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Senate Bill 153 (Substitute S-2 as reported)  
Senate Bills 154 through 158 (as reported without amendment)  
Sponsor: Senator Phil Pavlov  
Committee: Education

Date Completed: 2-25-11

### CONTENT

**Senate Bill 153 (S-2)** would repeal the Local Government Fiscal Responsibility Act, and create the "Local Government and School District Fiscal Accountability Act", which similarly would provide for the review, management, and control of the financial and other operations of a local government (a municipal government or a school district). In particular, the bill would do the following:

- Allow the State financial authority (the State Treasurer or Superintendent of Public Instruction) to conduct a preliminary review to determine the existence of a local government financial problem if certain events occurred.
- Require the Governor to appoint a review team if a finding of probable financial stress were made.
- Require the review team to report that the local government was not in financial stress, was in mild financial stress, or was in severe financial stress (and a consent agreement had or had not been adopted); or that a financial emergency existed.
- Require the Governor to make a similar determination after receiving the review team's report and, following the opportunity for a hearing, confirm or revoke a determination that a financial emergency existed.
- Require the State Treasurer to declare the local government in receivership and appoint an emergency manager, upon confirmation of a financial emergency.
- Require the emergency manager to develop a financial and operating plan for the local government.
- Require the plan to provide for, among other things, the modification, termination, or renegotiation of contracts, and, for school districts, an academic plan.
- Authorize the emergency manager to reject, modify, or terminate the terms of an existing contract or a collective bargaining agreement (CBA).
- Authorize the emergency manager to order millage elections.
- Authorize the emergency manager for a municipal government to disincorporate or dissolve the municipal government, and recommend consolidation with another municipal government.
- Authorize the emergency manager for a school district to recommend reorganization with contiguous districts.
- Eliminate the salary and benefits of the chief administrative officer and governing body members during a receivership, except as restored by the emergency manager.
- Provide that the local governing body and chief administrative officer could not exercise any of the powers of those offices during the receivership.
- Allow the emergency manager to recommend to the Governor and the State Treasurer that a local government be allowed to proceed under Federal bankruptcy law.

- Provide that an elected chief administrative officer or governing body member in office at the time of receivership would be ineligible to run for office in that local government for six years.
- Exempt a local government in receivership from collective bargaining requirements for five years or until the receivership was terminated, whichever occurred first.
- Require an emergency manager to ensure that CBAs were in place and adopt a two-year budget for the local government before the receivership terminated.
- Allow the State financial authority, in a consent agreement, to grant to local officials the powers prescribed for an emergency manager, except regarding contracts and collective bargaining agreements.
- Authorize the Legislature to remove a financial manager upon a two-thirds vote of each house.

**Senate Bills 154, 155, and 156 would amend the Home Rule City Act, the Revised Municipal Finance Act, and the Michigan Election Law, respectively, to replace references to the Local Government Fiscal Responsibility Act with references to the proposed Act.**

**Senate Bill 157 would amend the Revised School Code to provide that if a school included on the list of lowest-achieving 5% of public schools were operated by a district in which an emergency manager was in place under the Local Government and School District Fiscal Accountability Act, the Superintendent of Public Instruction could not place that school under the supervision of the State School Reform/Redesign Officer.**

**Senate Bill 158 would amend the public employment relations Act to do the following:**

- Require a new collective bargaining agreement between a public employer and public employees to include a provision allowing an emergency manager to reject, modify, or terminate the agreement.

- State that the provision required by the bill would be a prohibited subject of bargaining.
- Specify that CBAs could be rejected, modified, or terminated pursuant to the Local Government and School District Fiscal Accountability Act.
- Provide that the public employment relations Act would not confer a right to bargain that would infringe on the exercise of powers under the proposed Act.

Senate Bill 153 (S-2) is tie-barred to all of the other bills, which are tie-barred to Senate Bill 153.

A detailed description of Senate Bill 153 (S-2) follows.

#### Preliminary Review

The State financial authority could conduct a preliminary review to determine the existence of a local government financial problem under generally the same circumstances under which the State Treasurer currently may do so, as well as under additional circumstances. ("Local government" would mean a municipal government or a school district. "Municipal government" would mean a city, village, township, charter township, or county, an authority established by law, or a public utility owned by a city, village, township, or county. "School district" would mean a school district or an intermediate school district.)

The circumstances that would be similar to current law include the following, among others:

- The governing body or the chief administrative officer of the local government requested a preliminary review.
- The State financial authority received a written request from a creditor with an undisputed claim that remained unpaid six months after its due date in excess of \$10,000 or 1% of the local government's annual general fund budget.
- The State financial authority received a petition containing specific allegations of local government financial distress signed by a number of local registered electors equal to at least 5% (rather than the current 10%) of the total vote

cast in that jurisdiction for all candidates for Governor in the last gubernatorial election.

- The State financial authority received notification that the local government had not timely deposited its minimum obligation payment to the local government pension fund.
- The State financial authority received notice that the local government had failed for at least seven days after the scheduled date of payment to pay wages and salaries owed to employees or (under the bill) benefits owed to retirees.
- The State financial authority received a resolution from the Senate or the House of Representatives requesting a preliminary review.
- A court had ordered an additional tax levy without the prior approval of the local governing body.

In addition, the State financial authority could conduct a preliminary review if any of the following occurred:

- A local government had been assigned a long-term debt rating within or below the BBB category or its equivalent by one or more nationally recognized credit rating agencies.
- A local government was in breach of its obligations under a deficit elimination plan.
- A school district ended its most recently completed fiscal year with a deficit in one or more funds and the district had not submitted a deficit elimination plan to the State financial authority within 30 days after the deadline to submit its annual financial statement.

The State financial authority also could conduct a preliminary review if there were other facts or circumstances that were indicative of financial stress, in the sole discretion of the State Treasurer or the Superintendent of Public Instruction, as applicable.

Before conducting the preliminary review, the State financial authority would have to give the local government specific written notification. Elected and appointed officials would have to provide prompt and full assistance and information requested by the State financial authority. The review would have to be completed within 30 days.

## Review Team

Appointment & Authority. If a finding of probable financial stress were made for a local government, the Governor would have to appoint a review team. The review team for a municipal government would consist of the State Treasurer or his or her designee, the Director of the Department of Technology, Management, and Budget or his or her designee, a nominee of the Senate Majority Leader, and a nominee of the Speaker of the House. The review team for a school district would consist of the same members plus the Superintendent of Public Instruction (referred to below as the State Superintendent). In either case, the Governor could appoint other State officials or individuals with relevant professional experience.

The Department of Treasury would have to provide staff support to each review team.

A review team appointed under the Local Government Fiscal Responsibility Act (or its predecessor) and serving on the bill's effective date would have to continue to fulfill its powers and duties.

A review team appointed under the bill would have generally the same authority as a term appointed under current law, e.g., examining the books and records of the local government, and signing a consent agreement with its chief administrative officer. Under the bill, the consent agreement could provide for remedial measures considered necessary to address the local financial problem and provide for the financial stability of the local government, and could include either a continuing operations plan or a recovery plan. The consent agreement also would have to provide for periodic financial status reports to the State financial authority.

The consent agreement would have to provide that in the event of a material uncured breach of the agreement, the State Treasurer, with the concurrence of the State Superintendent if the local government were a school district, would be authorized to place the local government in receivership.

The review team would have to meet with the local government as part of its review.

Report. The review team would have to report its findings to the Governor, with a copy to the State financial authority, within 60 days after being appointed or earlier if required by the Governor. Upon request, the Governor could grant one 30-day extension. The State Treasurer would have to send a copy of the report to the chief administrative officer and the governing body of the local government, the Senate Majority Leader, and the Speaker of the House, as well as the State Superintendent if the local government were a school district.

The report would have to include the existence, or an indication of the likely occurrence, of generally the same conditions that must be reported by a review team under current law, as well as additional conditions. (These conditions are referred to below as reportable factors.) Conditions that are similar to current law include the following:

- A default in the payment of principal and interest on bonded obligations, notes, or other municipal securities for which no funds or insufficient funds were on hand.
- Failure for 30 days or more beyond the due date to transfer, as appropriate, employee withholding taxes, taxes collected for another governmental unit, or a contribution to a pension, retirement, or benefit plan.
- Failure for at least seven days (rather than the current 30 days) after the scheduled date of payment to pay wages and salaries owed to employees or (under a new provision) benefits owed to retirees.
- Accounts payable for the current fiscal year in excess of 10% of the total expenditures of the local government in that year.
- Failure to eliminate an existing deficit in any fund of the local government within the two-year period preceding the end of its fiscal year during which the report was received.
- Projection of a general fund deficit for the current fiscal year in excess of 5% (rather than the current 10%) of the budgeted revenue for the general fund.

In addition, the report would have to include the existence, or an indication of the likely occurrence, of any of the following:

- Failure to comply in all material respects with the terms of an approved deficit elimination plan.
- The existence of material loans to the general fund from other local government funds.
- The existence of material recurring unbudgeted subsidies from the general fund to other major funds as defined under Government Accounting Standards Board principles.
- The existence of a structural operating deficit.
- The use of restricted revenue for purposes not authorized by law.
- Any other facts and circumstances indicative of local government financial stress or financial emergency.

Conclusions; Conditions of Financial Stress.

The review team would have to include one of the following conclusions in its report:

- The local government was not in financial stress or was in a condition of mild financial stress.
- The local government was in a condition of severe financial stress but a consent agreement containing a plan to resolve the problem had been adopted.
- The local government was in a condition of severe financial stress and a consent agreement had not been adopted.
- A financial emergency existed and no satisfactory plan existed to resolve it.

(These conclusions are similar to those required under current law.)

A local government would be considered to be in a condition of no financial stress or mild financial stress if the review term report concluded that none of the reportable factors existed or were likely to occur within the current or following fiscal year or, if they occurred, did not threaten the local government's capability to provide services essential to public health, safety, and welfare.

A local government would be considered to be in a condition of severe financial stress if either of the following occurred:

- The report concluded that one or more of the reportable factors existed or were likely to occur within the current or following year and, if left unaddressed, could threaten the local government's

future capability to provide services essential to the public health, safety, and welfare.

- The chief administrative officer of the local government recommended that it be considered in severe financial stress.

A local government would be considered to be in a condition of financial emergency if any of the following occurred:

- The review team report concluded that two or more of the reportable factors existed or were likely to occur within the current fiscal year and threatened the local government's current and future capability to provide services essential to the public health, safety, and welfare.
- The local government had failed to provide timely and accurate information enabling the review team to complete its report.
- The local government had failed to comply in all material respects with a continuing operations plan or recovery plan, or with the terms of an approved deficit elimination plan.
- The local government was in material breach of a consent agreement.
- The local government was in a condition of severe financial stress and a consent agreement had not been adopted.
- The chief administrative officer of the local government, based on the existence or likely occurrence of one or more reportable factors, recommended that a financial emergency be declared, and the State financial authority concurred.

Delegation. With the approval of the State financial authority, the review team could appoint an individual or firm to carry out the review and submit a report to the team for approval. The Department of Treasury could enter into a contract with the individual or firm respecting the terms and conditions of the appointment.

#### Consent Agreement

Continuing Operations Plan. If a consent agreement included a continuing operations plan, the local government would have to prepare and file that plan with the State financial authority, who would have to approve or reject it within 14 days. If the plan were rejected, the local government could file an amended plan within 30 days.

If the amended plan were rejected, the local government would be considered to be in material breach of the consent agreement. The local government would have to file annual updates to its continuing operations plan, which would have to be included with the annual filing of its audit report with the State financial authority.

The continuing operations plan would have to include, at a minimum, all of the following:

- A detailed projected budget of revenue and expenditures over at least three fiscal years, demonstrating that the local government's expenditures would not exceed its revenue and that any existing deficit would be eliminated during the projected budget period.
- A cash flow projection for the budget period.
- An operating plan for the budget period that ensured continued viability for the local government.
- A plan showing reasonable and necessary maintenance and capital expenditures to ensure the local government's continued viability.
- An evaluation of the costs associated with pension and health care for which the local government was responsible, and a plan for how those costs would be addressed within the budget period.
- A provision for submitting quarterly compliance reports to the State financial authority.

If a continuing operations plan were approved for a municipal government or a school district, the municipal government or district would have to amend the budget it adopted under the Uniform Budgeting and Accounting Act to the extent necessary or advisable to give full effect to the plan. A municipal government also would have to amend the general appropriations ordinance adopted under that Act, to the same extent.

The chief administrative officer, the chief financial officer, the governing body, and other local officials would have to take and direct actions necessary or advisable to maintain the local government's operations in compliance with the plan.

Recovery Plan. If the State financial authority required that a consent agreement include a recovery plan, the financial

authority would have to develop and adopt the plan, in consultation with the review team if the authority desired. The local government would be required to file annual updates to its recovery plan, which would have to be included with the annual filing of its audit report with the State financial authority.

A recovery plan could contain terms and conditions as approved in the discretion of the State Treasurer, including generally the same provisions that a continuing operations plan would have to include. A recovery plan also could include the appointment of a local auditor or local inspector, or both (as provided below).

A recovery plan would supersede the budget and general appropriations ordinance adopted by the local government under the Uniform Budgeting and Accounting Act, and the budget and general appropriations ordinance would be considered amended to the extent necessary or advisable to give full effect to the recovery plan.

Grant of Authority. A consent agreement could include a grant to the chief administrative officer, the chief financial officer, the governing body, or other officers of the local government, by the State financial authority, of one or more of the powers prescribed for emergency managers in the bill for the periods and upon the conditions as the State financial authority considered necessary or convenient to enable the local government to achieve the goals and objectives of the agreement. The consent agreement could not, however, grant to the chief administrative officer, the chief financial officer, the governing body, or other local officers the power to reject, modify, or terminate existing contracts and collective bargaining agreements.

Other Provisions. A consent agreement could require the local government to retain a consultant for the purpose of assisting it to achieve the goals and objectives of the agreement.

A local government would be released from the requirements concerning a consent agreement upon compliance with the agreement, as determined by the State financial authority.

## Determination by Governor; Financial Emergency

Within 10 days after receiving a review team's report, the Governor would have to make one of the following determinations:

- The local government was not in a condition of severe financial stress.
- The local government was in a condition of severe financial stress but a consent agreement containing a plan to resolve the financial stress had been adopted.
- A local government financial emergency existed and no satisfactory plan to resolve it existed.

(Currently, the Governor must make a similar determination within 30 days after receiving a review team's report.)

If the Governor determined that a financial emergency existed, he or she would have to give the governing body and chief administrative officer of the local government a written notification of that determination, findings of fact used as the basis for the determination, a concise and explicit statement of the underlying facts, and notice that the chief administrative officer or the governing body had seven days to request a hearing conducted by the State financial authority or authority's designee. (Currently, a local government has 10 days to request a hearing conducted by the Governor.)

After the hearing, or by the deadline for requesting a hearing, the Governor would have to confirm or revoke the determination of the existence of a financial emergency. If confirmed, the Governor would have to give a written report to the governing body and chief administrative officer.

The bill contains generally the same provisions as current law allowing the local government to appeal the determination of a financial emergency to the Ingham County Circuit Court, but would require a resolution adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the local government's governing body.

When a finding of a financial emergency was confirmed, the State Treasurer, with the concurrence of the State Superintendent if the local government were a school district, would have to declare the local government

in receivership and would have to appoint an emergency manager. The emergency manager would have to be an individual and be chosen on the basis of demonstrable expertise in business, financial, or local or State budgetary matters. He or she could but would not have to be a resident of the local government.

(Under current law, if the Governor determines that a financial emergency exists, he or she must assign the responsibility for managing it to the Local Emergency Financial Assistance Loan Board, which is required to appoint an emergency financial manager.)

The emergency manager would serve at the pleasure of the State Treasurer, with the concurrence of the State Superintendent if the local government were a school district. The Legislature, however, by resolution adopted by two-thirds of the members elected to and serving in each house, could remove the emergency manager. If the Legislature did so, the removal would be effective immediately.

The emergency manager's compensation and reimbursement for actual and necessary expenses would have to be paid by the local government, and would have to be set forth in a contract approved by the State Treasurer.

The emergency manager would continue in this capacity until removed or replaced by the State Treasurer, with the State Superintendent's concurrence if applicable; until removed by the Legislature (as provided above); or until the financial emergency was rectified.

The local government would be removed from receivership when the financial conditions were corrected in a sustainable fashion as determined by the State Treasurer, with the concurrence of the State Superintendent if applicable, in accordance with the bill. (Currently, the Governor may determine that the conditions for revoking the declaration of a financial emergency have been met after receiving a recommendation from the Local Emergency Financial Assistance Loan Board.)

Except as otherwise provided in the bill, the authority of the chief administrative officer and governing body to exercise power for

and on behalf of the local government under law and charter would be suspended during the pendency of a receivership.

The Governor could delegate his or her duties under the above provisions to the State Treasurer, with the concurrence of the State Superintendent if the local government were a school district.

An emergency financial manager (EFM) appointed under current law and serving on the bill's effective date would have to continue to fulfill his or her powers and duties.

#### Emergency Manager Orders

An emergency manager would have to issue to the appropriate officials or employees of the local government the orders the manager considered necessary to accomplish the purposes of the proposed Act, including orders for the timely and satisfactory implementation of a financial and operating plan, as well as an academic plan for a school district, or to take actions, or refrain from taking actions, to enable the orderly accomplishment of the financial and operating plan. An order issued under these provisions would be binding on the local officials or employees.

If an order to an official or employee were not reasonably carried out and that failure were disrupting the emergency manager's ability to manage the local government, the emergency manager could prohibit the official or employee from access to the local government's office facilities, electronic mail, and internal information systems.

#### Financial & Operating Plan

The objectives of a financial and operating plan would be ensuring that the local government was able to provide necessary governmental services essential to the public health, safety, and welfare on an ongoing and sustainable basis, and protecting the continued financial viability of the local government.

The plan would have to provide for all of the following:

- Conducting all aspects of the operations of the local government within the

resources available according to the emergency manager's revenue estimate.

- Paying in full the scheduled debt service requirements on all bonds, notes, and municipal securities of the local government and all other uncontested legal obligations.
- The modification, rejection, termination, and renegotiation of contracts.
- The timely deposit of required payments to the pension fund for the local government or in which it participated.
- For school districts, an academic plan.
- Any other actions considered necessary by the emergency manager to achieve the objectives of the plan, alleviate the financial emergency, and remove the local government from receivership.

(Under current law, an EFM must develop a financial plan in consultation with the local government, and the plan must provide for the first two items listed above.)

Within 45 days after being appointed, the emergency manager would have to submit the plan to the State Treasurer, with a copy to the State Superintendent if applicable, and to the chief administrative officer and governing body of the local government. The emergency manager and State Treasurer would have to reexamine the plan regularly, and it could be modified from time to time by the emergency manager.

The plan could serve as a deficit elimination plan otherwise required by law if so approved by the State financial authority.

Within 30 days of submitting the plan to the State financial authority, the emergency manager would have to conduct a public informational meeting on the plan and any modifications to it. This provision would not require the emergency manager to receive public approval before implementing the plan or any modification.

#### Additional Actions; CBA Modification

General. The bill lists additional actions an emergency manager could take with respect to a local government in receivership, notwithstanding any provisions of law or charter to the contrary. A number of these actions are similar to what an EFM may do under current law, such as requiring a plan for all outstanding obligations; revising the local government's budget; reviewing

payrolls or other claims against the local government before payment; approving any appropriation, contract, expenditure, or loan, the creation of a new position, or the filling of a vacancy; applying for a loan from the State on behalf of the local government; and entering into agreements with other local governments (or with private entities, under the bill) for the provision of services.

Contracts & Collective Bargaining Agreements. The bill would authorize the emergency manager to reject, modify, or terminate one or more terms and conditions of an existing contract.

After meeting and conferring with the appropriate bargaining representative and, if in the emergency manager's sole discretion, a prompt and satisfactory resolution were unlikely to be obtained, the emergency manager could reject, modify, or terminate one or more terms and conditions of an existing collective bargaining agreement. The bill states that this action would be a legitimate exercise of the State's sovereign powers if the emergency manager and the State financial authority determined that all of the following conditions were satisfied:

- The financial emergency had created a circumstance in which it was reasonable and necessary for the State to intercede to serve a significant and legitimate public purpose.
- Any plan involving the rejection, modification, or termination of any terms and conditions of an existing CBA was reasonable and necessary to deal with a broad, generalized economic plan.
- The plan was directly related to and designed to address the financial emergency for the benefit of the public as a whole.
- The plan was temporary and did not target specific classes of employees.

Local Inspector or Auditor. In addition to employing or contracting for, at the expense of the local government, auditors and other technical personnel considered necessary (as currently allowed for an EFM), an emergency manager could retain one or more individuals or firms to perform the duties of a local inspector or a local auditor. The duties of a local inspector or auditor would be as specified in the bill. At least annually, a report of the local inspector or auditor would have to be submitted to the



emergency manager, the State Treasurer, and the State Superintendent if applicable.

Additional New Authority. An emergency manager could order one or more millage elections for the local government, and could disburse all Federal, State, and local funds earmarked for the local government, including funds for specific programs and debt retirement (as currently allowed for the EFM of a school district).

For a municipal government, the emergency manager also could do the following:

- Elect to have it participate in the retirement system under the Municipal Employees Retirement Act or another retirement system governed under the Public Employee Retirement System Investment Act.
- Enter into agreement with other local governments for the consolidation of services.
- Recommend to the State Boundary Commission that a city, village, or township consolidate with one or more other municipal governments.
- Disincorporate or dissolve the municipal government and assign its assets, debts, and liabilities as provided by law.

School Districts. The bill lists additional actions an emergency manager could take with respect to a school district. These include actions an EFM currently may take, such as seeking approval from the State Superintendent for a reduced class schedule in accordance with administrative rules governing the distribution of State school aid; and selling or otherwise using the district's assets to meet past or current obligations, as long as this did not impair pupil education.

In addition, the emergency manager could recommend to the Governor, the Legislature, and the State Superintendent that the school district be reorganized with one or more contiguous districts. The emergency manager also could exercise solely all other authority and responsibilities affecting the school district prescribed by law to the school board and district superintendent.

### Other Emergency Manager Responsibilities

The bill generally would re-enact current provisions requiring an EFM to report to the Governor, the Senate Majority Leader, and the Speaker of the House; and requiring an EFM to determine whether possible criminal conduct contributed to the local government's financial situation, and report to the Attorney General and the local prosecuting attorney if there is reason to believe that criminal conduct occurred.

An emergency manager also would have to make quarterly reports to the State Treasurer with respect to the local government's financial condition, with a copy to the State Superintendent if applicable.

### Elimination of Salary & Benefits

When a local government was placed in receivership and during the pendency of the receivership, the salary, wages, or other compensation, including the accrual of postemployment benefits, and other benefits of the chief administrative officer and governing body members would be eliminated.

If an emergency manager had reduced, suspended, or eliminated the salary or other compensation of the chief administrative officer and governing body members before the bill's effective date, the reduction, suspension, or elimination would be valid to the same extent as if it had occurred after that date.

An emergency manager could restore all or part of the compensation or benefits of the chief administrative officer and governing body members during the receivership, for the time and on the terms the emergency manager considered appropriate, to the extent he or she found that the restoration was consistent with the financial and operating plan.

These provisions would not authorize the impairment of vested retirement benefits.

### Bankruptcy

An emergency manager could recommend to the Governor and the State Treasurer that a local government be authorized to proceed under Title 11 of the United States Code if,

in the emergency manager's judgment, no reasonable alternative to rectifying the local government's financial emergency existed. If the Governor approved of the recommendation, he or she would have to inform the State Treasurer and the emergency manager, as well as the State Superintendent if the local government were a school district. The emergency manager then would be authorized to proceed under Title 11.

These provisions would empower the local government to become a debtor under Title 11, and empower the emergency manager to act exclusively on the local government's behalf in any such case under Title 11.

The recommendation to the Governor and State Treasurer would have to include a determination by the emergency manager of one of the following:

- No feasible financial plan that could satisfactorily rectify the financial emergency in a timely manner could be adopted.
- A plan in effect for at least 180 days could not be implemented as written or as it could be amended in a manner that could satisfactorily rectify the emergency in a timely manner.

(Currently, an EFM may authorize a local government to proceed under Title 11 unless the authorization is disapproved by the Local Emergency Financial Assistance Loan Board, if the EFM makes one of the same determinations.)

#### Termination of Receivership

A local government in receivership would be considered to be in a condition of financial emergency until the emergency manager declared the financial emergency to be rectified in his or her quarterly report to the State Treasurer, subject to the concurrence of the State Treasurer, as well as the State Superintendent in the case of a school district.

(Currently, the Governor may declare that the conditions for revoking a declaration of a financial emergency have been met after receiving a recommendation from the Local Emergency Financial Assistance Loan Board.)

#### Immunity; Defense; Insurance

An emergency manager would be immune from liability as provided in Section 7(5) of the governmental immunity law. A person employed by an emergency manager would be immune from liability as provided in Section 7(2) of that law.

(Under Section 7(5), a judge, a legislator, and the elective or highest appointed executive official of all levels of government are immune from tort liability for personal injury or property damage if the person is acting within the scope of his or her judicial, legislative, or executive authority. Section 7(2) extends tort immunity to a governmental employee for personal injury or property damage caused by the employee in the course of employment if his or her conduct does not amount to gross negligence.)

The Attorney General would have to defend any civil claim, demand, or lawsuit that challenged the validity of the proposed Act, the authority of a State official or officer acting under the Act, or the authority of an emergency manager if he or she were acting within the scope of authority for an emergency manager under the Act.

With respect to any aspect of a receivership, the costs incurred by the Attorney General in carrying out that responsibility would be at the expense of the local government. A local government's failure to remit to the Attorney General the costs he or she incurred within 30 days after written notice would be a debt owed to the State. In the case of a municipal government, the debt could be recovered by the State Treasurer as provided in Section 17a(5) of the Glenn Steil State Revenue Sharing Act (i.e., the Treasurer could withhold revenue sharing payments). In the case of a school district, the State Treasurer could recover the debt as provided in the State School Aid Act.

An emergency manager could procure and maintain, at the expense of the local government, worker's compensation, general liability, professional liability, and motor vehicle insurance for the emergency manager and any employee, agent, appointee, or contractor of the emergency manager, as may be provided to elected or appointed officials or local government employees.

If, after an emergency manager's service ended, the emergency manager or an employee, agent, appointee, or contractor were subject to a claim, demand, or lawsuit arising from an action taken during the emergency manager's service and not covered by insurance, litigation expenses and settlement payments would have to be paid out of the funds of the local government, if the State Treasurer approved the expenses and determined that the conduct resulting in the proceedings was based upon the scope of authority of the person or entity seeking the payment, and the conduct occurred on behalf of a local government while it was in receivership.

The failure of a municipal government or school district to honor and remit the legal expenses of a former emergency manager or his or her employee, agent, appointee, or contractor would be a debt owed to the State and could be recovered as provided under the Glenn Steil State Revenue Sharing Act or the State School Aid Act.

#### Local Assistance

Elected and appointed officials of a local government would be required to promptly and fully provide the assistance and information necessary and property requested by the State financial authority, a review team, or an emergency manager. If a review team or emergency manager believed that an official or employee was not answering questions accurately or completely, or was not furnishing information requested, the review team or emergency manager could issue subpoenas and administer oaths to the official or employee to answer questions or furnish records. If the official or employee refused, the team or manager could bring an action in the circuit court to compel testimony and furnish records.

A local government official's failure to abide by the proposed Act would be considered gross neglect of duty, which the review team or emergency manager could report to the State financial authority and the Attorney General. After review and a hearing with the elected official, the State financial authority could recommend to the Governor that he or she remove the official from office.

(These provisions are similar to current law, with the exception of the provisions for issuing subpoenas and bringing a circuit court action.)

#### Ineligibility for Election

An elected chief administrative officer or member of the governing body of a local government serving and in office at the time the local government was placed in receivership would not be eligible to be a candidate for election to public office for that local government for six years from the date it was placed in receivership.

#### Collective Bargaining; Two-Year Budget

A local government placed in receivership under the proposed Act would not be subject to Section 15 of the public employment relations Act for five years from the date it was placed in receivership or until the time the receivership was terminated, whichever occurred first. (Section 15, which Senate Bill 158 would amend, requires a public employer to bargain collectively with representatives of its employees as provided in that Act, and allows a public employer to enter into CBAs with the employer representatives.)

For a local government for which an emergency manager was serving on the bill's effective date, this provision would not become applicable until 60 days after that date.

Before the termination of a receivership and the completion of his or her term, an emergency manager would have to ensure that all applicable collective bargaining agreements were in place, and adopt and implement a two-year budget for the local government beginning with the termination of the receivership.

The governing body of the local government could not amend the CBA or the two-year budget without the approval of the State financial authority, and could not review any ordinance implemented by the emergency manager during his or her term before one year after the receivership terminated.

#### Bulletins & Rules

The State financial authority would be directed to issue bulletins or adopt rules as

necessary to carry out the purposes of the proposed Act. A rule would have to be adopted in accordance with the Administrative Procedures Act.

#### Continuation of EFM

An emergency financial manager appointed and serving under State law before the effective date of the proposed Act would continue under the Act as an emergency financial manager for the local government, and would have to fulfill his or her duties and responsibilities and exercise all of the powers granted under the Local Government Fiscal Responsibility Act or its predecessor.

Except as provided above (regarding the exemption from Section 15 of the public employment relations Act), the provisions of the proposed Act would apply to any local government for which an EFM was appointed and serving on the Act's effective date.

#### New Taxes

The proposed Act could not be construed to give an emergency manager or the State financial authority the power to impose taxes, over and above those already authorized by law, without the approval of a majority of the qualified electors voting on the question. (Current law includes the same provision.)

MCL 117.36a (S.B. 154)  
141.2303 (S.B. 155)  
168.971 (S.B. 156)  
380.1280c (S.B. 157)  
423.215 (S.B. 158)

Legislative Analyst: Suzanne Lowe

### **FISCAL IMPACT**

#### **Senate Bill 153 (S-2)**

State: The bill would add more circumstances under which the State could undertake a preliminary review of a local government's finances. As a result, it is likely that more preliminary reviews would be required and pursued, thereby adding State costs to the Department of Treasury and/or the Department of Education. However, the extent of the additional cost is unknown, and would depend upon the additional reviews of finances that occurred due to the legislation. If the additional

reviews resulted in determinations of financial distress that required additional State action, higher State costs in monitoring any corrective plans would result.

Local: Several local fiscal impacts could occur due to this legislation. They are discussed below, but not necessarily in order of magnitude.

First, the bill would suspend the authority of a chief administrative officer or governing body to exercise power on behalf of the local government, during the pendency of a receivership. This means that the emergency manager would have significant control over all aspects of governing a unit in receivership (not just financial), and could result in local financial impacts, positive or negative.

Second, the financial and operating plan could include a modification or renegotiation of contracts, the timely deposit of required payments to the pension fund, an academic plan, or other necessary actions. A change by the emergency manager in any of these items likely would have fiscal impacts on the affected government unit.

Third, the manager could elect to have the local government participate in a retirement system under the Municipal Employees Retirement Act or another retirement system, enter into agreement with other governments for consolidation of services, recommend consolidation, or dissolve the municipal government. Again, these actions would have fiscal impacts on the unit of government(s) affected.

Fourth, salaries of the chief administrative officer and governing body members of a local government in receivership would be eliminated; however, they could be restored by the emergency manager if found consistent with the financial and operating plan.

Finally, costs to a local government from being represented by the Attorney General would have to be paid out of the local government's operating budget. If payments were not made, revenue sharing or School Aid payments could be withheld.

### **Senate Bills 154-157**

The bills would have no fiscal impact on State or local government.

### **Senate Bill 158**

Local impacts could occur under this legislation if, in situations where an emergency manager was appointed, collective bargaining agreements were rejected, modified, or terminated and replaced with wage and/or benefit structures that provided a different compensation than contained in the original collective bargaining agreements.

Fiscal Analyst: Kathryn Summers  
David Zin

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This analysis was prepared by nonpartisan Senate staff for use by the Senate in its deliberations and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.