling of any class which is not so equipped as to have each of the following items: running water, inside toilets; or a dwelling which has either inadequate cellar drainage, defective plumbing, and inside room having no windows therein, improper exits or defective stairways so as to make such dwelling a fire hazard.
- (2) Classes of dwellings. For the purposes of this act dwellings are divided into the following classes: (a) "private dwellings," (b) "2 family dwellings," and (c) "multiple dwellings."

http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(kvtm0zbhnepckg45czqdevaf))/mileg.aspx?page=getobject&objectname=mcl-chap125

As of March 31, 2008

- (a) A "private dwelling" is a dwelling occupied by but 1 family, and so designed and arranged as to provide cooking and kitchen accommodations for 1 family only.
- (b) A "2 family dwelling" is a dwelling occupied by but 2 families, and so designed and arranged as to provide cooking and kitchen accommodations for 2 families only.
- (c) A "multiple dwelling" is a dwelling occupied otherwise than as a private dwelling or 2 family dwelling.
- (12) Basement, cellar, attic, penthouses.
 - (a) A "basement" is that portion of a building partly below grade but so located that the vertical distance from grade to the floor is not greater than the vertical distance from the grade to the ceiling: Provided, however, That if the vertical distance from the grade to the ceiling is 5 feet or more such basement shall be counted as a story.
 - (b) A "cellar" is that portion of a building partly below grade but so located that the vertical distance from the grade to the floor is greater than the vertical distance from the grade to the ceiling: Provided, however, That if the vertical distance from the grade to the ceiling is 5 feet or more such cellar shall be counted as a story. A cellar, except as provided above, shall not be counted as a story. If any portion of a building is in that part the equivalent of a basement or cellar, the provisions of this act relative to basements and cellars shall apply to such portion of the building.
 - (c) An attic is a portion of a building situated partly or wholly in the roof space. An attic which is used only as a portion of a single or 2 family dwelling shall be not counted as a story, unless there are more than 2 rooms suitable for living purposes on this floor. For the purpose of this paragraph, rooms of 160 square feet or more will be regarded as 2 or more rooms based on each 80 square feet being considered 1 room. Any attic which is occupied by a separate family shall be counted as a story. Any attic used for living purposes in a multiple dwelling shall be counted as a story.
 - (d) Penthouses. Penthouses are those portions of a building situated above the roof and housing mechanical equipment, service or recreational facilities or used for living purposes. A penthouse shall not be counted as a story if it houses only mechanical equipment or stairways and does not have an area in excess of 200 square feet; nor shall it be counted as a story, when occupied otherwise or when it has an area in excess of 200 square feet, if it complies with the following requirements:
- (18) Nuisance. The word "nuisance" shall be held to embrace public nuisance as known at common law or in equity jurisprudence; and whatever is dangerous to human life or detrimental to health; whatever dwelling is overcrowded with occupants or is not provided with adequate ingress and egress to or from the same, or is not sufficiently supported, ventilated, sewered, drained, cleaned or lighted, in reference to its intended or actual use; and whatever renders the air or human food or drink unwholesome, are also severally, in contemplation of this act, nuisances; and all such nuisances are hereby declared illegal.

125.468 Basement and cellar rooms.

No room in the cellar of any dwelling erected prior to the passage of this act shall be occupied for living purposes. And no room in the basement of any such dwelling shall be so occupied without a written permit from the health officer, which permit shall be kept readily accessible in the main living room of the apartment containing such room. No such room shall hereafter be occupied unless all the following conditions are complied with:

(1) Such room shall be at least 7 feet high in every part from the floor to the ceiling.

As of March 31, 2008

- (2) The ceiling of such room shall be in every part at least 3 feet 6 inches above the surface of the street or ground outside of or adjoining the same.
- (3) There shall be appurtenant to such room the use of a water-closet.
- (4) At least 1 of the rooms of the apartment of which such room is an integral part shall have a window opening directly to the street or yard, of at least 12 square feet in size clear of the sash frame, and which shall open readily for purposes of ventilation.
- (5) The lowest floor shall be water-proof and damp-proof.
- (6) Such room shall have sufficient light and ventilation, shall be well drained and dry, and shall be fit for human habitation.

125.471 Repairs and drainage.

Every dwelling and all the parts thereof including plumbing, heating, ventilating and electrical wiring shall be kept in good repair by the owner. The roof shall be so maintained as not to leak and the rain water shall be drained and conveyed therefrom through proper conduits into the sewerage system in accordance with plumbing regulations so as to avoid dampness in the walls and ceilings and insanitary conditions.

125.474 Cleanliness of dwellings.

Every dwelling and every part thereof shall be kept clean and shall also be kept free from any accumulation of dirt, filth, rubbish, garbage or other matter in or on the same, or in the yards, courts, passages, areas or alleys connected therewith or belonging to the same. The owner of every dwelling shall be responsible for keeping the entire building free from vermin. The owner shall also be responsible for complying with the provisions of this section except that the tenants shall be responsible for the cleanliness of those parts of the premises that they occupy and control.

125.475 Multiple dwellings; walls of courts.

Walls of courts. In multiple dwellings the walls of all courts, unless built of a light color brick or stone, shall be thoroughly whitewashed by the owner or shall be painted a light color by him, and shall be so maintained. Such whitewash or paint shall be renewed whenever necessary, as may be required by the health officer, or by such other appropriate public official as the mayor may designate.

125.476 Multiple dwellings; walls and ceilings of rooms.

Walls and ceilings of rooms. In all multiple dwellings the health officer or such other appropriate official as the mayor may designate, may require the walls and ceiling of every room that does not open directly on the street to be kalsomined white or painted with white paint when necessary to improve the lighting of such room and may require this to be renewed as often as may be necessary.

125.477 Multiple dwellings; wallpaper.

Wall paper. No wall paper shall be placed upon a wall or ceiling of any multiple-dwelling unless all wall paper shall be first removed therefrom and said wall and ceiling thoroughly cleaned.

125.478 Receptacles for ashes, garbage and rubbish; chutes prohibited.

Receptacles for ashes, garbage and rubbish. The owner of every multiple dwelling, and in the case of private and 2 family dwellings, the occupant or occupants thereof, shall provide for said dwelling, keep clean and in place, proper covered receptacles of non-absorbent material for holding garbage, refuse, ashes, rubbish and other waste matter. Garbage chutes are prohibited.

As of March 31, 2008

125.485a Site of illegal drug manufacturing; notification of potential contamination; determination of contamination; rules; order by local health department.

- (1) Within 48 hours of discovering an illegal drug manufacturing site, a state or local law enforcement agency shall notify the enforcing agency, the local health department if the enforcing agency is not the local health department, and the department of community health regarding the potential contamination of any property or dwelling that is or has been the site of illegal drug manufacturing. The state or local law enforcement agency shall post a written warning on the premises stating that potential contamination exists and may constitute a hazard to the health or safety of those who may occupy the premises.
- (2) Within 14 days after receipt of the notification under subsection (1) or as soon thereafter as practically possible, the department of community health, in cooperation with the enforcing agency, shall review the information received from the state or local law enforcement agency, emergency first responders, or hazardous materials team that was called to the site and make a determination regarding whether the premises are likely to be contaminated and whether that contamination may constitute a hazard to the health or safety of those who may occupy the premises. The fact that property or a dwelling has been used as a site for illegal drug manufacturing shall be treated by the department of community health as prima facie evidence of likely contamination that may constitute a hazard to the health or safety of those who may occupy those premises.
- (3) If the property or dwelling, or both, is determined likely to be contaminated under subsection (2), the enforcing agency shall issue an order requiring the property or dwelling to be vacated until the property owner establishes that the property is decontaminated or the risk of likely contamination ceases to exist. The property owner may establish that the property is decontaminated by submitting a written assessment of the property before decontamination and a written assessment of the property after decontamination, enumerating the steps taken to render the property decontaminated, and a certification that the property has been decontaminated and that the risk of likely contamination no longer exists to the enforcing agency. The property or dwelling shall remain vacated until the enforcing agency has reviewed and concurred in the certification.
- (4) The department of community health shall promulgate rules and procedures necessary to implement this section.
- Nothing in this section precludes a local health department from exercising its powers or duties under this act or the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.1101 to 333.25211. However, if there is a determination under subsection (2) that is contrary to an order made by a local health department, then the determination made under subsection (2) takes precedence.

125.486 Health order; repairs to buildings, other structures.

Whenever any dwelling or any building, structure, excavation, business pursuit, matter or thing, in or about a dwelling, or the lot on which it is situated, or the plumbing, sewerage, drainage, light or ventilation thereof, is in the opinion of the health officer or such other appropriate public official as the mayor may designate in a condition or in effect dangerous or detrimental to life or health, the health officer or such other appropriate public official as the mayor may designate may declare that the same to the extent he may specify is a public nuisance, and may order the same to be removed, abated, suspended, altered or otherwise improved or purified as the order shall specify.