

A SUMMARY OF HOUSE BILL 5796 AS INTRODUCED 4-29-98

The bill would amend the Metropolitan Council Act to provide for the creation of a new kind of organization, a metropolitan arts and recreation council that could be formed within a "metropolitan district", which would be defined as a metropolitan statistical area with at least two state public universities. The arts and recreation council's articles of incorporation would state its purposes, which could be the development or enhancement of cultural institutions and regional recreational facilities within the geographic boundaries of the council. The articles would authorize the council to provide supplemental funding for cultural and recreational facilities and programs, including zoos and science centers, public broadcasting stations, museums and historical centers, performing arts centers, orchestras, choruses, chorales, opera theaters, and ballet, dance, and theater companies. (Funding could not be provided for professional sports arenas and stadiums, labor organizations, political organizations, libraries, schools, or obscene exhibitions, presentations, or performances. The term "obscene" is defined in the bill.) To be eligible for funding, facilities and programs would have to be provided by a tax exempt entity that had been in existence for at least 18 consecutive months.

[The act currently provides for the formation of a "metropolitan council" by a combination of two or more local units of government in a metropolitan statistical area with a population of less than 1 million. Under the bill, these would be called "metropolitan area councils" and could be formed in metropolitan statistical areas of less than 1.5 million population. Also, the currently existing councils can be authorized to plan, promote, finance, etc. a specified set of services and programs, such as water and sewer improvements, solid waste collection, parks, museums, zoos, wildlife sanctuaries, recreational areas, special use facilities, ground and air transportation facilities, economic development and planning, and higher education public improvements and services. The bill would add community foundations to the list.]

Metropolitan Arts and Recreation Council Taxing Power. The articles of the metropolitan arts and recreation council could authorize the organization to levy, with voter approval, an ad valorem tax not to exceed one-half of one mill of taxable value on all the taxable real and personal property within the council area. The tax would be collected at the same time and in the same manner as the general property tax. The levy would require the approval of a majority of the voters residing in the council area voting collectively.

Formation of a Council. The bill would specify that upon the express authorization of the county administrator of a metropolitan district, the district could form a metropolitan arts and recreation council. Once formed, the county administrator would appoint a board consisting of not more than 12 members, each of whom would be a resident of the metropolitan district. The

council would be an authority under Article IX, Section 6 of the state constitution. The council would possess all of the powers necessary for carrying out the purposes of its formation, and the enumeration of specific powers in the bill could not be construed as a limitation on the general powers of the council, consistent with its articles.

County Commissioner Approval. The council articles would have to be adopted and could be amended by an affirmative vote of a majority of the county commissioners. Prior to the vote, the articles would have to be published by the county clerk at least once in a newspaper generally circulated within the county. The articles would have to state the name of the council; its purposes; the powers, duties, and limitations of the council and its officers; the qualifications, method of selection and terms of office of delegates on the council and council officers; and the general method of amending the articles. The council would have a chairperson who would be the principal executive officer and preside at meetings, and the council could have other officers as provided in the articles. The chairperson and other officers would be elected by council delegates and would have to be council delegates, although the secretary and treasurer would not need to be delegates.

Other Provisions. A council could appoint an executive director, if provided in the articles, to serve as the council's pleasure as the principal administrator for the council. The director could not be a delegate, would have to be selected on the basis of training and experience, and would have the powers and duties as provided in the council bylaws. The council could establish divisions, bureaus, and committees, including advisory committees.

A council's articles would have to specify the maximum amount or percentage of revenues received under the act that the council could authorize to spend annually on administrative costs. A council could not spend money unless the specific expenditure was included in the council's annual budget, authorized in the council's articles, or unless approved by a majority vote of the council delegates. A council's annual budget would have to contain a separate account for anticipated expenditures for per diem compensation and expense reimbursement for the chairperson and other council delegates. Such compensation and reimbursement could only be paid if budgeted.

MCL 124.651 et al.

Analyst: C. Couch

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