

REGIONAL EVENT CENTER FINANCING ACT

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House Bill 4816 as introduced
Sponsor: Rep. Brandt Iden
Committee: Commerce and Tourism
Revised 10-3-19

Analysis available at
<http://www.legislature.mi.gov>

SUMMARY:

House Bill 4816 would create the Regional Event Center Financing Act. The act would allow certain *municipalities* to establish event center financing programs to plan, develop, design, and construct *event centers*.

An *event center* would mean all, any part, or any combination of convention halls, auditoriums, stadiums, music halls, arenas, meeting rooms, exhibit areas, and related public areas owned by a municipality or related event center authority. An event center would not include a facility owned in whole or in part by a private individual, business, or corporation.

Municipality would mean a county with a population between 250,000 and 300,000 according to the most recent federal census. As of October 2019, the act would apply only to Ingham, Ottawa, and Kalamazoo Counties.

Event Center Financing Program

Under the bill, a municipality could establish by ordinance an event center financing program for the establishment of event centers. The event center financing program would have to do the following:

- Describe the proposed size, location, cost, and financing structure of the proposed event center.
- Specify the amount of the assessment proposed to be levied on the owners of *transient facilities*, which could not exceed 4% of the room charges in the applicable payment period.

Transient facility would mean a building with at least 35 rooms used in the business of providing dwelling, lodging, or sleeping to transient guests (e.g., hotels), whether or not membership is required for the use of the rooms. A transient facility would not include a hospital or nursing home.

Notices

After adopting the ordinance, the clerk of the municipality would have to mail an event center financing notice by registered or certified mail to each owner of a transient facility located in the municipality, using any reasonably available information to assemble the list of owners. The form would outline the details of the financing program, as well as the steps required for a referendum (see below). If no referendum were requested, the program's assessment would take effect 40 days after the notice was mailed.

Referendum

If the clerk received requests for a referendum from not less than 40% of the total number of owners or not less than 40% of the total number of rooms in all transient facilities within the district of the program, the clerk would have to hold a written referendum either by mail or in person, as the clerk chose, among all owners of transient facilities in the assessment district within 20 days after the end of the initial 40-day period.

Each owner of a transient facility would have one vote for each room in each of the owner's facilities within the assessment district. If the majority of votes cast at the referendum approved the assessment, the assessment would become effective 30 days after the certification of the results by the clerk. If the majority voted in opposition to the referendum, the referendum would be defeated, and the municipality would have to wait at least 60 days before they could file a new notice. Only two notices could be filed within one calendar year, and only one could be in effect at a time.

Assessment

Any assessment passed under the bill could not take effect before January 1, 2020. On the effective date of the assessment, each owner of a transient facility within a given district would be liable for paying the assessment using the percentage given by the notice. The assessment would be paid by the owners of the transient facility to the municipality within 30 days after the end of each calendar month. The payment would be accompanied by a statement of room charges imposed with respect to the transient facility for that month. The bill would allow facilities to reimburse themselves by adding the assessment to room charges for their guests, provided the charges were disclosed as such on their guests' bills.

If an owner did not pay the assessment within the required time, interest of 1.5% per each additional month would be added to the assessment. If an owner was delinquent in payment for more than 90 days, a delinquency charge of 10% per month or fraction of a month would be added on top of the 1.5% interest. The bill would allow municipalities to sue for any unpaid assessments, interest, and delinquency charges. The owner would not be liable for payment of an assessment until a notice had been sent.

Within 30 days after the closing of each calendar quarter, an owner within the assessment district would have to forward copies of the owner's tax returns for the preceding quarter to the independent certified public accountants who audit the municipality's financial statements. Those copies would be used solely by the certified public accountants to verify and audit the owner's payment of the assessments and would not be disclosed to the municipality except as necessary to enforce the act.

Revenues

Revenues derived from the assessment would be deposited in a special fund to be used by the municipality or an authority organized under state law, together with other available funds, only to pay for one or more of the following:

- The cost of administration and enforcement of the ordinance.
- The financing of the acquisition, construction, improvement, enlargement, repair, or maintenance of convention and entertainment facilities, including the payment

of principal and interest, when due, on bonds or other evidence of indebtedness issued by the municipality for an event center.

- Current or future annual rent payable by the municipality to an authority organized pursuant to state law for acquiring, constructing, improving, enlarging, repairing, or maintaining the convention and entertainment facilities and leasing them to the municipality.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The bill would have an indeterminate fiscal impact for municipalities. Assuming the scope and cost of the event center and all associated administration and enforcement costs would be paid for from assessment revenues, and any delinquent charges, there would be no fiscal impact for the municipality. However, while the bill includes a cap on the assessment at 4% of the room charges, there is no requirement that the convention and entertainment facilities be limited in size and scope to the financing available from the 4% room charge. Any costs exceeding the revenues received from the assessment would be borne by the municipality or authority created to own and operate the event center. Any bonds, notes, or other financing instrument would be the obligation of the local unit or the authority. Any assessment levied in the assessment district presumably would be passed through to transient guests. Municipalities could incur minimal costs for any referendum that did not result in the adoption of an assessment.

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■ This analysis was prepared by nonpartisan House Fiscal Agency staff for use by House members in their deliberations and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.