

A petition for a referendum of Public Act 4 of 2011, the Local Government and School District Fiscal Accountability Act. (Proposal provided under a referendum petition filed with the Secretary of State on February 29, 2012.)

Act No. 4
Public Acts of 2011
Approved by the Governor
March 16, 2011
Filed with the Secretary of State
March 16, 2011
EFFECTIVE DATE: March 16, 2011

AN ACT to safeguard and assure the fiscal accountability of units of local government, including school districts; to preserve the capacity of units of local government to provide or cause to be provided necessary services essential to the public health, safety, and welfare; to provide for review, management, planning, and control of the financial operation of units of local government and the provision of services by units of local government, including school districts; to provide criteria to be used in determining the financial condition of units of local government, including school districts; to permit a declaration of the existence of a local government financial emergency and to prescribe the powers and duties of the governor, other state departments, boards, agencies, officials, and employees, and officials and employees of units of local government, including school districts; to provide for placing units of local government, including school districts, into receivership; to provide for a review and appeal process; to provide for the appointment and to prescribe the powers and duties of an emergency manager; to require the development of financial and operational plans to regulate expenditures, investments, and the provision of services by units of local government, including school districts, in a state of financial stress or financial emergency; to provide for the modification or termination of contracts under certain circumstances; to set forth the conditions for termination of a local government financial emergency; and to repeal acts and parts of acts.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Sec. 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the “local government and school district fiscal accountability act”.

Sec. 3. The legislature hereby determines that the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of this state would be materially and adversely affected by the insolvency of local governments and that the fiscal accountability of local governments is vitally necessary to the interests of the citizens of this state to assure the provision of necessary governmental services essential to public health, safety, and welfare. The legislature further determines that it is vitally necessary to protect the credit of this state and its political subdivisions and that it is necessary for the public good and it is a valid public purpose for this state to take action and to assist a local government in a condition of financial stress or financial emergency so as to remedy the stress or emergency by requiring prudent fiscal management and efficient provision of services, permitting the restructuring of contractual obligations, and prescribing the powers and duties of state and local government officials and emergency managers. The legislature, therefore, determines that the authority and powers conferred by this act constitute a necessary program and serve a valid public purpose.

Sec. 5. As used in this act:

(a) “Chief administrative officer” means any of the following:

- (i) The manager of a village or, if a village does not employ a manager, the president of the village.
- (ii) The city manager of a city or, if a city does not employ a city manager, the mayor of the city.

- (iii) The manager of a township or the manager or superintendent of a charter township, or if the township does not employ a manager or superintendent, the supervisor of the township.
- (iv) The elected county executive or appointed county manager of a county; or if the county has not adopted the provisions of either 1973 PA 139, MCL 45.551 to 45.573, or 1966 PA 293, MCL 45.501 to 45.521, the county's chairperson of the county board of commissioners.
- (v) The chief operating officer of an authority or of a public utility owned by a city, village, township, or county.
- (vi) The superintendent of a school district.
- (b) "Emergency manager" or "manager" means the emergency manager appointed under section 15. An emergency manager includes an emergency financial manager appointed under former 1988 PA 101 or former 1990 PA 72.
- (c) "Entity" means a partnership, nonprofit or business corporation, limited liability company, labor organization, or any other association, corporation, trust, or other legal entity.
- (d) "Financial and operating plan" means a written financial and operating plan for a local government under section 18, including an academic and educational plan for a school district.
- (e) "Local government" means a municipal government or a school district.
- (f) "Local inspector" means a certified forensic accountant, certified public accountant, attorney, or similarly credentialed person whose responsibility it is to determine the existence of proper internal and management controls, fraud, criminal activity, or any other accounting or management deficiencies.
- (g) "Municipal government" means a city, a village, a township, a charter township, a county, an authority established by law, or a public utility owned by a city, village, township, or county.
- (h) "Review team" means a review team designated under section 12.
- (i) "School board" means the governing body of a school district.
- (j) "School district" means a school district as that term is defined in section 6 of the revised school code, 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.6, or an intermediate school district as that term is defined in section 4 of the revised school code, 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.4.
- (k) "State financial authority" means the following:
 - (i) For a municipal government, the state treasurer.
 - (ii) For a school district, the superintendent of public instruction.

Sec. 12. (1) The state financial authority of a local government may conduct a preliminary review to determine the existence of a local government financial problem if 1 or more of the following occur:

- (a) The governing body or the chief administrative officer of a local government requests a preliminary review under this act. The request shall be in writing and shall identify the existing or anticipated financial conditions or events that make the request necessary.
- (b) The state financial authority receives a written request from a creditor with an undisputed claim that remains unpaid 6 months after its due date against the local government that exceeds the greater of \$10,000.00 or 1% of the annual general fund budget of the local government, provided that the creditor notifies the local government in writing at least 30 days before his or her request to the state financial authority of his or her intention to submit a written request under this subdivision.
- (c) The state financial authority receives a petition containing specific allegations of local government financial distress signed by a number of registered electors residing within the local government's jurisdiction equal to not less than 5% of the total vote cast for all candidates for governor within the local government's jurisdiction at the last preceding election at which a governor was elected. Petitions shall not be filed under this subdivision within 60 days before any election of the local government.
- (d) The state financial authority receives written notification that a local government has not timely deposited its minimum obligation payment to the local government pension fund as required by law.
- (e) The state financial authority receives written notification that the local government has failed for a period of 7 days or more after the scheduled date of payment to pay wages and salaries or other compensation owed to employees or benefits owed to retirees.
- (f) The state financial authority receives written notification from a trustee, paying agent, bondholder, or auditor engaged by the local government of a default in a bond or note payment or a violation of 1 or more bond or note covenants.

- (g) The state financial authority of a local government receives a resolution from either the senate or the house of representatives requesting a preliminary review under this section.
- (h) The local government has violated a requirement of, or a condition of an order issued pursuant to, former 1943 PA 202, the revenue bond act of 1933, 1933 PA 94, MCL 141.101 to 141.140, the revised municipal finance act, 2001 PA 34, MCL 141.2101 to 141.2821, or any other law governing the issuance of bonds or notes.
- (i) A municipal government has violated the conditions of an order issued by the local emergency financial assistance loan board pursuant to the emergency municipal loan act, 1980 PA 243, MCL 141.931 to 141.942.
- (j) The local government has violated a requirement of sections 17 to 20 of the uniform budgeting and accounting act, 1968 PA 2, MCL 141.437 to 141.440.
- (k) The local government fails to timely file an annual financial report or audit that conforms with the minimum procedures and standards of the state financial authority and is required for local governments under the uniform budgeting and accounting act, 1968 PA 2, MCL 141.421 to 141.440a, or 1919 PA 71, MCL 21.41 to 21.55. In addition, if the local government is a school district, the school district fails to provide an annual financial report or audit that conforms with the minimum procedures and standards of the superintendent of public instruction and is required under the revised school code, 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.1 to 380.1852, and 1979 PA 94, MCL 388.1601 to 388.1772.
- (l) A municipal government is delinquent in the distribution of tax revenues, as required by law, that it has collected for another taxing jurisdiction, and that taxing jurisdiction requests a preliminary review.
- (m) A local government is in breach of its obligations under a deficit elimination plan or an agreement entered into pursuant to a deficit elimination plan.
- (n) A court has ordered an additional tax levy without the prior approval of the governing body of the local government.
- (o) A municipal government has ended a fiscal year in a deficit condition as defined in section 21 of the Glenn Steil state revenue sharing act of 1971, 1971 PA 140, MCL 141.921, or has failed to comply with the requirements of that section for filing or instituting a financial plan to correct the deficit condition.
- (p) A school district ended its most recently completed fiscal year with a deficit in 1 or more of its funds and the school district has not submitted a deficit elimination plan to the state financial authority within 30 days after the district's deadline for submission of its annual financial statement.
- (q) A local government has been assigned a long-term debt rating within or below the BBB category or its equivalent by 1 or more nationally recognized credit rating agencies.
- (r) The existence of other facts or circumstances that in the state treasurer's sole discretion for a municipal government are indicative of municipal financial stress, or, that in the superintendent of public instruction's sole discretion for a school district are indicative of school district financial stress.
- (2) If the state financial authority determines that a preliminary review is appropriate under this section, before commencing the preliminary review the state financial authority shall give the local government specific written notification of the review. The preliminary review shall be completed within 30 days following its commencement. Elected and appointed officials of a local government shall promptly and fully provide the assistance and information requested by the state financial authority for that local government in conducting the preliminary review.
- (3) If a finding of probable financial stress is made for a municipal government under subsection (2), the governor shall appoint a review team for that municipal government consisting 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 of representatives. The governor may appoint other state officials or other persons with relevant professional experience to serve on a review team to undertake a municipal financial management review.
- (4) If a finding of probable financial stress is made for a school district under subsection (2), the governor shall appoint a review team for that school district consisting of the state treasurer or his or her designee, the superintendent of public instruction 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 of representatives. The governor may appoint other state officials or other persons

with relevant professional experience to serve on a review team to undertake a school district financial management review.

(5) The department of treasury shall provide staff support to each review team.

(6) A review team appointed under former 1988 PA 101 or former 1990 PA 72 and serving on the effective date of this act shall continue under this act to fulfill their powers and duties. All proceedings and actions taken by the governor, the state treasurer, or a review team under former 1988 PA 101 or former 1990 PA 72 before the effective date of this act are ratified and are enforceable as if the proceedings and actions were taken under this act, and a consent agreement entered into under former 1988 PA 101 or former 1990 PA 72 is ratified and is binding and enforceable under this act.

Sec. 13. (1) The review team shall have full power in its review to perform all of the following functions:

(a) Examine the books and records of the local government.

(b) Utilize the services of other state agencies and employees.

(c) Negotiate and sign a consent agreement with the chief administrative officer of the local government.

The consent agreement may provide for remedial measures considered necessary to address the local financial problem and provide for the financial stability of the local government and may include either a continuing operations plan or recovery plan as described in section 14a. The consent agreement may utilize state financial management and technical assistance as necessary in order to alleviate the local financial problem. The consent agreement shall also provide for periodic financial status reports to the state financial authority. In order for the consent agreement to go into effect, it shall be approved, by resolution, by the governing body of the local government and shall be approved and executed by the state financial authority. A consent agreement shall provide that in the event of a material uncured breach of the consent agreement, the state treasurer is authorized to place the local government in receivership as provided under section 15.

(2) The review team shall meet with the local government as part of its review. At this meeting, the review team shall receive, discuss, and consider information provided by the local government concerning the financial condition of the local government.

(3) The review team shall report its findings to the governor, with a copy to the state financial authority, within 60 days following the appointment of the review team under section 12 or earlier if required by the governor. Upon request, the governor may grant one 30-day extension of this 60-day time limit. A copy of the report shall be forwarded by the state treasurer to the chief administrative officer and the governing body of the local government, the speaker of the house of representatives, the senate majority leader, and the superintendent of public instruction if the local government is a school district. The report shall include the existence, or an indication of the likely occurrence, of any of the following:

(a) A default in the payment of principal or interest upon bonded obligations, notes, or other municipal securities for which no funds or insufficient funds are on hand and, if required, segregated in a special trust fund.

(b) Failure for a period of 30 days or more beyond the due date to transfer 1 or more of the following to the appropriate agency:

(i) Taxes withheld on the income of employees.

(ii) For a municipal government, taxes collected by the municipal government as agent for another governmental unit, school district, or other entity or taxing authority.

(iii) Any contribution required by a pension, retirement, or benefit plan.

(c) Failure for a period of 7 days or more after the scheduled date of payment to pay wages and salaries or other compensation owed to employees or benefits owed to retirees.

(d) The total amount of accounts payable for the current fiscal year, as determined by the state financial authority's uniform chart of accounts, is in excess of 10% of the total expenditures of the local government in that fiscal year.

(e) Failure to eliminate an existing deficit in any fund of the local government within the 2-year period preceding the end of the local government's fiscal year during which the review team report is received.

(f) Projection of a deficit in the general fund of the local government for the current fiscal year in excess of 5% of the budgeted revenues for the general fund.

- (g) Failure to comply in all material respects with the terms of an approved deficit elimination plan or an agreement entered into pursuant to a deficit elimination plan.
 - (h) Existence of material loans to the general fund from other local government funds that are not regularly settled between the funds or that are increasing in scope.
 - (i) Existence after the close of the fiscal year of material recurring unbudgeted subsidies from the general fund to other major funds as defined under government accounting standards board principles.
 - (j) Existence of a structural operating deficit.
 - (k) Use of restricted revenues for purposes not authorized by law.
 - (l) Any other facts and circumstances indicative of local government financial stress or financial emergency.
- (4) The review team shall include 1 of the following conclusions in its report:
- (a) The local government is not in financial stress or is in a condition of mild financial stress as provided in section 14.
 - (b) The local government is in a condition of severe financial stress as provided in section 14, but a consent agreement containing a plan to resolve the problem has been adopted pursuant to subsection (1)(c).
 - (c) The local government is in a condition of severe financial stress as provided in section 14, and a consent agreement has not been adopted pursuant to subsection (1)(c).
 - (d) A financial emergency exists as provided in section 14 and no satisfactory plan exists to resolve the emergency.
- (5) The review team may, with the approval of the state financial authority, appoint an individual or firm to carry out the review and submit a report to the review team for approval. The department of treasury may enter into a contract with the individual or firm respecting the terms and conditions of the appointment.

Sec. 14. (1) For purposes of this act, a local government is considered to be in a condition of no financial stress or mild financial stress if the report required in section 13 concludes that none of the factors in section 13(3) exist or are likely to occur within the current or next succeeding fiscal year or, if they occur, do not threaten the local government's capability to provide necessary governmental services essential to public health, safety, and welfare.

(2) For purposes of this act, a local government is considered to be in a condition of severe financial stress if either of the following occurs:

(a) The report required in section 13 concludes that 1 or more of the factors in section 13(3) exist or are likely to occur within the current or next succeeding fiscal year and, if left unaddressed, may threaten the local government's future capability to provide necessary governmental services essential to the public health, safety, and welfare.

(b) The chief administrative officer of the local government recommends that the local government be considered in severe financial stress.

(3) For purposes of this act, a local government is considered to be in a condition of financial emergency if any of the following occur:

(a) The report required in section 13 concludes that 2 or more of the factors in section 13(3) exist or are likely to occur within the current fiscal year and threaten the local government's current and future capability to provide necessary governmental services essential to the public health, safety, and welfare.

(b) The local government has failed to provide timely and accurate information enabling the review team to complete its report under section 13.

(c) The local government has failed to comply in all material respects with a continuing operations plan or recovery plan, as provided in section 14a, or with the terms of an approved deficit elimination plan or an agreement entered into pursuant to a deficit elimination plan.

(d) The local government is in material breach of a consent agreement entered into under section 13(1)(c).

(e) The local government is in a condition of severe financial stress as provided in subsection (2), and a consent agreement has not been adopted pursuant to section 13(1)(c).

(f) The chief administrative officer of the local government, based upon the existence or likely occurrence of 1 or more of the factors in section 13(3), recommends that a financial emergency be declared and the state treasurer concurs with the recommendation.

Sec. 14a. (1) A consent agreement as provided in section 13(1)(c) may require a continuing operations plan or a recovery plan if required by the state financial authority.

(2) If the state treasurer requires that a consent agreement include a continuing operations plan, the local government shall prepare and file the continuing operations plan with the state treasurer as provided for in the consent agreement. The state financial authority shall approve or reject the initial continuing operations plan within 14 days of receiving it from the local government. If a plan is rejected, the local government shall refile an amended plan within 30 days of the rejection addressing any concerns raised by the state financial authority. If the amended plan is rejected, then the local government is considered to be in material breach of the consent agreement. The local government is required to file annual updates to its continuing operations plan. The annual updates shall be included with the annual filing of the local government's audit report with the state financial authority as long as the continuing operations plan remains in effect.

(3) The continuing operations plan shall be in a form prescribed by the state financial authority, but shall, at a minimum, include all of the following:

- (a) A detailed projected budget of revenues and expenditures over not less than 3 fiscal years which demonstrates that the local government's expenditures will not exceed its revenues and that any existing deficits will be eliminated during the projected budget period.
- (b) A cash flow projection for the budget period.
- (c) An operating plan for the budget period that assures fiscal accountability for the local government.
- (d) A plan showing reasonable and necessary maintenance and capital expenditures so as to assure the local government's fiscal accountability.
- (e) An evaluation of the costs associated with pension and postemployment health care obligations for which the local government is responsible and a plan for how those costs will be addressed within the budget period.
- (f) A provision for submitting quarterly compliance reports to the state financial authority demonstrating compliance with the continuing operations plan.

(4) If a continuing operations plan is approved for a municipal government, the municipal government shall amend the budget and general appropriations ordinance adopted by the municipal government under the uniform budgeting and accounting act, 1968 PA 2, MCL 141.421 to 141.440a, to the extent necessary or advisable to give full effect to the continuing operations plan. If a continuing operations plan is approved for a school district, the school district shall amend the budget adopted by the school district under the uniform budgeting and accounting act, 1968 PA 2, MCL 141.421 to 141.440a, to the extent necessary or advisable to give full effect to the continuing operations plan. The chief administrative officer, the chief financial officer, the governing body, and other officials of the local government shall take and direct such actions as may be necessary or advisable to maintain the local government's operations in compliance with the continuing operations plan.

(5) If the state financial authority requires that a consent agreement include a recovery plan, the state financial authority shall develop and adopt, in consultation with the review team if desired by the state financial authority, a recovery plan. If a recovery plan is developed and adopted for the local government, the local government thereafter is required to file annual updates to its recovery plan. The annual updates shall be included with the annual filing of the local government's audit report with the state financial authority as long as the recovery plan remains in effect.

(6) A recovery plan may include terms and provisions as may be approved in the discretion of the state treasurer, including, but not limited to, any 1 or more of the following:

- (a) A detailed projected budget of revenues and expenditures over not less than 3 fiscal years which demonstrates that the local government's expenditures will not exceed its revenues and that any existing deficits will be eliminated during the projected budget period.
- (b) A cash flow projection for the budget period.
- (c) An operating plan for the budget period that assures fiscal accountability for the local government.
- (d) A plan showing reasonable and necessary maintenance and capital expenditures so as to assure the local government's fiscal accountability.

- (e) An evaluation of costs associated with pension and postemployment health care obligations for which the local government is responsible and a plan for how those costs will be addressed to assure that current obligations are met and that steps are taken to reduce future unfunded obligations.
- (f) Procedures for cash control and cash management, including, but not limited to, procedures for timely collection, securing, depositing, balancing, and expending of cash, and may include the designation of appropriate fiduciaries.
- (g) A provision for submitting quarterly compliance reports to the state financial authority and the chief administrative officer of the local government that demonstrates compliance with the recovery plan.
- (7) The recovery plan may include the appointment of a local auditor or local inspector, or both, in accordance with section 19(1)(p).
- (8) If a recovery plan is developed and adopted by the state financial authority for a local government, the recovery plan shall supersede the budget and general appropriations ordinance adopted by the local government under the uniform budgeting and accounting act, 1968 PA 2, MCL 141.421 to 141.440a, and the budget and general appropriations ordinance is considered amended to the extent necessary or advisable to give full effect to the recovery plan. In the event of any inconsistency between the recovery plan and the budget or general appropriations ordinance, the recovery plan shall control. The chief administrative officer, the chief financial officer, the governing body, and other officers of the local government shall take and direct actions as may be necessary or advisable to bring and maintain the local government's operations in compliance with the recovery plan.
- (9) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the consent agreement may 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 treasurer of 1 or more of the powers prescribed for emergency managers in section 19 for such periods and upon such terms and conditions as the state treasurer considers necessary or convenient, in the state treasurer's discretion to enable the local government to achieve the goals and objectives of the consent agreement. However, the consent agreement shall not include a grant to the chief administrative officer, the chief financial officer, the governing body, or other officers of the local government of the powers prescribed for emergency managers in section 19(1)(k).
- (10) Unless the state treasurer determines otherwise, beginning 30 days after the date a local government enters into a consent agreement under this act, that local government is not subject to section 15(1) of 1947 PA 336, MCL 423.215, for the remaining term of the consent agreement.
- (11) The consent agreement may provide for the required retention by the local government of a consultant for the purpose of assisting the local government to achieve the goals and objectives of the consent agreement.
- (12) A local government is released from the requirements under this section upon compliance with the consent agreement as determined by the state financial authority.

Sec. 15. (1) Within 10 days after receipt of the report provided for in section 13, the governor shall make 1 of the following determinations:

- (a) The local government is not in a condition of severe financial stress.
- (b) The local government is in a condition of severe financial stress as provided in section 14, but a consent agreement containing a plan to resolve the financial stress has been adopted under this act.
- (c) A local government financial emergency exists as provided in section 14 and no satisfactory plan exists to resolve the emergency.
- (d) The local government entered into a consent agreement containing a continuing operations plan or recovery plan to resolve a financial problem, but materially breached that consent agreement.

(2) If the governor determines pursuant to subsection (1) that a financial emergency exists, the governor shall provide the governing body and chief administrative officer of the local government with a written notification of the determination, findings of fact utilized as the basis upon which this determination was made, a concise and explicit statement of the underlying facts supporting the factual findings, and notice that the chief administrative officer or the governing body of the local government has 7 days after the date of the notification to request a hearing conducted by the state financial authority or the state financial authority's designee. Following the hearing, or if no hearing is requested following the expiration of the deadline by which a hearing may be requested, the governor, in his or her sole discretion based upon the

record, shall either confirm or revoke, in writing, the determination of the existence of a financial emergency. If confirmed, the governor shall provide a written report to the governing body and chief administrative officer of the local government of the findings of fact of the continuing or newly developed conditions or events providing a basis for the confirmation of a financial emergency, and a concise and explicit statement of the underlying facts supporting these factual findings.

(3) A local government for which a financial emergency determination under this section has been confirmed to exist may, by resolution adopted by a vote of 2/3 of the members of its governing body elected and serving, appeal this determination within 10 business days to the Ingham county circuit court. The court shall not set aside a determination of financial emergency by the governor unless it finds that the determination is either of the following:

(a) Not supported by competent, material, and substantial evidence on the whole record.

(b) Arbitrary, capricious, or clearly an abuse or unwarranted exercise of discretion.

(4) Upon the confirmation of a finding of a financial emergency, the governor shall declare the local government in receivership and shall appoint an emergency manager to act for and in the place and stead of the governing body and the office of chief administrative officer of the local government. The emergency manager shall have broad powers in receivership to rectify the financial emergency and to assure the fiscal accountability of the local government and the local government's capacity to provide or cause to be provided necessary governmental services essential to the public health, safety, and welfare. Upon the declaration of receivership and during the pendency of receivership, the governing body and the chief administrative officer of the local government may not exercise any of the powers of those offices except as may be specifically authorized in writing by the emergency manager and are subject to any conditions required by the emergency manager.

(5) All of the following apply to an emergency manager:

(a) The emergency manager shall have a minimum of 5 years' experience and demonstrable expertise in business, financial, or local or state budgetary matters.

(b) The emergency manager may but need not be a resident of the local government.

(c) The emergency manager shall be an individual.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, the emergency manager shall serve at the pleasure of the governor. An emergency manager is subject to impeachment and conviction by the legislature as if he or she were a civil officer under section 7 of article XI of the state constitution of 1963. A vacancy in the office of emergency manager shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(e) The emergency manager's compensation and reimbursement for actual and necessary expenses shall be paid by the local government and shall be set forth in a contract approved by the state treasurer. The contract shall be posted on the department of treasury's website within 7 days after the contract is approved by the state treasurer.

(6) In addition to staff otherwise authorized by law, an emergency manager shall appoint additional staff and secure professional assistance as the emergency manager considers necessary to fulfill his or her appointment.

(7) The emergency manager shall make quarterly reports to the state treasurer with respect to the financial condition of the local government in receivership, with a copy to the superintendent of public instruction if the local government is a school district.

(8) The emergency manager shall continue in the capacity of an emergency manager as follows:

(a) Until removed by the governor or the legislature as provided in subsection (5)(d). If an emergency manager is removed pursuant to this subdivision, the governor shall within 30 days of the removal appoint a new emergency manager.

(b) Until the financial emergency is rectified.

(9) A local government shall be removed from receivership when the financial conditions are corrected in a sustainable fashion as determined by the state treasurer in accordance with this act.

(10) The governor may delegate his or her duties under this section to the state treasurer.

Sec. 15a. Notwithstanding section 3(1) of 1968 PA 317, MCL 15.323, an emergency manager appointed under this act or former 1988 PA 101 or former 1990 PA 72 is subject to all of the following:

(a) 1968 PA 317, MCL 15.321 to 15.330, as a public servant.

(b) 1973 PA 196, MCL 15.341 to 15.348, as a public officer.

(c) 1968 PA 318, MCL 15.301 to 15.310, as if he or she were a state officer.

Sec. 16. An emergency financial manager appointed under former 1988 PA 101 or former 1990 PA 72, and serving on the effective date of this act, shall continue under this act to fulfill his or her powers and duties.

Sec. 17. (1) The emergency manager shall issue to the appropriate local elected and appointed officials and employees, agents, and contractors of the local government the orders the manager considers necessary to accomplish the purposes of this act, including, but not limited to, orders for the timely and satisfactory implementation of a financial and operating plan developed pursuant to section 18, including an academic and educational 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 this section is binding on the local elected and appointed officials and employees, agents, and contractors of the local government to whom it is issued. Local elected and appointed officials and employees, agents, and contractors of the local government shall take and direct those actions that are necessary and advisable to maintain compliance with the financial and operating plan.

(2) If an order of the emergency manager under subsection (1) is not reasonably carried out and the failure to carry out an order is disrupting the emergency manager's ability to manage the local government, the emergency manager, in addition to other remedies provided in this act, may prohibit the local elected or appointed official or employee, agent, or contractor of the local government from access to the local government's office facilities, electronic mail, and internal information systems.

Sec. 18. (1) The emergency manager shall develop and may amend a written financial and operating plan for the local government. The plan shall have the objectives of assuring that the local government is able to provide necessary or cause to be provided governmental services essential to the public health, safety, and welfare and assuring the fiscal accountability of the local government. The financial and operating plan shall provide for all of the following:

(a) Conducting all aspects of the operations of the local government within the resources available according to the emergency manager's revenue estimate.

(b) The payment in full of the scheduled debt service requirements on all bonds, notes, and municipal securities of the local government and all other uncontested legal obligations.

(c) The modification, rejection, termination, and renegotiation of contracts pursuant to section 19.

(d) The timely deposit of required payments to the pension fund for the local government or in which the local government participates.

(e) For school districts, an academic and educational plan.

(f) Any other actions considered necessary by the emergency manager in the emergency manager's discretion to achieve the objectives of the financial and operating plan, alleviate the financial emergency, and remove the local government from receivership.

(2) Within 45 days after the emergency manager's appointment, the emergency manager shall submit the financial and operating plan to the state treasurer, with a copy to the superintendent of public instruction if the local government is a school district, and to the chief administrative officer and governing body of the local government. The plan shall be regularly reexamined by the emergency manager and the state treasurer and may be modified from time to time by the emergency manager with notice to the state treasurer. If the emergency manager reduces his or her revenue estimates, the emergency manager shall modify the plan to conform to the revised revenue estimates.

(3) The financial and operating plan shall be in a form as provided by the state treasurer and shall contain that information for each year during which year the plan is in effect that the emergency manager, in consultation with the state financial authority, specifies. The financial and operating plan may serve as a deficit elimination plan otherwise required by law if so approved by the state financial authority.

(4) The emergency manager, within 30 days of submitting the financial and operating plan to the state financial authority, shall conduct a public informational meeting on the plan and any modifications to the plan. This subsection does not mean that the emergency manager must receive public approval before he or she implements the plan or any modification of the plan.

Sec. 19. (1) An emergency manager may take 1 or more of the following additional actions with respect to a local government which is in receivership, notwithstanding any charter provision to the contrary:

(a) Analyze factors and circumstances contributing to the financial emergency of the local government and initiate steps to correct the condition.

(b) Amend, revise, approve, or disapprove the budget of the local government, and limit the total amount appropriated or expended.

(c) Receive and disburse on behalf of the local government all federal, state, and local funds earmarked for the local government. These funds may include, but are not limited to, funds for specific programs and the retirement of debt.

(d) Require and approve or disapprove, or amend or revise a plan for paying all outstanding obligations of the local government.

(e) Require and prescribe the form of special reports to be made by the finance officer of the local government to its governing body, the creditors of the local government, the emergency manager, or the public.

(f) Examine all records and books of account, and require under the procedures of the uniform budgeting and accounting act, 1968 PA 2, MCL 141.421 to 141.440a, or 1919 PA 71, MCL 21.41 to 21.55, or both, the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, contracts, and other documents relevant to an analysis of the financial condition of the local government.

(g) Make, approve, or disapprove any appropriation, contract, expenditure, or loan, the creation of any new position, or the filling of any vacancy in a position by any appointing authority.

(h) Review payrolls or other claims against the local government before payment.

(i) Notwithstanding any minimum staffing level requirement established by charter or contract, establish and implement staffing levels for the local government.

(j) Reject, modify, or terminate 1 or more terms and conditions of an existing contract.

(k) After meeting and conferring with the appropriate bargaining representative and, if in the emergency manager's sole discretion and judgment, a prompt and satisfactory resolution is unlikely to be obtained, reject, modify, or terminate 1 or more terms and conditions of an existing collective bargaining agreement. The rejection, modification, or termination of 1 or more terms and conditions of an existing collective bargaining agreement under this subdivision is a legitimate exercise of the state's sovereign powers if the emergency manager and state treasurer determine that all of the following conditions are satisfied:

(i) The financial emergency in the local government has created a circumstance in which it is reasonable and necessary for the state to intercede to serve a significant and legitimate public purpose.

(ii) Any plan involving the rejection, modification, or termination of 1 or more terms and conditions of an existing collective bargaining agreement is reasonable and necessary to deal with a broad, generalized economic problem.

(iii) Any plan involving the rejection, modification, or termination of 1 or more terms and conditions of an existing collective bargaining agreement is directly related to and designed to address the financial emergency for the benefit of the public as a whole.

(iv) Any plan involving the rejection, modification, or termination of 1 or more terms and conditions of an existing collective bargaining agreement is temporary and does not target specific classes of employees.

(l) Act as sole agent of the local government in collective bargaining with employees or representatives and approve any contract or agreement.

(m) If a municipal government's pension fund is not actuarially funded at a level of 80% or more, according to the most recent governmental accounting standards board's applicable standards, at the time the most recent comprehensive annual financial report for the municipal government or its pension fund was due, the emergency manager may remove 1 or more of the serving trustees of the local pension board or, if the state treasurer appoints the emergency manager as the sole trustee of the local pension board, replace all the serving trustees of the local pension board. For the purpose of determining the pension fund level under this subdivision, the valuation shall exclude the net value of pension bonds or evidence of indebtedness. The annual actuarial valuation for the municipal government's pension fund shall use the actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets. If a pension fund uses the aggregate actuarial cost method or a method involving a frozen accrued liability, the retirement system actuary shall use the

entry age normal actuarial cost method. If the emergency manager serves as sole trustee of the local pension board, all of the following apply:

(i) The emergency manager shall assume and exercise the authority and fiduciary responsibilities of the local pension board, including to the extent applicable, setting and approval of all actuarial assumptions for pension obligations of a municipal government to the local pension fund.

(ii) The emergency manager shall fully comply with the public employee retirement system investment act, 1965 PA 314, MCL 38.1132 to 38.1140m, and section 24 of article IX of the state constitution of 1963, and any actions taken shall be consistent with the pension fund's qualified plan status under the federal internal revenue code.

(iii) The emergency manager shall not make changes to a local pension fund without identifying the changes and the costs and benefits associated with the changes and receiving the state treasurer's approval for the changes. If a change includes the transfer of funds from 1 pension fund to another pension fund, the valuation of the pension fund receiving the transfer must be actuarially funded at a level of 80% or more, according to the most recent governmental accounting standards board's applicable standards, at the time the most recent comprehensive annual financial report for the municipal government was due.

(iv) The emergency manager's assumption and exercise of the authority and fiduciary responsibilities of the local pension board shall end not later than the termination of the receivership of the municipal government as provided in this act.

(n) Consolidate or eliminate departments of the local government or transfer functions from 1 department to another and appoint, supervise, and, at his or her discretion, remove administrators, including heads of departments other than elected officials.

(o) Employ or contract for, at the expense of the local government and with the approval of the state financial authority, auditors and other technical personnel considered necessary to implement this act.

(p) Retain 1 or more persons or firms, which may be an individual or firm selected from a list approved by the state treasurer, to perform the duties of a local inspector or a local auditor as described in this subdivision. The duties of a local inspector are to assure integrity, economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the operations of the local government by conducting meaningful and accurate investigations and forensic audits, and to detect and deter waste, fraud, and abuse. At least annually, a report of the local inspector shall be submitted to the emergency manager, the state treasurer, and the superintendent of public instruction if the local government is a school district. The duties of a local auditor are to assure that internal controls over local government operations are designed and operating effectively to mitigate risks that hamper the achievement of the emergency manager's financial plan, assure that local government operations are effective and efficient, assure that financial information is accurate, reliable, and timely, comply with policies, regulations, and applicable laws, and assure assets are properly managed. At least annually, a report of the local auditor shall be submitted to the emergency manager, the state treasurer, and the superintendent of public instruction if the local government is a school district.

(q) An emergency manager may initiate court proceedings in Ingham county circuit court in the name of the local government to enforce compliance with any of his or her orders or any constitutional or legislative mandates, or to restrain violations of any constitutional or legislative power of his or her orders.

(r) If provided in the financial and operating plan, or otherwise with the prior written approval of the governor or his or her designee, sell, lease, convey, assign, or otherwise use or transfer the assets, liabilities, functions, or responsibilities of the local government, provided the use or transfer of assets, liabilities, functions, or responsibilities for this purpose does not endanger the health, safety, or welfare of residents of the local government or unconstitutionally impair a bond, note, security, or uncontested legal obligation of the local government.

(s) Apply for a loan from the state on behalf of the local government, subject to the conditions of the emergency municipal loan act, 1980 PA 243, MCL 141.931 to 141.942, in a sufficient amount to pay the expenses of the emergency manager and for other lawful purposes.

(t) Order, as necessary, 1 or more millage elections for the local government consistent with the Michigan election law, 1954 PA 116, MCL 168.1 to 168.992, sections 6 and 25 through 34 of article IX of the state constitution of 1963, and any other applicable state law. A millage election ordered for a local government pursuant to this subdivision shall only be held at the general November election.

(u) Authorize the borrowing of money by the local government as provided by law.

- (v) Approve or disapprove of the issuance of obligations of the local government on behalf of the local government under this subdivision. An election to approve or disapprove of the issuance of obligations of the local government pursuant to this subdivision shall only be held at the general November election.
- (w) Enter into agreements with creditors or other persons or entities for the payment of existing debts, including the settlement of claims by the creditors.
- (x) Enter into agreements with creditors or other persons or entities to restructure debt on terms, at rates of interest, and with security as shall be agreed among the parties, subject to approval by the state treasurer.
- (y) Enter into agreements with other local governments, public bodies, or entities for the provision of services, the joint exercise of powers, or the transfer of functions and responsibilities.
- (z) For municipal governments, enter into agreements with other units of municipal government to transfer property of the municipal government under 1984 PA 425, MCL 124.21 to 124.30, or as otherwise provided by law, subject to approval by the state treasurer.
- (aa) Enter into agreements with 1 or more other local governments or public bodies for the consolidation of services.
- (bb) For a city, village, or township, the emergency manager may recommend to the state boundary commission that the municipal government consolidate with 1 or more other municipal governments, if the emergency manager determines that consolidation would materially alleviate the financial emergency of the municipal government and would not materially and adversely affect the financial situation of the government or governments with which the municipal government in receivership is consolidated. Consolidation under this subdivision shall proceed as provided by law.
- (cc) For municipal governments, with approval of the governor, disincorporate or dissolve the municipal government and assign its assets, debts, and liabilities as provided by law.
- (dd) Exercise solely, for and on behalf of the local government, all other authority and responsibilities of the chief administrative officer and governing body concerning the adoption, amendment, and enforcement of ordinances or resolutions of the local government as provided in the following acts:
- (i) The home rule city act, 1909 PA 279, MCL 117.1 to 117.38.
- (ii) The fourth class city act, 1895 PA 215, MCL 81.1 to 113.20.
- (iii) The charter township act, 1947 PA 359, MCL 42.1 to 42.34.
- (iv) 1851 PA 156, MCL 46.1 to 46.32.
- (v) 1966 PA 293, MCL 45.501 to 45.521.
- (vi) The general law village act, 1895 PA 3, MCL 61.1 to 74.25.
- (vii) The home rule village act, 1909 PA 278, MCL 78.1 to 78.28.
- (viii) The revised school code, 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.1 to 380.1852.
- (ix) 1979 PA 94, MCL 388.1601 to 388.1772.
- (ee) Take any other action or exercise any power or authority of any officer, employee, department, board, commission, or other similar entity of the local government, whether elected or appointed, relating to the operation of the local government. The power of the emergency manager shall be superior to and supersede the power of any of the foregoing officers or entities.
- (ff) Remove, replace, appoint, or confirm the appointments to any office, board, commission, authority, or other entity which is within or is a component unit of the local government.
- (2) Except as otherwise provided in this act, during the pendency of the receivership, the authority of the chief administrative officer and governing body to exercise power for and on behalf of the local government under law, charter, and ordinance shall be suspended and vested in the emergency manager.
- (3) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, any contract involving a cumulative value of \$50,000.00 or more is subject to competitive bidding by an emergency manager. However, if a potential contract involves a cumulative value of \$50,000.00 or more, the emergency manager may submit the potential contract to the state treasurer for review and the state treasurer may authorize that the potential contract is not subject to competitive bidding.
- (4) An emergency manager appointed for a city or village shall not sell or transfer a public utility furnishing light, heat, or power without the approval of a majority of the electors of the city or village voting thereon, or a greater number if the city or village charter provides, as required by section 25 of article VII of the state constitution of 1963. In addition, an emergency manager appointed for a city or village shall not utilize the assets of a public utility furnishing heat, light, or power, the finances of which

are separately maintained and accounted for by the city or village, to satisfy the general obligations of the city or village.

Sec. 19a. Immediately upon the local government being placed in receivership under section 15 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 members of the governing body of the local government shall be eliminated. This section does not authorize the impairment of vested pension benefits. If an emergency manager has reduced, suspended, or eliminated the salary, wages, or other compensation of the chief administrative officer and members of the governing body of a local government before the effective date of this act, the reduction, suspension, or elimination is valid to the same extent had it occurred after the effective date of this act. The emergency manager may restore, in whole or in part, any of the salary, wages, other compensation, or benefits of the chief administrative officer and members of the governing body during the pendency of the receivership, for such time and on such terms as the emergency manager considers appropriate, to the extent that the manager finds that the restoration of salary, wages, compensation, or benefits is consistent with the financial and operating plan.

Sec. 20. In addition to the actions authorized in section 19, an emergency manager for a school district may take 1 or more of the following additional actions with respect to a school district that is in receivership:

- (a) Negotiate, renegotiate, approve, and enter into contracts on behalf of the school district.
- (b) Receive and disburse on behalf of the school district all federal, state, and local funds earmarked for the school district. These funds may include, but are not limited to, funds for specific programs and the retirement of debt.
- (c) Seek approval from the superintendent of public instruction for a reduced class schedule in accordance with administrative rules governing the distribution of state school aid.
- (d) Sell, assign, transfer, or otherwise use the assets of the school district to meet past or current obligations or assure the fiscal accountability of the school district, provided the use, assignment, or transfer of assets for this purpose does not impair the education of the pupils of the school district. The power under this subdivision includes the closing of schools or other school buildings in the school district.
- (e) Approve or disapprove of the issuance of obligations of the school district.
- (f) Exercise solely, for and on behalf of the school district, all other authority and responsibilities affecting the school district that are prescribed by law to the school board and superintendent of the school district.
- (g) Employ or contract for, at the expense of the school district, school administrators considered necessary to implement this act.

Sec. 20a. Unless the potential sale and value of an asset is included in the emergency manager's financial and operating plan prepared under section 18, the emergency manager shall not sell an asset of the local government valued at more than \$50,000.00 without the state treasurer's approval.

Sec. 20b. A provision of an existing collective bargaining agreement that authorizes the payment of a benefit upon the death of a police officer or firefighter that occurs in the line of duty shall not be impaired and is not subject to any provision of this act authorizing an emergency manager to reject, modify, or terminate 1 or more terms of an existing collective bargaining agreement.

Sec. 21. The emergency manager shall, on his or her own or upon the advice of the local inspector if a local inspector has been retained, make a determination as to whether possible criminal conduct contributed to the financial situation resulting in the local government's receivership status. If the emergency manager determines that there is reason to believe that criminal conduct has occurred, the manager shall refer the matter to the attorney general and the local prosecuting attorney for investigation.

Sec. 22. (1) An emergency manager appointed under this act shall file with the governor, the senate majority leader, the speaker of the house of representatives, and the clerk of the local government that is in receivership, and shall post on the internet on the website of the local government, a report that contains all of the following:

- (a) A description of each expenditure made, approved, or disapproved during the reporting period that has a cumulative value of \$5,000.00 or more and the source of the funds.
 - (b) A list of each contract that the emergency manager awarded or approved with a cumulative value of \$5,000.00 or more, the purpose of the contract, and the identity of the contractor.
 - (c) A description of each loan sought, approved, or disapproved during the reporting period that has a cumulative value of \$5,000.00 or more and the proposed use of the funds.
 - (d) A description of any new position created or any vacancy in a position filled by the appointing authority.
 - (e) A description of any position that has been eliminated or from which an employee has been laid off.
 - (f) A copy of the contract with the emergency manager as provided in section 15(5)(e).
 - (g) The salary and benefits of the emergency manager.
 - (h) The financial and operating plan as required under section 18.
- (2) The report required under this section shall be submitted every 3 months, beginning 6 months after the emergency manager's appointment.

Sec. 23. (1) If, in the judgment of the emergency manager, no reasonable alternative to rectifying the financial emergency of the local government which is in receivership exists, then the emergency manager may recommend to the governor and the state treasurer that the local government be authorized to proceed under title 11 of the United States Code, 11 USC 101 to 1532. If the governor approves of the recommendation, the governor shall inform the state treasurer and the emergency manager in writing of the decision, with a copy to the superintendent of public instruction if the local government is a school district. Upon receipt of the written approval, the emergency manager is authorized to proceed under title 11 of the United States Code, 11 USC 101 to 1532. This section empowers the local government for which an emergency manager has been appointed to become a debtor under title 11 of the United States Code, 11 USC 101 to 1532, as required by section 109 of title 11 of the United States Code, 11 USC 109, and empowers the emergency manager to act exclusively on the local government's behalf in any such case under title 11 of the United States Code, 11 USC 101 to 1532.

(2) The recommendation to the governor and the state treasurer under subsection (1) shall include 1 of the following:

- (a) A determination by the emergency manager that no feasible financial plan can be adopted that can satisfactorily rectify the financial emergency of the local government in a timely manner.
 - (b) A determination by the emergency manager that a plan, in effect for at least 180 days, cannot be implemented as written or as it might be amended in a manner that can satisfactorily rectify the financial emergency in a timely manner.
- (3) The emergency manager shall provide a copy of the recommendation as provided under subsection (1) to the superintendent of public instruction if the local government is a school district.

Sec. 24. A local government that is in receivership is considered to be in a condition of financial emergency until the emergency manager declares the financial emergency to be rectified in his or her quarterly report to the state treasurer required under section 15, and is subject to the written concurrence of the state treasurer, and the concurrence of the superintendent of public instruction if the local government is a school district. The declaration shall not be made until the financial conditions have been addressed and rectified.

Sec. 25. (1) An emergency manager is immune from liability as provided in section 7(5) of 1964 PA 170, MCL 691.1407. A person employed by an emergency manager is immune from liability as provided in section 7(2) of 1964 PA 170, MCL 691.1407.

(2) The attorney general shall defend any civil claim, demand, or lawsuit which challenges any of the following:

- (a) The validity of this act.
- (b) The authority of a state official or officer acting under this act.
- (c) The authority of an emergency manager if the emergency manager is or was acting within the scope of authority for an emergency manager under this act.

(3) With respect to any aspect of a receivership under this act, the costs incurred by the attorney general in carrying out the responsibilities of subsection (2) for attorneys, experts, court filing fees, and other reasonable and necessary expenses shall be at the expense of the local government that is subject to that receivership and shall be reimbursed to the attorney general by the local government. The failure of a municipal government that is or was in receivership to remit to the attorney general the costs incurred by the attorney general within 30 days after written notice to the municipal government from the attorney general of the costs is a debt owed to this state and shall be recovered by the state treasurer as provided in section 17a(5) of the Glenn Steil state revenue sharing act of 1971, 1971 PA 140, MCL 141.917a. The failure of a school district that is or was in receivership to remit to the attorney general the costs incurred by the attorney general within 30 days after written notice to the school district from the attorney general of the costs is a debt owed to this state and shall be recovered by the state treasurer as provided in the state school aid act of 1979, 1979 PA 94, MCL 388.1601 to 388.1772.

(4) An emergency manager may procure and maintain, at the expense of the local government for which the emergency manager is appointed, 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 officials, appointed officials, or employees of the local government. The insurance procured and maintained by an emergency manager may extend to any claim, demand, or lawsuit asserted or costs recovered against the emergency manager and any employee, agent, appointee, or contractor of the emergency manager from the date of appointment of the emergency manager to the expiration of the applicable statute of limitation if the claim, demand, or lawsuit asserted or costs recovered against the emergency manager or any employee, agent, appointee, or contractor of the emergency manager resulted from conduct of the emergency manager or any employee, agent, appointee, or contractor of the emergency manager taken in accordance with this act during the emergency manager's term of service.

(5) If, after the date that the service of an emergency manager is concluded, the emergency manager or any employee, agent, appointee, or contractor of the emergency manager is subject to a claim, demand, or lawsuit arising from an action taken during the service of that emergency manager, and not covered by a procured worker's compensation, general liability, professional liability, or motor vehicle insurance, litigation expenses of the emergency manager or any employee, agent, appointee, or contractor of the emergency manager, including attorney fees for civil and criminal proceedings and preparation for reasonably anticipated proceedings, and payments made in settlement of civil proceedings both filed and anticipated, shall be paid out of the funds of the local government that is or was subject to the receivership administered by that emergency manager, provided that the litigation expenses are approved by the state treasurer and that the state treasurer determines that the conduct resulting in actual or threatened legal proceedings that is the basis for the payment is based upon both of the following:

(a) The scope of authority of the person or entity seeking the payment.

(b) The conduct occurred on behalf of a local government while it was in receivership under this act.

(6) The failure of a municipal government to honor and remit the legal expenses of a former emergency manager or any employee, agent, appointee, or contractor of the emergency manager as required by this section is a debt owed to this state and shall be recovered by the state treasurer as provided in section 17a(5) of the Glenn Steil state revenue sharing act of 1971, 1971 PA 140, MCL 141.917a. The failure of a school district to honor and remit the legal expenses of a former emergency manager or any employee, agent, appointee, or contractor of the emergency manager as required by this section is a debt owed to this state and shall be recovered by the state treasurer as provided in the state school aid act of 1979, 1979 PA 94, MCL 388.1601 to 388.1772.

Sec. 26. (1) The local elected and appointed officials and employees, agents, and contractors of a local government shall promptly and fully provide the assistance and information necessary and properly requested by the state financial authority, a review team, or the emergency manager in the effectuation of their duties and powers and of the purposes of this act. If the review team or emergency manager believes that a local elected or appointed official or employee, agent, or contractor of the local government is not answering questions accurately or completely or is not furnishing information requested, the review team or emergency manager may issue subpoenas and administer oaths to the local elected or appointed official or

employee, agent, or contractor to furnish answers to questions or to furnish documents or records, or both. If the local elected or appointed official or employee, agent, or contractor refuses, the review team or emergency manager may bring an action in the circuit court in which the local government is located or Ingham county circuit court, as determined by the emergency manager, to compel testimony and furnish records and documents. An action in mandamus may be used to enforce this section.

(2) Failure of a local government official to abide by this act shall be considered gross neglect of duty, which the review team or emergency manager may report to the state financial authority and the attorney general. Following review and a hearing with a local government elected official, the state financial authority may recommend to the governor that the governor remove the elected official from office. If the governor removes the elected official from office, the resulting vacancy in office shall be filled as prescribed by law.

(3) Subject to section 30(2), a local government placed in receivership under this act is not subject to section 15(1) of 1947 PA 336, MCL 423.215, for a period of 5 years from the date the local government is placed in receivership or until the time the receivership is terminated, whichever occurs first.

Sec. 27. (1) Before the termination of receivership and the completion of the emergency manager's term, the manager shall adopt and implement a 2-year budget, including all contractual and employment agreements, for the local government commencing with the termination of receivership.

(2) After the completion of the emergency manager's term and the termination of receivership, the governing body of the local government shall not amend the 2-year budget adopted under subsection (1) without the approval of the state treasurer, and shall not revise any order or ordinance implemented by the emergency manager during his or her term prior to 1 year after the termination of receivership.

Sec. 28. This act is not construed to give the emergency manager or the state financial authority the power to impose taxes, over and above those already authorized by law, without the approval at an election of a majority of the qualified electors voting on the question.

Sec. 29. The state financial authority is authorized and directed to issue bulletins or adopt rules as necessary to carry out the purposes of this act. A rule adopted under this section shall be adopted in accordance with the administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.201 to 24.328.

Sec. 30. (1) An emergency financial manager appointed and serving under state law prior to the effective date of this act shall continue under this act as an emergency manager for the local government and shall fulfill his or her duties and responsibilities and exercise all of the powers granted under former 1988 PA 101 or former 1990 PA 72. Except as provided in subsection (2), the provisions of this act shall apply to any local government for which an emergency financial manager is appointed and serving as of the effective date of this act.

(2) For a local government for which an emergency financial manager is serving as of the effective date of this act, the provisions of section 26(3) shall not become applicable until 60 days after the effective date of this act.

Sec. 31. If any portion of this act or the application of this act to any person or circumstances is found to be invalid by a court, the invalidity shall not affect the remaining portions or applications of the act which can be given effect without the invalid portion or application. The provisions of this act are severable.

Enacting section 1. The local government fiscal responsibility act, 1990 PA 72, MCL 141.1201 to 141.1291, is repealed.

Enacting section 2. This act does not take effect unless Senate Bill No. 158 of the 96th Legislature is enacted into law.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.