

**STATE CONVENTION FACILITY DEVELOPMENT ACT (EXCERPT)**  
**Act 106 of 1985**

\*\*\*\*\* 207.632.amended THIS AMENDED SECTION IS EFFECTIVE MARCH 29, 2023 \*\*\*\*\*

**207.632.amended Transmitting payment to trustee or trustees for bonds, obligations, other evidences of indebtedness, or payments under a public-private arrangement; prohibition; exception.**

Sec. 12. (1) A local governmental unit may assign or pledge all or a portion of the distribution of taxes that the local governmental unit is eligible to receive under this act for payment of bonds, obligations, or other evidences of indebtedness, including payments under a public-private arrangement, for the purposes specified in section 8(2). If a local governmental unit assigns or pledges all or a portion of the distribution of taxes that the local governmental unit is eligible to receive under this act for payment of bonds, obligations, or other evidences of indebtedness, including payments under a public-private arrangement, the state treasurer may transmit to the duly appointed trustee or trustees for the bonds, obligations, or other evidences of indebtedness, including a public-private arrangement, the payment of the distribution assigned or pledged by the local governmental unit. Notwithstanding anything in this act to the contrary, the second sentence of section 11(2) does not apply to bonds issued by a metropolitan authority that becomes a qualified local governmental unit after December 1, 2008.

(2) A local governmental unit that becomes a qualified local governmental unit before May 1, 2008 shall not issue bonds, obligations, or other evidences of indebtedness to which distributions under section 9 are pledged in a principal amount greater than \$180,000,000.00. This limit does not apply to refunding bonds, obligations, or other evidences of indebtedness issued pursuant to section 11(2) or to bonds, obligations, or other evidences of indebtedness to which distributions of taxes from the convention facility development fund are dedicated under section 11(3). A metropolitan authority that becomes a qualified local governmental unit after December 1, 2008 may, after the effective date of the amendatory act that added subdivision (f), issue bonds, obligations, or other evidences of indebtedness to which distributions under section 9 are pledged in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$299,000,000.00. The cost of a project in addition to construction and acquisition costs may include an allowance for legal, engineering, architectural, and consulting services. The following are not subject to the limitations set forth in this subsection:

(a) Interest on revenue obligations issued to finance the project becoming due before the collection of the first revenues available for the payment of those revenue obligations.

(b) A reserve for the payment of principal, interest, and redemption premiums on the revenue obligations of the qualified local governmental unit, and other necessary incidental expenses, including, but not limited to, placement fees, fees or charges for insurance, letters of credit, lines of credit, remarketing agreements, or commitments to purchase obligations issued pursuant to this act.

(c) Fees or charges associated with an agreement to manage payment, revenue, or interest rate exposure.

(d) Any other fees or charges for any other security provided to assure timely payment of the obligations.

(e) Refunding bonds.

(f) Payments under a public-private arrangement.

**History:** 1985, Act 106, Imd. Eff. July 30, 1985;—Am. 1993, Act 58, Eff. Apr. 1, 1994;—Am. 2002, Act 237, Imd. Eff. Apr. 29, 2002;—Am. 2008, Act 553, Eff. Mar. 31, 2009;—Am. 2009, Act 61, Imd. Eff. July 2, 2009;—Am. 2022, Act 276, Eff. Mar. 29, 2023.

**Compiler's note:** On March 31, 1993, the Senate passed SB 537 and transmitted it to the House of Representatives, which, on April 29, 1993, passed SB 537, voted to give the bill immediate effect, and returned it to the Senate. On May 5, 1993, the Senate voted to give SB 537 immediate effect and ordered it enrolled. Enrolled SB 537 was presented to the Governor at 8:59 a.m. on May 6, 1993. On May 18, 1993, the Senate sent a message to the Governor respectfully requesting the return of enrolled SB 537; the Governor voluntarily complied with this request and returned enrolled SB 537 to the Senate; following the return of the bill to the Senate chamber, the Senate voted to vacate the enrollment of SB 537; a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill had been given immediate effect was then made, and its consideration postponed.

A letter dated June 9, 1993, from Stanley D. Steinborn, Chief Assistant Attorney General, to Phillip T. Frangos, Deputy Secretary of State, advised him that "Senate Bill No. 537 is now law and it should be assigned a public act number." At 4:15 p.m. on June 9, 1993, the Secretary of State accepted for filing at the Department of State's Great Seal Office a copy of SB 537 and assigned Public Act No. 58 to the filed document. The filed copy of SB 537 was not the copy presented to the Governor and did not carry the Governor's signature.

On June 11, 1993, Dick Posthumus, Majority Leader of the Michigan Senate, John J.H. Schwarz, Assistant President Pro Tempore of the Michigan Senate, and Willis H. Snow, Secretary of the Michigan Senate filed a Complaint for Declaratory Judgment in the 30th Judicial Circuit Court on June 11, 1993, (Docket No. 93-74943), requesting the court to enter judgment in their favor, as follows:

"(1) Declaring that Senate Bill 537, the original linen of which is in the possession of the Michigan Senate, and which has never been signed into law by the Governor, has not become law;

"(2) Declaring that Senate Bill 537, the original linen of which is in the possession of the Michigan Senate, and which has never been signed into law by the Governor, rightfully remains before the Michigan Senate;

"(3) Declaring that any action taken by the Defendants inconsistent with the above declarations is unauthorized and unlawful;

“4) Ordering the Defendant RICHARD H. AUSTIN to vacate the enrollment of Senate Bill 537 as a Public Act of 1993.

“5) Ordering any and all other relief declared appropriate by this Court.”

On July 1, 1993, the Senate voted to reconsider its vote giving the bill immediate effect and then defeated a motion to give the bill immediate effect. Senate Bill 537 was ordered enrolled on the same date and presented to the Governor at 3:23 p.m. on July 6, 1993.

Also on July 1, 1993, the Senate adopted Senate Resolution No. 179 authorizing the Michigan Senate to seek legal action to vacate the assignment of a public act number to SB 537. In accordance with that resolution, an amended complaint was filed on July 14, 1993, adding the Michigan Senate as a plaintiff and requesting the court to enter judgment in plaintiffs' favor, as follows:

“1. Declaring that Senate Bill 537 has not become law, and will not become law until such time as the newly enrolled bill has been duly signed by the Governor, or until such time as the bill is passed by a two-thirds vote of both houses of the Legislature, in the event that the newly enrolled bill should be vetoed by the Governor, or until such time as the newly enrolled bill has remained in the possession of the Governor for a period of more than 14 days, during which time the Legislature has remained in session, without having been signed, vetoed, or otherwise returned to the Legislature by the Governor;

“2. Declaring that Senate Bill 537 was lawfully returned to the Senate, and its enrollment lawfully vacated, on May 18, 1993, and that the bill rightfully remained before the Michigan Senate from that date until its subsequent presentment to the Governor on July 6, 1993;

“3. Declaring that any action taken by the Defendants inconsistent with the above declarations is unauthorized and unlawful;

“4. Ordering the Defendant RICHARD H. AUSTIN to vacate the assignment, to Senate Bill 537, of Public Act No. 58 of the Public Acts of 1993.

“5. Declaring that Senate Bill 537 shall not take effect until the expiration of 90 days after the final adjournment of the current legislative session, in accordance with Article IV, § 27 of the Michigan Constitution, if the newly enrolled bill is signed by the Governor, is passed by a two-thirds vote of both houses of the Legislature, overriding a gubernatorial veto, or if the newly enrolled bill remains in the possession of the Governor for a period of more than 14 days, during which time the Legislature has remained in session, without having been signed, vetoed, or otherwise returned to the Legislature by the Governor, in accordance with Article IV, § 33 of the Michigan Constitution.

“6. Ordering the Defendant RICHARD H. AUSTIN to assign a new public act number to Senate Bill 537 if the newly enrolled bill is signed by the Governor, is passed by a two-thirds vote of both houses of the Legislature, overriding a gubernatorial veto, or if the newly enrolled bill remains in the possession of the Governor for a period of more than 14 days, during which time the Legislature has remained in session, without having been signed, vetoed, or otherwise returned to the Legislature by the Governor, in accordance with Article IV, § 33 of the Michigan Constitution.

“7. Ordering any and all other relief declared appropriate by this Court.”

The Governor signed enrolled Senate Bill 537 at 8:10 a.m. on July 16, 1993, and filed it with the Secretary of State at 11:02 a.m. on that date. A public act number was not assigned to this filing.

On September 7, 1993, the Ingham County Circuit Court, Giddings J., determined that Plaintiffs lacked standing and that Defendants had raised a meritorious defense and were entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Defendants' Motion for Summary Disposition was granted.

Plaintiffs filed an appeal of the Circuit Court ruling with the Michigan Court of Appeals on September 13, 1993. (Court of Appeals Docket No. 168092). This appeal was dismissed on December 28, 1995.

Sec. 12 of Act 106 of 1985, being 207.632 of the Michigan Compiled Laws, as originally enacted, reads:

“Sec. 12. (1) Subject to approval pursuant to section 11, a local governmental unit may assign or pledge all or a portion of the distribution of taxes that the local governmental unit is eligible to receive under this act for payment of bonds, obligations, or other evidences of indebtedness for the purposes specified in section 8(2). If a local governmental unit assigns or pledges all or a portion of the distribution of taxes that the local governmental unit is eligible to receive under this act for payment of bonds, obligations, or other evidences of indebtedness incurred for the purposes specified in this act, the state treasurer may transmit to the duly appointed trustee for the bonds, obligations, or other evidences of indebtedness, if any, the payment of the distribution which is assigned or pledged by the local governmental unit.

“(2) A local governmental unit shall not issue bonds, obligations, or other evidences of indebtedness to which distributions under section 9 are pledged in a principal amount greater than \$180,000,000.00.”