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## **HOUSE BILL No. 4453**

March 16, 2011, Introduced by Reps. McMillin, Lund and Somerville and referred to the Committee on Oversight, Reform, and Ethics.

A bill to prohibit governmental entities from commercially competing against the private sector; and to provide for remedies and penalties.

## THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

- 1 Sec. 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the
- 2 "government competition against private enterprise act".
- 3 Sec. 2. The legislature finds and declares all of the
- 4 following:
- 5 (a) Private enterprise is necessary to the health, welfare,
- 6 and prosperity of this state.
  - (b) Government competes with private enterprise when it
    - provides goods and services to the public beyond its government
  - function.
    - (c) This act is intended to protect economic opportunities for

- 1 private enterprise against unfair competition by government
- 2 agencies and to enhance the efficient provision of goods and
- 3 services to the public.
- 4 Sec. 3. As used in this act:
- 5 (a) "Commercial activity" means performing services or
- 6 providing goods that can normally be obtained from private
- 7 enterprise.
- 8 (b) "Essential services" means those services that are
- 9 essential for the public, including, but not limited to, water
- 10 supply, sewers, garbage and trash removal, recycling, utilities,
- 11 streets and roads, public transportation, and correctional
- 12 facilities.
- (c) "Government agency" or "agency" means the state, a county,
- 14 city, village, township, educational institution, or a department,
- 15 agency, or subdivision thereof.
- 16 (d) "Government competition" means the provision of goods or
- 17 services to the public by a government agency that are or can be
- 18 offered by private enterprise.
- 19 (e) "Government functions" means those functions that are
- 20 exclusively the prerogative of government, including, but not
- 21 limited to, operation of the agency or department, fulfillment of
- 22 the legal obligations of the agency, law enforcement, and the
- 23 judicial system.
- 24 (f) "Necessary services" means those services that are
- 25 critical for human safety and health, including, but not limited
- 26 to, fire departments, emergency services, and medical services.
- 27 (g) "Private enterprise" means an individual, firm,

- 1 partnership, corporation, association, or any other legal entity
- 2 engaging in the manufacturing, processing, sale, offering for sale,
- 3 rental, leasing, delivery, dispensing, distributing, or advertising
- 4 of goods or services for profit.
- 5 (h) "Vital services" means those services that are normally
- 6 available in a community, including, but not limited to, food
- 7 stores, drugstores, child care, elder care, and telecommunications
- 8 services.
- 9 Sec. 4. A government agency is prohibited from competing
- 10 against private enterprise, including by intergovernmental or
- 11 interagency agreement, and is prohibited from funding,
- 12 capitalizing, securing the indebtedness of, or leasing the
- 13 obligations of, or subsidizing, any charitable or not-for-profit
- 14 institution which would use the support to compete against private
- 15 enterprise.
- 16 Sec. 5. The following functions or services are excepted from
- 17 this act:
- 18 (a) Government functions.
- 19 (b) Necessary services. Nothing in this act shall preclude a
- 20 government agency from utilizing private enterprise to provide
- 21 necessary services.
- (c) The development, management, and operation of state parks,
- 23 historical monuments, and hiking or equestrian trails.
- 24 (d) Essential services, except that, if private industry can
- 25 provide essential services, government agencies shall entertain
- 26 bids from private enterprise and, if practicable, contract with
- 27 private enterprise to provide essential services.

- 1 (e) Vital services, but only to the extent they are not
- 2 available from private enterprise.
- 3 (f) Provisions of goods and services to students and invited
- 4 guests of universities, community colleges, and public school
- 5 districts.
- 6 Sec. 6. In cases of government competition against private
- 7 enterprise that exist on the effective date of this act, the
- 8 government agency may continue to engage in the competition but
- 9 shall not exceed the scope of the competition. Nothing in this act
- 10 precludes a government agency from contracting with private
- 11 enterprise to provide goods or services to the public.
- Sec. 7. (1) A cause of action may be initiated under this act
- 13 to enjoin a government agency from participating in commercial
- 14 activity resulting in competition against private enterprise.
- 15 (2) A civil action for injunctive relief under this act may
- 16 request preliminary injunctive relief by alleging that a government
- 17 agency is participating in commercial activity resulting in
- 18 competition with private enterprise. Upon receipt of the complaint,
- 19 the court shall order a preliminary hearing not later than 30 days
- 20 from the date of the complaint.
- 21 (3) The court shall issue appropriate preliminary injunctive
- 22 relief if at the preliminary hearing the plaintiff makes a prima
- 23 facie showing of all of the following:
- 24 (a) The government agency is or is planning to participate in
- 25 commercial activity.
- 26 (b) That commercial activity results or will result in
- 27 competition with private enterprise.

- 1 (c) The threat to private enterprise or public money is
- 2 imminent.
- 3 (4) The plaintiff is not required to show that they have no
- 4 adequate remedy at law or will suffer irreparable harm nor any
- 5 other common law element applicable to obtaining preliminary
- 6 injunctive relief.
- 7 (5) If after a final hearing on the merits, the court finds
- 8 that a government agency is participating in commercial activity
- 9 resulting in competition with private enterprise, the court shall
- 10 grant permanent injunctive relief and shall issue orders as
- 11 necessary to abate the government competition with private
- 12 enterprise.
- 13 (6) The court may award actual damages including, but not
- 14 limited to, costs, reasonable attorney fees, and all expenses and
- 15 disbursements made by the plaintiff in bringing the action.

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