

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
COURT OF APPEALS

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RONALD FELLOWS,  
Petitioner-Appellee,

v

MICHIGAN COMMISSION FOR THE BLIND,  
Respondent-Appellant.

FOR PUBLICATION  
May 20, 2014  
9:05 a.m.

No. 313563  
Ingham Circuit Court  
LC No. 12-000432-AA

Before: FITZGERALD, P.J., and SAAD and WHITBECK, JJ.

SAAD, J.

I. NATURE OF THE CASE

This case involves an issue of first impression: namely, the proper interpretation of the Michigan Blind and Visually Disabled Person's Act ("the Act"), MCL 393.351, *et seq.* Among other things, the Act created respondent Michigan Commission for the Blind,<sup>1</sup> an administrative agency to which the Legislature delegated certain powers. This dispute is about the extent of those powers—specifically, whether the Legislature granted the Commission the ability to award monetary damages to aggrieved claimants. Petitioner, a blind man who operated a concession at the Cadillac Place state office building, claims the Act implies that the Commission has the

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<sup>1</sup> In June 2012, Governor Snyder issued an executive order, now codified at MCL 445.2033, which reconstituted respondent Commission as a constituent part of the newly created Bureau of Services for Blind Persons within the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs. In addition to transferring the Commission's powers under MCL 393.351, *et seq.* to the Bureau, MCL 445.2033 also grants the Bureau other statutory authority which is not relevant to this case. See MCL 445.2033(V)(B). Though petitioner makes no mention of MCL 445.2033 or the changes it made to the Commission's structure (despite the fact that the governor issued the executive order over a year before petitioner filed his brief), his action is not moot, as MCL 445.2033(X)(B) provides that suits commenced against the Commission before the order's effective date can be maintained against the Commission's "appropriate successor." For ease of reference, we refer to respondent as "the Commission" or "Commission" throughout this opinion.

power to award monetary damages; respondent says petitioner's reading of the Act is incorrect, and that the Act does not permit it to award monetary damages.

We agree with respondent, and hold that the Commission does not have the power to award monetary damages to claimants, including petitioner. The powers of an administrative agency are limited to: (1) express powers (i.e., powers that are expressly granted by the Legislature in the language of the enabling statute); and (2) implied powers (i.e., powers that are necessary to the due and efficient exercise of the powers expressly granted by the enabling statute). Because no part of MCL 393.351, *et seq.* expressly grants the Commission the authority to award monetary damages, and because that authority is not necessary to the due and efficient exercise of the powers expressly granted by the Act, the Commission does not have the power to award monetary damages.

Accordingly, the holding of the trial court, which stated that the Commission had the power to award petitioner monetary damages, is hereby reversed and petitioner's claim is dismissed.

## II. FACTS AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Petitioner Ronald Fellows is blind and operated vending machines and a coffee shop at Cadillac Place from 2005–2008. He did so pursuant to the Act, which mandates that a concession “in a building or on property owned or occupied” by the state “shall be operated by a blind person.” MCL 393.359. Because Cadillac Place was only recently purchased by the state, three concessions operated by non-blind vendors also operated in the building: Star Pharmacy, Subway, and Blend Café.<sup>2</sup> When it purchased Cadillac Place, the state allowed these vendors to continue to operate under their old lease agreements.

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<sup>2</sup> Though plaintiff characterizes the presence of these other businesses as “illegal,” it is not at all clear that respondent violated any of its statutory obligations by allowing sighted persons to operate concessions in Cadillac Place. As noted, MCL 393.359 states: “a concession in a building . . . owned or occupied by this state shall be operated by a blind person . . . except in cases provided for in [MCL 393.360].” This exception provides that: “[a] sighted person operating a concession under contract or lease at the time this act becomes effective [October 1, 1978] shall not be required to surrender the rights before the contract or lease expires.” MCL 393.360(2).

Plaintiff's argument, then, which seems to suggest that the state should throw out any concessions not run by a blind person, is not necessarily a proper interpretation of the Act. Further, the Act does not contemplate the particular set of facts involved here: when the state leases a private building (Cadillac Place) in a year after 1978 (1998), and that building has existing concessions run by sighted persons under leases that may have been agreed to *after* 1978. Though the Legislature did not contemplate this scenario in MCL 393.360(2), that section's preservation of already existing sighted-operator leases indicates that the Legislature would not have wanted to break the type of leases involved here. Such a position is also

Fellows did not like the competition he received from Star Pharmacy, which apparently sold similar food items as his café. He complained to respondent's Business Enterprise Program (BEP),<sup>3</sup> and alleged that Star Pharmacy was taking away business that was rightfully his. After reviewing his complaint, the BEP's agent determined that it could not address Fellows' demands, because Star Pharmacy had a valid lease. Fellows then sought administrative review, and asked that the Commission: (1) advise blind operators of the efforts the Commission made on its behalf; (2) inform other state agencies in Cadillac Place of the rules governing food service and catering; (3) help resolve his conflict with Star Pharmacy; and (4) bar advertisements for outside catering companies in Cadillac Place. He did not request monetary damages.

When the BEP's internal administrative review failed to resolve his claim, Fellows sought a contested hearing before an Administrative Law Judge ("ALJ") pursuant to MCL 393.355(g), and made the same demands listed above. Again, he did not ask for monetary damages. The ALJ heard the case in 2010 and recommended dismissal of Fellows' complaint. He noted that Fellows had ceased operation of his café, and that the issue was now moot. In the alternative, he suggested the Board find for respondent, because it had taken all appropriate steps to address the business competition of which petitioner complained.

The Commission's Board rejected the ALJ's recommendations, and instead remanded the matter to the ALJ "for a full evidentiary hearing to determine damages Mr. Fellows may have suffered at Cadillac Place." This was the first time the question of damages was mentioned.

Fellows then received a second contested hearing before an ALJ. The BEP moved to dismiss the case because: (1) the ALJ had no jurisdiction to award damages; and (2) petitioner never claimed damages. The ALJ did not rule on the BEP's motion to dismiss. Petitioner, now represented by an attorney, alleged that the Commission breached a "vending facility agreement" and misrepresented the existing competition at Cadillac Place to induce him to open his business.<sup>4</sup> He also asserted that respondent "illegally" allowed non-blind vendors to operate in

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common sense: breaking such leases would violate the contractual rights of sighted concession operators, and cost the state an enormous amount of money in litigation fees and damages.

This issue is irrelevant to our determination of this case, as petitioner's claim seeks only monetary damages from the Commission, not the eviction of concessions operated by sighted persons from Cadillac Place, or a declaratory judgment that the Commission's actions violated MCL 393.351, *et seq.* But it is important to note that the basis of plaintiff's claim—that respondent did something "illegal" by permitting sighted persons to operate concessions—might not be illegal at all.

<sup>3</sup> The BEP ran the leasing program for blind vendors at state-owned buildings.

<sup>4</sup> Petitioner provides no evidence that he actually had a "vending facility agreement" with respondent, nor has he provided any evidence of misrepresentation or fraud on the part of the Commission. In any event, he appears to have abandoned these contract claims on appeal, as he does not assert them in his brief. *Berger v Berger*, 277 Mich App 700, 712; 747 NW2d 336 (2008) ("[a] party abandons a claim when it fails to make a meaningful argument in support of its position").

the building, which supposedly reduced his potential profits for three years, and demanded \$475,576 in damages.

The ALJ hearing, which took place in 2011, was not a model of proper procedure. It heard no testimony; respondent was not present; and the only evidence received was a copy of the Star Pharmacy lease, some sales reports from petitioner, Subway, and Star Snack, and an affidavit on Subway's business records. The ALJ made no findings on whether a breach of contract, misrepresentation, or any other misconduct occurred, but it nonetheless recommended that the Commission "determine an appropriate amount of damages in this matter based on the evidence presented at the hearing."

When the matter returned to the Board in March 2012, it refused to award petitioner damages. Fellows appealed to the Ingham Circuit, which reversed the Board's decision and awarded petitioner \$475,576 in damages. It rejected respondent's argument that respondent lacked jurisdiction to award monetary damages, on the grounds that "such power is clearly necessary for the proper and efficient operation of BEP agreements." In support of its theory, the court cited one administrative decision where the Board had awarded monetary damages to a blind licensee, and claimed that MCL 353.359 implied that the Board had the authority to do so. Further, the court stated that the Board's decision not to award damages was arbitrary and capricious, holding that the Board had "implicitly" admitted its own liability for failing to curtail competition when it remanded for a hearing on damages.

Respondent appealed the trial court's order to our Court in late 2013, and argues that it should be reversed because: (1) as an administrative entity, it does not have express statutory authority to reward monetary damages, nor does it have the implied power to do so; and (2) its refusal to award damages thus cannot be arbitrary and capricious.

### III. STANDARD OF REVIEW

When we analyze an appeal of a trial court's review of an agency decision, we accord "great deference . . . to the [trial court's] review of the agency's factual findings." *Romulus v Dep't of Environmental Quality*, 260 Mich App 54, 62; 678 NW2d 444 (2003). But "substantially less deference, if any, is accorded to the [trial court's] determinations on matters of law." *Id.* "[Q]uestions of statutory interpretation are reviewed *de novo*,"<sup>5</sup> and our analysis of the trial court's determination of the law looks to "whether the [trial] court applied correct legal principles." *Id.* at 64.

Our Court's "objective when interpreting a statute is to discern and give effect to the intent of the Legislature." *Book-Gilbert v Greenleaf*, 302 Mich App 538, 541; 840 NW2d 743 (2013). "When ascertaining the Legislature's intent, a reviewing court should focus first on the plain language of the statute in question, and when the language of the statute is unambiguous, it must be enforced as written." *Fisher Sand and Gravel Co v Neal A Sweebe, Inc*, 494 Mich 543, 560; 837 NW2d 244 (2013) (footnotes omitted). "An agency's decision that is in violation of

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<sup>5</sup> *Petersen v Magna Corp*, 484 Mich 300, 351; 773 NW2d 564 (2009).

statute or constitution, in excess of the statutory authority or jurisdiction of the agency . . . is a decision that is *not* authorized by law and must be set aside.” *Romulus*, 260 Mich App at 64 (internal quotation marks omitted; emphasis original).

#### IV. ANALYSIS

Administrative agencies are the creation of the Legislature, and their powers are accordingly limited to those which the Legislature chooses to delegate to them through statute. *York v Detroit (After Remand)*, 438 Mich 744, 767; 475 NW2d 346 (1991). The statutory language conferring such powers must be “clear and unmistakable” and is subject to “strict interpretation.” *Herrick Dist Library v Library of Mich*, 293 Mich App 571, 583; 810 NW2d 110 (2011). Though it is possible for an administrative agency to possess implied powers, it can only infer such authority when that authority is “‘necessary to the due and efficient exercise of the powers expressly granted’ by the enabling statute.” *Id.* at 586, quoting *Ranke v Corp & Securities Comm*, 317 Mich 304, 309; 26 NW2d 898 (1947).

Here, petitioner brings suit against an administrative agency (the Michigan Commission for the Blind) created by an enabling statute (MCL 393.531, *et seq.*). He, and the trial court ruling he seeks to uphold, assert that this statute gives the Commission the power to award monetary damages to claimants. Specifically, petitioner points to MCL 393.358 as the basis for this supposed delegation of authority, a rationale the trial court adopted in its holding.

Petitioner’s argument willfully distorts the law, as MCL 393.358 does not in any way authorize the Commission to award monetary damages. In full, that section reads:

The commission, *pursuant to state-federal agreements*: may cooperate with the federal government in carrying out the purposes of a federal statute or regulation, not in conflict with state law, which pertains to rehabilitation of blind persons; may adopt methods of administration, not in conflict with state law, which are necessary for the proper and efficient operation of the agreements or plans for rehabilitation of blind persons; and may comply with conditions, not in conflict with state law, which are necessary to secure the full benefits of federal statute. [MCL 393.358; emphasis added.]

As such, MCL 393.358 neither expressly delegates the power to the Commission to award monetary damages, nor does it allow the Commission to infer such authority, because the award of monetary damages is not “necessary to the due and efficient exercise of the powers expressly granted by the enabling statute.” *Herrick*, 293 Mich App at 586. Moreover, MCL 393.358 is not relevant to petitioner’s case, because, by its plain language, it only applies to “state-federal agreements” between the Commission and the federal government. As respondent correctly observes, this suit does not involve a “state-federal agreement”—it involves a state-owned office building and a concession operated by a private citizen. And finally, no other

section of MCL 393.351, *et seq.*, expressly or through implication, grants the Commission the power to award monetary damages to claimants.<sup>6</sup>

Perhaps aware of the dubious nature of his statutory claim, petitioner avers that the Commission has awarded monetary damages in the past, and suggests that this practice serves as additional justification for a monetary award to him.<sup>7</sup> This argument is unconvincing. Courts “are not bound by an administrative agency’s interpretation of a statute.” *TMW v Dep’t of Treasury*, 285 Mich App 167, 178; 775 NW2d 342 (2009). Rather, a reviewing court gives an agency’s interpretation of a statute “respectful consideration” and must state “cogent reasons for overruling an agency’s interpretation,” the agency’s interpretation “is not binding on the courts, and it cannot conflict with the Legislature’s intent as expressed in the language of the statute at issue.” *In re Complaint of Rovas Against SBC Michigan*, 482 Mich 90, 103; 754 NW2d 259 (2008) (citations omitted). And the fact that the Commission exceeded its legal authority in the past is no reason for our Court to sanction continued abuse of that authority in the present. The Commission properly ended its improper and unauthorized exercise of authority with its decision in this case, and now correctly limits its powers to those delegated by the Legislature. Again: MCL 393.351, *et seq.* does not grant the Commission the authority to award monetary damages, and for this reason alone, petitioner’s claim must fail.

## V. CONCLUSION

The trial court misinterpreted MCL 393.351, *et seq.* because the Commission does not have the authority, express or implied, to award monetary damages. We therefore reverse the holding of the trial court and petitioner’s claim is hereby dismissed.

/s/ Henry William Saad  
/s/ E. Thomas Fitzgerald  
/s/ William C. Whitbeck

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<sup>6</sup> Because the Commission lacks the power to award monetary damages, its refusal to do so cannot be arbitrary and capricious.

<sup>7</sup> Petitioner fails to make the most obvious non-statutory argument: namely, if MCL 393.351, *et seq.* does not allow the Commission to award monetary damages, it confers a right without a remedy, in that blind concession operators are unable to enforce the rights granted by the Act in a meaningful way. This argument, however, is incorrect, because the plain language of the Act makes clear that the Legislature *did* provide for a remedy in the event that a blind person believes the Act has been violated: an extensive administrative process that allows Commission employees to assist blind concession owners in dispute resolution. See MCL 393.355(g). Petitioner made use of this remedy when he availed himself of the Commission’s extensive administrative process. In addition, other remedies besides monetary damages are available to petitioners that seek redress under the statute: declaratory judgment or injunctive relief.