



STATE OF MICHIGAN  
DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS  
LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSION

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In the matter of	)	
<b>S.E.K. 15, Inc.</b>	)	Complaint No. CV-508891
<b>d/b/a J. Knapps</b>	)	
67126 Gratiot Ave.	)	Business ID No. 239371
Richmond, MI 48062	)	
	)	
Macomb County	)	
_____	)	

**EMERGENCY SUSPENSION ORDER PURSUANT TO MCL 24.292(2)**  
**AND NOTICE OF HEARING**

The Michigan Liquor Control Commission's Enforcement Division has submitted a request for an emergency suspension of the licenses and permits held by the above-named licensee based on its investigation conducted on December 10, 2020.

Article IV, § 40 of the Michigan Constitution authorized the Legislature to create the Michigan Liquor Control Commission. Implementing that authority, the Legislature enacted the Michigan Liquor Control Code, MCL 436.1101, et seq., and established the Michigan Liquor Control Commission, MCL 436.1209. The Code vests the Commission with plenary authority over Michigan's alcoholic liquor industry, including the manufacture, importation, possession, and sales thereof. See MCL 436.1203(2).

Pursuant to the Administrative Procedures Act, if an agency concludes that the public health, safety, or welfare requires emergency action and incorporates this finding in its order, summary suspension of a license may be ordered effective on the date specified in the order or on service of a certified copy of the order on the licensee, whichever is later, and effective during the proceedings. See MCL 24.292(2). Further, MCL 436.1903(1) permits the Commission or any Commissioner or duly authorized agent of the Commission

designated by the Chairperson to suspend or revoke any liquor license on a violation of the Liquor Control Code or the Commission's administrative rules.

On March 10, 2020, Governor Whitmer issued Executive Order 2020-4 declaring a state of emergency due to the breakout of COVID-19 in the State of Michigan. COVID-19 is a respiratory disease that can result in serious illness or death. COVID-19 is caused by a new strain of coronavirus not previously identified in humans, and it easily spreads between persons. There is currently no vaccine or antiviral treatment for this disease widely available to the general public. To date, there have been over 415,000 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Michigan, resulting in over 10,200 deaths.

The Public Health Code gives the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) "general supervision of the interests of health and life of people of this state," MCL 333.2221(2), and requires it to "endeavor to prevent disease, prolong life, and promote the public health," MCL 333.2221(1). The MDHHS may "[e]xercise authority and promulgate rules to safeguard properly the public health; to prevent the spread of diseases and the existence of sources of contamination; and to implement and carry out the powers and duties vested by law in the department." MCL 333.2226(d). Further, the MDHHS is authorized to issue emergency orders to address epidemics, pursuant to MCL 333.2253(1):

If the director determines that control of an epidemic is necessary to protect the public health, the director by emergency order may prohibit the gathering of people for any purpose and may establish procedures to be followed during the epidemic to insure continuation of essential public health services and enforcement of health laws.

On November 15, 2020, the MDHHS issued a Gatherings and Face Mask Order that took effect on November 18, 2020. That order stated that the recent "sharp rise in new [COVID-19] infections suggests that the state is entering the most challenging phase of the pandemic thus far." The order concluded that "the COVID-19 pandemic continues to constitute an epidemic in Michigan."

On December 7, 2020, the MDHHS issued an order that took effect on December 9,

2020, and rescinded the November 15 Gathering and Face Mask Order on that date. See Ex. 1. The December 7 MDHHS order, which rests on the same legal authority as the November 15 order, states that the seven-day average case rate in Michigan is currently five times higher than on October 1, 2020. Like the November 15 order, the December 7 order concludes that the COVID-19 pandemic continues to constitute an epidemic in Michigan. Thus, the December 7 order supports the continued need to control the epidemic to protect the public health.

The December 7 order generally prohibits indoor gatherings at non-residential venues. See 12/7/2020 Gatherings and Face Mask Order, section 2(a)(2). A “gathering” is “any occurrence, either indoor or outdoor, where two or more persons from more than one household are present in a shared space.” *Id.* at section 1(g). It also prohibits indoor gatherings at food service establishments except in “custodial settings, medical facilities, school and university cafeterias, shelters, and soup kitchens.” *Id.* at section 2(c)(1).

Further, subject to limited exceptions, the December 7 order stated that “[a]ll persons participating in gatherings are required to wear a face mask.” *Id.* at section 7(a). “Except as provided elsewhere in [the December 7] order, a person responsible for a business . . . must prohibit gatherings of any kind unless the person requires individuals in such gatherings (including employees) to wear a face mask and denies entry or service to all persons refusing to wear face masks while gathered.” *Id.* at section 7(c).

Violations of the December 7 Gatherings and Face Mask Order constitute misdemeanors and are punishable by up to six months imprisonment and certain fines. See *id.* at section 10(e), (h).

Based on the investigative report and exhibits received from the Commission’s Enforcement Division and the dictates of the MDHHS’s December 7, 2020 Gatherings and Face Mask Order, the Commissioner finds on behalf of the Commission that the public health, safety, and welfare requires emergency action, as contemplated by MCL 24.292(2). The Commissioner therefore issues an emergency suspension of the licenses and permits held by S.E.K. Inc, d/b/a J. Knapps, 67126 Gratiot Ave in Richmond. A post-suspension

hearing is scheduled for **December 28, 2020**, to determine whether this suspension should continue or other fines and penalties should be imposed.

### I. Findings of Fact

S.E.K. 15, Inc., (Licensee) currently holds Class C and Specially Designated Merchant licenses, as well as permits for Sunday sales (a.m. and p.m.), dance, and outdoor service area at its licensed location. On December 10, 2020, Investigators [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] from the Michigan Liquor Control Commission's Enforcement Division investigated a complaint that the Licensee was allowing indoor gatherings contrary to the December 7, 2020 Gatherings and Face Mask Order.

According to Investigator [REDACTED] investigative report, he and Inv. [REDACTED] went to the licensed premises to investigate on December 10, 2020. Upon arrival, the Investigators noticed that the front door to the establishment was locked and a sign in the window indicated that masks were mandatory and that capacity was limited to 50%. As the Investigators walked towards the rear entrance of the business, they observed that the outdoor service area was dark and empty. They proceeded to the back entrance of the establishment and entered the building. Upon entry into the bar area, the Investigators noticed 6 patrons were seated at the bar consuming alcoholic beverages. None of the patrons were socially distancing or wearing a face mask and the bartender who identified herself as "Joyce" was also not wearing a face mask. The bartender informed Investigators [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] that the establishment was only open for take out. Investigator [REDACTED] asked the bartender what the patrons were doing seated at the bar and she told him that they were waiting for carry out. Investigators [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] then identified themselves as Investigators for the MLCC and took photographs and video of the inside of the establishment. Investigator [REDACTED] observed that some of the patrons seated at the bar had carry out orders in front of them, but remained inside the establishment drinking alcoholic beverages. [REDACTED] also observed some of the people who did not have carry out orders in

front of them leave the establishment without any food. The bartender reiterated to Investigator [REDACTED] that the patrons seated at the bar were waiting for carry out orders and were having a drink while they waited.

On December 11, 2020, Investigator [REDACTED] returned to the licensed establishment to verify their compliance with the MDHHS Order. Upon entry, [REDACTED] was informed by the same bartender that the establishment was only open for take-out service. [REDACTED] observed 4 patrons in the establishment, two of whom were seated at the bar and not wearing face masks. The bartender was also not wearing a face mask. [REDACTED] did not observe anyone eating or drinking inside the establishment.

On December 14, 2020, Investigator [REDACTED] spoke on the phone with licensee stockholder Elanor Knapp. Knapp explained that the persons who were consuming alcohol inside the establishment on December 10, 2020 had just come inside from the outdoor service area to warm up. Investigator [REDACTED] noted that this was not consistent with the explanation provided by the bartender on that date. Knapp also informed [REDACTED] that she had reviewed video footage from that night.

The Licensee is a bar and a food service establishment that does not qualify for an exception to the indoor gathering prohibition in the December 7, 2020 MDHHS Gatherings and Face Mask Order. The continued operation of the licensed premises allowing indoor gatherings, as “gathering” is defined by that order, and allowing those gatherings without requiring individuals to wear face masks, poses an immediate threat to the health, safety, and welfare of the public and if allowed to continue is likely to result in additional significant outbreaks of COVID-19.

## **II. Conclusions of Law:**

The Licensee violated the MDHHS Gatherings and Face Mask Order dated December 7, 2020, by allowing non-residential indoor gatherings contrary to sections 2(a)(2) and 3(b)(1). This violation also violates Mich Admin Code, R 436.1011(1).

The Licensee also violated Mich Admin Code, R 436.1011(4) by failing to cooperate

with a Commission investigator and/or obstructing an investigation by a Commission investigator.

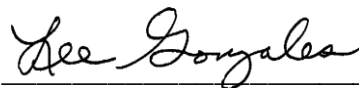
For these reasons, the Commissioner orders the following, pursuant to MCL 24.292(2):

**THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED** that:

- A. The Class C and Specially Designated Merchant licenses, and all permits, at the above-captioned licensed premises are hereby immediately suspended.
- B. S.E.K. 15, Inc., shall appear before an Administrative Law Judge on **December 28, 2020**, at 11:30 a.m. for a virtual hearing via Zoom on the charges identified above and listed in Complaint No. CV-508891 in accordance with the Michigan Administrative Procedures Act, MCL 24.201, et. seq., and the Commission's Hearing and Appeals Practice administrative rules.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

MICHIGAN LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSION



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Lee Gonzales, Hearing Commissioner

Date Served: \_\_\_\_\_



STATE OF MICHIGAN

GRETCHEN WHITMER  
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
LANSING

ROBERT GORDON  
DIRECTOR

December 7, 2020

### Emergency Order under MCL 333.2253 – Gatherings and Face Mask Order

Michigan law imposes on the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) a duty to continually and diligently endeavor to “prevent disease, prolong life, and promote public health,” and gives the Department “general supervision of the interests of health and life of people of this state.” MCL 333.2221. MDHHS may “[e]xercise authority and promulgate rules to safeguard properly the public health; to prevent the spread of diseases and the existence of sources of contamination; and to implement and carry out the powers and duties vested by law in the department.” MCL 333.2226(d).

The novel coronavirus (COVID-19) is a respiratory disease that can result in serious illness or death. It is caused by a new strain of coronavirus not previously identified in humans and easily spread from person to person. There is currently no approved vaccine for this disease. COVID-19 spreads through close human contact, even from individuals who may be asymptomatic.

In recognition of the severe, widespread harm caused by epidemics, the Legislature has granted MDHHS specific authority, dating back a century, to address threats to the public health like those posed by COVID-19. MCL 333.2253(1) provides that “[i]f the director determines that control of an epidemic is necessary to protect the public health, the director by emergency order may prohibit the gathering of people for any purpose and may establish procedures to be followed during the epidemic to insure continuation of essential public health services and enforcement of health laws. Emergency procedures shall not be limited to this code.” See also *In re Certified Questions*, Docket No. 161492 (Viviano, J., concurring in part and dissenting in part, at 20) (“[T]he 1919 law passed in the wake of the influenza epidemic and Governor Sleeper’s actions is still the law, albeit in slightly modified form.”); *id.* (McCormack, C.J., dissenting, at 12). Enforcing Michigan’s health laws, including preventing disease, prolonging life, and promoting public health, requires limitations on gatherings and the establishment of procedures to control the spread of COVID-19. This includes limiting the number, location, size, and type of gatherings, and requiring the use of mitigation measures at gatherings as a condition of hosting such gatherings.

On March 10, 2020, MDHHS identified the first two presumptive-positive cases of COVID-19 in Michigan. As of December 6, 2020, Michigan had seen 395,036 confirmed cases and 6,004 confirmed deaths attributable to COVID-19. Michigan was one of the states most heavily impacted by COVID-19 early in the pandemic, with new cases peaking at nearly 2,000 per day in late March. Strict preventative measures and the cooperation of Michiganders drove daily case numbers dramatically down to less than 200 confirmed cases per day in mid-June, greatly reducing the loss of life. Beginning in October, Michigan again experienced an exponential growth in cases. Daily new cases are now over 5,000, which is roughly three times higher than what was seen in the spring.

On November 15, 2020, MDHHS issued an order to slow the high and rapidly increasing rate of spread of COVID-19. While the rate of spread has been reduced, there are still tremendously high numbers of cases, hospitalizations, and deaths, which threaten hospital and public health capacity. As changes in data lag behind changes in policy by several weeks, it is difficult to determine at this time whether the order has sufficiently reduced the rate of spread. This is particularly true where travel and gatherings for the Thanksgiving holiday are applying upward pressure on the rate of spread.

The State of Michigan presently has a seven-day average of 522.3 cases per million people, which is five times higher than the case rate on October 1. Test positivity has increased from 3.2% in early October to 14% on December 5. Rising cases create significant pressure on our emergency and hospital systems. Although complaints of coronavirus-like illness in emergency departments are now starting to decrease for the state, the current rate remains near the all-time high, and is four times higher than early October. An average of 500 daily hospital admissions were seen in Michigan in the last week, with individuals under 60 years old accounting for almost a third of all new admissions. With over 4,000 Michiganders hospitalized for COVID-19, 18% of all available inpatient beds are now occupied by patients who have COVID-19, the highest number since mid-April. The state death rate is 9.1 deaths per million people and continues to increase. The death rate is seven times higher than it was in early October, and there are more than 650 weekly deaths in Michigan. We must act to control the high rate of spread in order to save lives as we push through this difficult phase of the pandemic, and await widespread distribution of an effective COVID-19 vaccine.

To protect vulnerable individuals, ensure the health care system can provide care for all health issues, and prevent spread in schools during the influenza season, we must reduce the spread of COVID-19. This necessitates use of more forceful mitigation techniques to reduce the spread of the virus. As such, it is necessary to issue orders under the Public Health Code addressing these topics.

Considering the above, and upon the advice of scientific and medical experts, I have concluded pursuant to MCL 333.2253 that the COVID-19 pandemic continues to constitute an epidemic in Michigan. I have also, subject to the grant of authority in 2020 PA 238 (signed into law on October 22, 2020), herein defined the symptoms of COVID-19 based on the latest epidemiological evidence. I further conclude that control of the epidemic is necessary to protect the public health and that it is necessary to restrict gatherings and establish procedures to be followed during the epidemic to ensure the continuation of essential public health services and enforcement of health laws. As provided in MCL 333.2253, these emergency procedures are not limited to the Public Health Code.

I therefore order that:

**1. Definitions.**

- (a) “Child-care organization” means that term as defined by section 1(b) of the Child Care Organizations Act, 1973 PA 116, as amended, MCL 722.111(b) and day, residential, travel, and troop camps for children (as defined by Rule 400.11101(1)(q) of the Michigan Administrative Code).
- (b) “Closed-campus boarding school” means a boarding school, as defined in section 3 of the Revised School Code, 1976 PA 451, as amended, MCL 380.3(4), where at least 90 percent of students reside on campus, and are prohibited from travel off campus property during the term, the campus is closed to visitors, and all staff and students who travel to and from the campus are regularly tested for COVID-19.
- (c) “Employee” means that term as defined in section 2 of the Improved Workforce Opportunity Wage Act, 2018 PA 337, as amended, MCL 408.932, and also includes independent contractors.
- (d) “Exercise facility” means a location in which individuals participate in individual or group physical activity, including gymnasiums, fitness centers, and exercise studios.
- (e) “Face mask” means a tightly woven cloth or other multi-layer absorbent material that closely covers an individual’s mouth and nose.
- (f) “Food service establishment” means that term as defined in section 1107(t) of the Food Law, 2000 PA 92, as amended, MCL 289.1107(t).



- (g) “Gathering” means any occurrence, either indoor or outdoor, where two or more persons from more than one household are present in a shared space.
- (h) “Household” means a group of persons living together in a shared dwelling with common kitchen or bathroom facilities. In dwellings with shared kitchen or bathroom facilities occupied by 20 or more unrelated persons, households are defined by individuals who share a bedroom.
- (i) “Indoors” means within a space that is fully or partially enclosed on the top, and fully or partially enclosed on two or more contiguous sides. Additionally, in a space that is fully or partially enclosed on the top, and fully or partially enclosed on two non-contiguous sides, any part of that space that is more than 8 feet from an open side is indoors.
- (j) “Outdoors” means a space that is not indoors.
- (k) “Organized sports” means competitive athletic activity requiring skill or physical prowess and organized by a sports organizer.
- (l) “Sports Organizer” means an institution, association, or other organization that sets and enforces rules to ensure the physical health and safety of all participants for an organized sport.
- (m) “Symptoms of COVID-19” means at least 1 of fever, uncontrolled cough, or atypical new onset of shortness of breath, or at least 2 of the following not explained by a known physical condition: loss of taste or smell, muscle aches, sore throat, severe headache, diarrhea, vomiting, or abdominal pain. Per section 1(h) of 2020 PA 238, this definition represents the latest medical guidance, and serves as the controlling definition.

## **2. General capacity limitations at gatherings.**

### (a) Indoor gatherings:

- (1) Are prohibited at residential venues, except where no more than 10 persons from no more than 2 households are gathered. Such gatherings should be held consistent with guidance issued by the Department of Health and Human Services for such gatherings;
- (2) Are prohibited at non-residential venues.

### (b) Outdoor gatherings are permitted only as follows:

- (1) At residential venues, 25 or fewer persons are gathered, comprised of no more than 3 households;
- (2) At non-residential venues:
  - (A) 25 or fewer persons are gathered at a venue without fixed seating, and attendance is limited to 20 persons per 1,000 square feet, including within any distinct area within the event space;
  - (B) 25 or fewer persons are gathered at a venue with fixed seating, and attendance is limited to 20% of seating capacity of the venue.

### (c) The limitations to gatherings in sections 2(a) and 2(b) do not apply to:

- (1) Incidental, temporary gatherings of persons in a shared space, such as frequently occur in an airport, bus station, exercise facility, food service establishment, shopping mall, or public pool, except as prohibited in section 3;
  - (2) Gatherings between an employee and a customer for the purpose of receiving services;
  - (3) Workplace gatherings that occur consistent with the Emergency Rules issued by MIOSHA on October 14, 2020;
  - (4) Voting or official election-related activities;
  - (5) Training of law enforcement, correctional, medical, or first responder personnel, insofar as those activities cannot be conducted remotely;
  - (6) Education and support services at public, nonpublic, and boarding schools serving students in prekindergarten through grade 8;
  - (7) Children in a child-care organization, after school program, or camp setting;
  - (8) Persons traveling on a school bus or other public transit;
  - (9) Gatherings for the purpose of medical treatment, including mental health and substance use disorder support services;
  - (10) Gatherings of up to 25 persons for the purpose of a funeral;
  - (11) Residential care facilities, which are subject to the October 21 epidemic order entitled "Requirements for Residential Facilities," or any replacement of that order;
  - (12) Cardiopulmonary resuscitation courses and swimming instruction courses;
  - (13) Proctored, nationally-administered admissions and certification examinations that are not available remotely, provided that examinees are spaced no less than 12 feet apart.
- (d) As a condition of hosting a gathering under this order, organizers and venues must design the gathering to encourage and maintain physical distancing, and must ensure that persons not part of the same household maintain 6 feet of distance from one another to the extent possible.

### **3. Gathering restrictions for particular types of facilities.**

- (a) Gatherings, are prohibited in the following settings:
- (1) Entertainment venues, including: auditoriums; arenas; banquet halls; cinemas; conference centers; concert halls; performance venues; sporting venues; stadiums; and theaters;
  - (2) Recreational facilities and places of public amusement, including: amusement parks; arcades; bingo halls; bowling alleys; casinos; night clubs; roller rinks; strip clubs; water parks; and trampoline parks;
- (b) Gatherings are permitted at food service establishments under the following conditions:

(1) Persons are not gathered indoors except in custodial settings, medical facilities, school and university cafeterias, shelters, and soup kitchens. If attendees are seated at tables, persons must be 6 feet apart, or members of a household may share a table and tables must be spaced a minimum of 6 feet apart;

(2) Persons participating in outdoor dining are seated no more than 6 to a table and tables are spaced a minimum of 6 feet apart;

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the use of these facilities for public health or other emergency purposes.

4. **Gathering restrictions for facilities.** In addition to the gathering limitations set forth elsewhere in this order, the following limitations apply to gatherings in the following facilities:

(a) A gathering at a retail store, library, or museum must not exceed 30% of total occupancy limits established by the State Fire Marshal or a local fire marshal. Nevertheless, a retail store, library, or museum may permit one customer at a time to enter if strict adherence to the 30% total occupancy limit would otherwise result in closure. Spaces for indoor dining, including food courts, must be closed.

(1) Retail stores must establish lines to regulate entry and checkout, with markings for patrons to enable them to stand at least six feet apart from one another while waiting.

(b) At exercise facilities:

(1) Gatherings must not exceed 25% of the total occupancy limits established by the State Fire Marshal or a local fire marshal; and

(2) There must be at least 12 feet of distance between each occupied workout station;

(3) Gatherings for group fitness activities or classes are prohibited.

(c) Gatherings in waiting rooms at outpatient health-care facilities, veterinary clinics, and other businesses are prohibited unless the facility implements a system to ensure that persons not of the same household maintain 6 feet of distance. To the extent possible, this system must include a policy that patients wait in their cars for their appointments to be called.

(d) Gatherings at an indoor or outdoor pool not otherwise prohibited by this order must not exceed 25% of bather capacity limits described in Rule 325.2193 of the Michigan Administrative Code.

(e) Gatherings at indoor and outdoor ice skating rinks are prohibited, except for individual exercise or one-on-one instruction, and occupancy is limited to 20 persons per 1,000 square feet, including within the exercise space. Gatherings for the purpose of open skating are permitted only at outdoor rinks.

(f) In facilities offering non-essential personal care services, including hair, nail, tanning, massage, traditional spa, tattoo, body art, and piercing services, and similar personal care services, gatherings are only permitted to the extent that services do not involve the removal of face masks. All services must be provided by appointment, and gatherings in waiting areas are prohibited.

5. **Schools, colleges, technical schools, and universities.**

- (a) Gatherings at public and nonpublic schools for the purpose of conducting in-person instruction, sports, and extracurricular activities serving pupils in grades 9 through 12 are prohibited, except for in-person instruction of pupils who are English Language Learners or participants in special education services, or as provided in sections 5(d), and 5(g);
- (b) Gatherings at public and nonpublic schools for the purpose of conducting in-person instruction of pupils in prekindergarten through grade 8 are permitted, subject to local health department and school district decisions on remote learning. Gatherings for the purpose of sports and extracurricular activity are prohibited;
- (c) Gatherings at public and nonpublic school are permitted for the purpose of child care programs, tutoring and academic support, and for providing services to students in need, including food distribution, access to internet connectivity, physical and mental health care services;
- (d) Gatherings at closed-campus boarding schools for the purpose of conducting in-person instruction are permitted, subject to local health department and school district decisions on remote learning.
- (e) Gatherings at colleges and universities, trade schools, and career schools, are prohibited for the purpose of holding in-person classes, extracurricular events, or other events, except as permitted in sections 2, 5(f), 5(g), and 6 of this order.
- (f) Gatherings at trade schools and career schools are permitted for the purpose of providing technical education services, including manufacturing, industrial technology, trades, and cosmetology, but only to the extent that these activities cannot be completed remotely.
- (g) Gatherings at public and nonpublic schools for the purpose of delivering career and technical education services to pupils in grades 9 through 12 are permitted, but only to the extent that these activities are necessary to complete requirements for a recognized postsecondary credential and only to the extent that these activities cannot be completed remotely.

## **6. Organized sports gathering restrictions.**

- (a) Gatherings for the purpose of organized sports are prohibited unless all participants, teams, and venues comply with the enhanced testing regimen specified in the Additional Mitigation Measures for Safer Athletic Practice and Play without the use of Face Coverings section of [MDHHS guidance on Additional Measures for Safer Athletic Practice and Play](#). Sports organizers complying with this section may host gatherings for the purpose of practice and competition notwithstanding the gathering prohibitions in sections 2 and 5(e).
- (b) Sports organizers may not permit gatherings of spectators.

## **7. Face mask requirement at gatherings.**

- (a) All persons participating in gatherings are required to wear a face mask.
- (b) As a condition of gathering for the purpose of transportation, transportation providers must require all staff and patrons to use face masks, and must enforce physical distancing among all patrons to the extent feasible.
- (c) Except as provided elsewhere in this order, a person responsible for a business, store, office, government office, school, organized event, or other operation, or an agent of such person, must prohibit gatherings of any kind unless the person requires individuals in such

gatherings (including employees) to wear a face mask, and denies entry or service to all persons refusing to wear face masks while gathered.

- (d) A person responsible for a business, store, office, government office, school, organized event, or other operation, or an agent of such person, may not assume that someone who enters the facility without a face mask falls within one of the exceptions specified in section 8 of this order, including the exception for individuals who cannot medically tolerate a face mask. An individual's verbal representation that they are not wearing a face mask because they fall within a specified exception, however, may be accepted.
- (e) A person responsible for a child-care organization or camp, or an agent of such person, must not allow gatherings unless face masks are worn by all staff. Children must wear face masks as indicated below:
  - (1) All children 2 years and older when on a school bus or other transportation provided by the child-care organization or camp;
  - (2) All children 4 years and older when in indoor hallways and indoor common areas;
  - (3) All children 5 years and older when in classrooms, homes, cabins, or similar indoor settings.

8. **Exceptions to face mask requirements.** Although a face mask is strongly encouraged even for individuals not required to wear one (except for children under the age of 2), the requirement to wear a face mask in gatherings as required by this order does not apply to individuals who:

- (a) Are younger than 5 years old, outside of child-care organization setting (which are subject to requirements set out in section 7(e));
- (b) Cannot medically tolerate a face mask;
- (c) Are eating or drinking while seated at a food service establishment or at a private residence;
- (d) Are exercising outdoors and able to consistently maintain 6 feet of distance from others;
- (e) Are swimming;
- (f) Are receiving a medical service for which removal of the face mask is necessary;
- (g) Are asked to temporarily remove a face mask for identification purposes;
- (h) Are communicating with someone who is deaf, deafblind, or hard of hearing and whose ability to see the mouth is essential to communication;
- (i) Are actively engaged in a public safety role, including but not limited to law enforcement, firefighters, or emergency medical personnel, and where wearing a face mask would seriously interfere in the performance of their public safety responsibilities;
- (j) Are at a polling place for purposes of voting in an election;
- (k) Are engaging in a religious service; or
- (l) Are giving a speech for broadcast or to an audience, provided that the audience is at least 6 feet away from the speaker.

## 9. Contact tracing requirements for particular gatherings.

- (a) Gatherings are prohibited at the following facilities unless the facility maintains accurate records, including date and time of entry, names of patrons, and contact information, to aid with contact tracing, and denies entry for a gathering to any visitor who does not provide, at a minimum, their name and phone number:
  - (1) All businesses or operations that provide barbering, cosmetology services, body art services (including tattooing and body piercing), tanning services, massage services, or similar personal care services;
  - (2) Exercise facilities.
- (b) All businesses or operations that provide in-home services, including cleaners, repair persons, painters, and the like must not permit their employees to gather with clients unless the business maintains accurate appointment records, including date and time of service, name of client, and contact information, to aid with contact tracing.
- (c) Upon request, businesses, schools, and other facilities must provide names and phone numbers of individuals with possible COVID-19 exposure to MDHHS and local health departments to aid in contact tracing and case investigation efforts.
- (d) Data collected under this section:
  - (1) Must not be sold, or used for sales or marketing purposes without the express consent of each patron;
  - (2) Must be protected as confidential information to the fullest extent of the law;
  - (3) Must not be provided to law enforcement or immigration officials except upon receipt of a lawful subpoena from a court or other lawful court order;
  - (4) Must be retained for 28 days by the collecting organization, after which time the data must be destroyed. If facilities use existing data to fulfill this requirement, they may instead follow their own pre-existing data retention and destruction policies at the conclusion of the 28-day retention period.

## 10. Implementation.

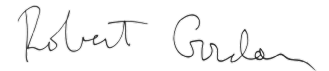
- (a) Nothing in this order modifies, limits, or abridges protections provided by state or federal law for a person with a disability.
- (b) Under MCL 333.2235(1), local health departments are authorized to carry out and enforce the terms of this order.
- (c) Law enforcement officers, as defined in the Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards Act, 1965 Public Act 203, MCL 28.602(f), are deemed to be “department representatives” for purposes of enforcing this order, and are specifically authorized to investigate potential violations of this order. They may coordinate as necessary with the appropriate regulatory entity and enforce this order within their jurisdiction.
- (d) Neither a place of religious worship nor its owner is subject to penalty under this order for allowing religious worship at such place. No individual is subject to penalty under this order for engaging in religious worship at a place of religious worship.

- (e) Consistent with MCL 333.2261, violation of this order is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 6 months, or a fine of not more than \$200.00, or both.
- (f) Nothing in this order affects any prosecution or civil citation based on conduct that occurred before the effective date of this order.
- (g) Nothing in this order should be taken to interfere with or infringe on the powers of the legislative and judicial branches to perform their constitutional duties or exercise their authority, or protections guaranteed by the state or federal constitution under these emergency circumstances.
- (h) Consistent with any rule or emergency rule promulgated and adopted in a schedule of monetary civil penalties under MCL 333.2262(1) and applicable to this order, violations of this order are also punishable by a civil fine of up to \$1,000 for each violation or day that a violation continues.
- (i) If any provision of this order is found invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, whether in whole or in part, such decision will not affect the validity of the remaining part of this order.
- (j) It is not a violation of this order for a person to enter a facility otherwise closed for gatherings if they are entering solely for the purpose of using restroom facilities.

This order takes effect on December 9, 2020 at 12:01 AM, at which time the November 18, 2020, order entitled Gatherings and Face Mask Order is rescinded. This order remains in effect through December 20, 2020 at 11:59 PM. Persons with suggestions and concerns are invited to submit their comments via email to [COVID19@michigan.gov](mailto:COVID19@michigan.gov).

Date:

December 7, 2020



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Robert Gordon, Director

Michigan Department of Health and Human Services