

Act No. 91
Public Acts of 2020
Approved by the Governor
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**STATE OF MICHIGAN
100TH LEGISLATURE
REGULAR SESSION OF 2020**

Introduced by Senator MacGregor

ENROLLED SENATE BILL No. 306

AN ACT to amend 1961 PA 120, entitled “An act to authorize the development or redevelopment of principal shopping districts and business improvement districts; to permit the creation of certain boards; to provide for the operation of principal shopping districts and business improvement districts; to provide for the creation, operation, and dissolution of business improvement zones; and to authorize the collection of revenue and the bonding of certain local governmental units for the development or redevelopment projects,” by amending sections 1, 5, 10, 10b, 10c, 10e, 10f, 10g, 10h, 10j, 10k, and 10l (MCL 125.981, 125.985, 125.990, 125.990b, 125.990c, 125.990e, 125.990f, 125.990g, 125.990h, 125.990j, 125.990k, and 125.990l), sections 1 and 5 as amended by 2003 PA 209, sections 10, 10c, 10f, 10g, and 10k as amended by 2018 PA 262, sections 10b, 10e, 10h, and 10l as amended by 2013 PA 126, and section 10j as added by 2001 PA 260.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Sec. 1. (1) As used in this chapter:

(a) “Assessable property” means real property in a district area other than all of the following:

(i) Property classified as residential real property under section 34c of the general property tax act, 1893 PA 206, MCL 211.34c, unless the local governmental unit expressly designates property classified as residential real property as assessable property as part of its special assessment proceedings.

(ii) Property owned by the federal, a state, or a local unit of government where property is exempt from the collection of taxes under the general property tax act, 1893 PA 206, MCL 211.1 to 211.155.

(iii) One or more classes of property owners whose property meets all of the following conditions:

(A) Is exempt from the collection of taxes under the general property tax act, 1893 PA 206, MCL 211.1 to 211.155, other than property identified in subparagraph (i) or (ii).

(B) As a class has been determined by the legislative body of the local governmental unit not to be benefited by a project for which special assessments are to be levied.

(b) “Business improvement district” means 1 or more portions of a local governmental unit or combination of contiguous portions of 2 or more local governmental units that are predominantly commercial or industrial in use.

(c) “District” means a business improvement district or a principal shopping district.

(d) “Highways” means public streets, highways, and alleys.

(e) “Local governmental unit” means a city, village, or urban township.

(f) “Principal shopping district” means a portion of a local governmental unit designated by the governing body of the local governmental unit that is predominantly commercial and that contains at least 10 retail businesses.

(g) “Urban township” means a township that is an urban township as defined in section 402 of the recodified tax increment financing act, 2018 PA 57, MCL 125.4402, and is a township located in a county with a population of more than 750,000.

(2) A local governmental unit with a master plan for the physical development of the local governmental unit that includes an urban design plan designating a principal shopping district or includes the development or redevelopment of a principal shopping district, or 1 or more local governmental units that establish a business improvement district by resolution, may do 1 or more of the following:

(a) Subject, where necessary, to approval of the governmental entity that has jurisdiction over the highway, open, widen, extend, realign, pave, maintain, or otherwise improve highways and construct, reconstruct, maintain, or relocate pedestrian walkways.

(b) Subject, where necessary, to approval of the governmental entity that has jurisdiction over the highway, prohibit or regulate vehicular traffic where necessary to carry out the purposes of the development or redevelopment project.

(c) Subject, where necessary, to approval of the governmental entity that has jurisdiction over the highway, regulate or prohibit vehicular parking on highways.

(d) Acquire, own, maintain, demolish, develop, improve, or operate properties, off-street parking lots, or structures.

(e) Contract for the operation or maintenance by others of off-street parking lots or structures owned by the local governmental unit, or appoint agents for the operation or maintenance.

(f) Construct, maintain, and operate malls with bus stops, information centers, and other buildings that will serve the public interest.

(g) Acquire by purchase, gift, or condemnation and own, maintain, or operate real or personal property necessary to implement this section.

(h) Promote economic activity in the district by undertakings including, but not limited to, conducting market research and public relations campaigns, developing, coordinating, and conducting retail and institutional promotions, and sponsoring special events and related activities. A business may prohibit the use of its name or logo in a public relations campaign, promotion, or special event or related activity for the district.

(i) Provide for or contract with other public or private entities for the administration, maintenance, security, operation, and provision of services that the board determines are a benefit to a district within the local governmental unit.

(3) A local governmental unit that provides for ongoing activities under subsection (2)(h) or (i) shall also provide for the creation of a board for the management of those activities.

(4) One member of the board of the principal shopping district shall be from the adjacent residential area, 1 member shall be a representative of the local governmental unit, and a majority of the members shall be nominees of individual businesses located within the principal shopping district. The board shall be appointed by the chief executive officer of the local governmental unit with the concurrence of the legislative body of the local governmental unit. However, if all of the following requirements are met, a business may appoint a member of the board of a principal shopping district, which member shall be counted toward the majority of members required to be nominees of businesses located within the principal shopping district:

(a) The business is located within the principal shopping district.

(b) The principal shopping district was designated by the governing body of a local governmental unit after July 14, 1992.

(c) The business is located within a special assessment district established under section 5.

(d) The special assessment district is divided into special assessment rate zones reflecting varying levels of special benefits.

(e) The business is located in the special assessment rate zone with the highest special assessment rates.

(f) The square footage of the business is greater than 5.0% of the total square footage of all businesses in that special assessment rate zone.

(5) If the boundaries of the principal shopping district are the same as those of a downtown district designated under part 2 of the recodified tax increment financing act, 2018 PA 57, MCL 125.4201 to 125.4230, the governing body may provide that the members of the board of the downtown development authority, which manages the downtown district, shall compose the board of the principal shopping district, in which case subsection (4) does not apply.

(6) The members of the board of a business improvement district shall be determined by the local governmental unit as provided in this subsection. The board of a business improvement district shall consist of all of the following:

(a) One representative of the local governmental unit appointed by the chief executive officer of the local governmental unit with the concurrence of the legislative body of the local governmental unit in which the business improvement district is located. If the business improvement district is located in more than 1 local governmental unit, then 1 representative from each local governmental unit in which the business improvement district is located shall serve on the board as provided in this subdivision.

(b) Other members of the board shall be nominees of the businesses and property owners located within the business improvement district. If a class of business or property owners, as identified in the resolution described in subsection (8), is projected to pay more than 50% of the special assessment levied that benefits property in a business improvement district for the benefit of the business improvement district, the majority of the members of the board of the business improvement district shall be nominees of the business or property owners in that class. The board shall include no less than 1 owner of residential real property if residential real property is determined assessable property by the local governmental unit under subsection (1).

(7) A local governmental unit may create 1 or more business improvement districts.

(8) If 1 or more local governmental units establish a business improvement district by resolution under subsection (2), the resolution shall identify all of the following:

(a) The geographic boundaries of the business improvement district.

(b) The number of board members in that business improvement district.

(c) The different classes of property owners in the business improvement district.

(d) The class of business or property owners, if any, who are projected to pay more than 50% of the special assessment levied that benefits property in that business improvement district.

Sec. 5. (1) If a local governmental unit elects to levy special assessments to defray all or part of the cost of the district project, then the special assessments shall be levied pursuant to applicable statutory or charter provisions or, if there are no applicable statutory or charter provisions, pursuant to statutory or charter provisions applicable to local governmental unit street improvements. If a local governmental unit charter does not authorize special assessments for the purposes set forth in this chapter, the charter provisions authorizing special assessments for street improvements are made applicable to the purposes set forth in this chapter, without amendment to the charter. The total amount assessed for district purposes may be made payable in not more than 20 annual installments as determined by the governing body of the local governmental unit, the first installment to be payable in not more than 18 months after the date of the confirmation of the special assessment roll.

(2) A special assessment shall be levied against assessable property on the basis of the special benefits to that parcel from the total project. There is a rebuttable presumption that a district project specially benefits all assessable property located within the district.

(3) This subsection applies to a principal shopping district only if the principal shopping district is designated by the governing body of a local governmental unit after July 14, 1992. The special assessments annually levied on a parcel under this chapter shall not exceed the product of \$10,000.00 and the number of businesses on that parcel. A business located on a single parcel shall not be responsible for a special assessment in excess of \$10,000.00 annually. When the special assessment district is created, a lessor of a parcel subject to a special assessment may unilaterally revise an existing lease to a business located on that parcel to recover from that business all or part of the special assessment, as is proportionate considering the portion of the parcel occupied by the business.

(4) The \$10,000.00 maximum amounts in subsection (3) shall be adjusted each January 1, beginning January 1, 1994, pursuant to the annual average percentage increase or decrease in the Detroit Consumer Price Index for all items as reported by the United States Department of Labor. The adjustment for each year shall be made by comparing the Detroit Consumer Price Index for the 12-month period ending the preceding October 31 with the corresponding Detroit Consumer Price Index of 1 year earlier. The percentage increase or decrease shall then be multiplied by the current amounts under subsection (3) authorized by this section. The product shall be rounded up to the nearest multiple of 50 cents and shall be the new amount.

(5) The local governmental unit may issue special assessment bonds in anticipation of the collection of the special assessments for a district project and, by action of its governing body, may pledge its full faith and credit for the prompt payment of the bonds. Special assessment bonds issued under this section are subject to the revised municipal finance act, 2001 PA 34, MCL 141.2101 to 141.2821. The last maturity on the bonds shall be not later than 2 years after the due date of the last installment on the special assessments. Special assessment bonds may be issued pursuant to statutory or charter provisions applicable to the issuance by the local governmental unit of special assessment bonds for the improvement or, if there are no applicable statutory or charter provisions, pursuant to statutory or charter provisions applicable to the issuance by the local governmental unit of special assessment bonds for street improvements.

(6) If a district project in a district designated by the governing body of a local governmental unit after July 14, 1992 is financed by special assessments, the governing body of the local governmental unit shall review the special assessments every 5 years, unless special assessment bonds are outstanding.

(7) Before a local governmental unit levies a special assessment under this chapter that benefits property within a business improvement district, the business improvement district board shall develop a marketing and development plan that details all of the following:

(a) The scope, nature, and duration of the business improvement district project or projects.

(b) The different classes of property owners who are going to be assessed and the projected amount of the special assessment on the different classes.

(8) A local governmental unit that levies a special assessment under this chapter that benefits property within a business improvement district is considered to have approved the marketing and development plan described in subsection (7).

(9) Any notice required as part of the special assessment process shall include a statement that a property owner of residential real property within a business improvement district may seek a homestead deferment for a special assessment under this act in the same manner as provided in section 4 of 1976 PA 225, MCL 211.764.

Sec. 10. As used in this chapter:

(a) "Assessable property" means real property in a zone area other than real property exempt from the collection of taxes under the general property tax act, 1893 PA 206, MCL 211.1 to 211.155. However, assessable property may include real property in a zone area classified as residential real property under section 34c of the general property tax act, 1893 PA 206, MCL 211.34c, only if the plan for the zone area designates property classified as residential real property in the zone area as assessable property as part of its assessment proceeding.

(b) "Assessment" means an assessment imposed under this chapter against assessable property for the benefit of the property owners.

(c) "Assessment revenues" means the money collected by a business improvement zone from any assessments, including any interest on the assessments.

(d) "Board" means the board of directors of a business improvement zone.

(e) "Business improvement zone" means a business improvement zone created under this chapter.

(f) "Nonprofit corporation" means a nonprofit corporation organized under the nonprofit corporation act, 1982 PA 162, MCL 450.2101 to 450.3192, and that complies with all of the following:

(i) The articles of incorporation of the nonprofit corporation provide that the nonprofit corporation may promote a business improvement zone and may also provide management services related to the implementation of a zone plan.

(ii) The nonprofit corporation is exempt from federal income tax under section 501(c)(4) or (6) of the internal revenue code, 28 USC 501.

(g) "Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, association, or other legal entity.

(h) "Project" means any activity for the benefit of property owners authorized by section 10a to enhance the business environment within a zone area.

(i) "Property owner" means a person who owns, or an agent authorized in writing by a person who owns, assessable property according to the records of the treasurer of the city or village in which the business improvement zone is located.

(j) "Qualifying period" means the period in which a business improvement zone is authorized to operate and impose and collect assessments, beginning on the date that the business improvement zone is approved by the property owners voting on the question as provided in section 10f and ending 7 to 10 calendar years after that date as determined in the petition described in section 10c. The 10-year period or qualifying period of a business improvement zone that was created before June 28, 2018 begins on the date that the business improvement zone was approved by the property owners voting on the question as provided in section 10f.

(k) "Zone area" means the area designated in the zone plan as the area to be served by the business improvement zone.

(l) "Zone plan" means a set of goals, strategies, objectives, and guidelines for the operation of a business improvement zone.

Sec. 10b. (1) One or more business improvement zones may be established within a city or village.

(2) The zone plan shall allocate assessments on the basis of the benefit to assessable property. A zone area shall be contiguous, with the exception of public streets, alleys, parks, and other public rights-of-way.

(3) A business improvement zone may be established in a city or village even if the city or village has established a principal shopping district or business improvement district under chapter 1. Assessable property shall not be included in any of the following:

(a) More than 1 business improvement zone established under this chapter.

(b) Both a principal shopping district and a business improvement district established under chapter 1.

Sec. 10c. A person may initiate the establishment of a business improvement zone by the delivery of a petition to the clerk of the city or village in which a proposed zone area is located. The petition shall include all of the following:

(a) An attached map and description of the geographic boundaries of the zone area sufficient to identify each assessable property included.

(b) The signatures of property owners of parcels representing not less than 30% of the property owners within the zone area.

(c) An attached listing, by tax parcel identification number, of all parcels within the zone area, separately identifying assessable property.

(d) An attached zone plan, which shall include all of the following:

(i) The proposed initial board of directors for the zone, including no less than 1 owner of residential real property if residential real property is determined assessable property by the local governmental unit under section 10, except for a member of the board of directors who may be appointed by the city or village under section 10g(2).

(ii) The method for removal, appointment, and replacement of the board.

(iii) A description of projects planned during the qualifying period, including the scope, nature, and duration of the projects.

(iv) An estimate of the total amount of expenditures for projects planned during the qualifying period.

(v) The proposed source or sources of financing for the projects.

(vi) If the proposed financing includes assessments, the projected amount or rate of the assessments for each year and the formula to be used in allocating the assessment to be imposed on the basis of the benefit to assessable property.

(vii) A plan of dissolution for the business improvement zone.

(viii) Beginning on the effective date of the amendatory act that added this subparagraph, the number of calendar years in the qualifying period, not more than 10 calendar years and not less than 7 calendar years.

(e) A formula for allocating assessments in the zone area that is based on the benefit to assessable property.

Sec. 10e. (1) If a petition is delivered to the clerk of the city or village in accordance with section 10c, the governing body of the city or village shall within 28 days schedule a public hearing of the governing body to review the zone plan and any proposed assessment and to receive public comment. The clerk shall notify all owners of parcels within the zone area of the public hearing by first-class mail.

(2) At the public hearing required under subsection (1), or at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the governing body of the city or village, the governing body shall approve or reject the establishment of the business improvement zone and the zone plan attached to the petition under section 10c. If the governing body rejects the establishment of the business improvement zone and the zone plan, the clerk shall notify all property owners within the proposed zone of a meeting of the property owners within the proposed zone, which shall be held not sooner than 7 days or later than 21 days after the date of the rejection by the governing body. The notice shall be sent by first-class mail to the property owners not less than 7 days prior to the scheduled date of the meeting and shall include the specific location and the scheduled date and time of the meeting, as determined by the person initiating the establishment of the business improvement zone under section 10c(1). Any notice required as part of the assessment process shall include a statement that a property owner of residential real property within a business improvement zone may seek a homestead deferment for an assessment under this act in the same manner as provided in section 4 of 1976 PA 225, MCL 211.764.

(3) At the meeting, the property owners may amend the zone plan if approved by a majority of the property owners voting at the meeting. The amended zone plan may be resubmitted to the clerk of the city or village without the requirement of a new petition under section 10c for approval or rejection at a meeting of the governing body of the city or village not later than 28 days after the amended zone plan is resubmitted to the clerk. If a zone plan is not rejected within 56 days of the date the amended zone plan is resubmitted to the clerk, the amended zone plan is considered approved by the governing body of the city or village. If the amended zone plan is rejected by the governing body, then the amended zone plan may not be resubmitted without the delivery of a new petition under section 10c.

(4) A governing body of a city or village shall consider the establishment of a business improvement zone and a zone plan for the business improvement zone under this section if all of the following apply:

(a) The zone plan complies with the requirements of section 10c.

(b) The zone plan for the business improvement zone provides that the services to be provided by the business improvement zone and the projects under the zone plan would be supplemental to the services, projects, and functions of the city or village.

(c) The zone plan provides a basis for allocating assessments that complies with this chapter.

(5) Approval of the business improvement zone and zone plan shall serve as a determination by the city or village that any assessment set forth in the zone plan, including the basis for allocating the assessment, is appropriate, subject only to the approval of the business improvement zone and the zone plan by the property owners in accordance with section 10f.

(6) If the governing body of the city or village approves the business improvement zone and zone plan or if the amended zone plan is considered approved under subsection (3), the clerk of the city or village shall set an election pursuant to section 10f not more than 49 days following the approval.

(7) The clerk of the city or village shall send to the property owners notice by first-class mail of the election not less than 28 days before the election and publish the notice at least once in a newspaper of general circulation in the city or village in which the zone area is located not less than 7 days or more than 21 days prior to the date scheduled for the election. Any notice required as part of the assessment process shall include a statement that a property owner of residential real property within a business improvement zone may seek a homestead deferment for an assessment under this act in the same manner as provided in section 4 of 1976 PA 225, MCL 211.764.

(8) The election described in this section and section 10f is not an election subject to the Michigan election law, 1954 PA 116, MCL 168.1 to 168.992.

(9) The person who filed the petition under section 10c, the proposed board members, and the property owners may, at the option and under the direction of the clerk, assist the clerk of the city or village in conducting the election to keep the expenses of the election at a minimum.

Sec. 10f. (1) All property owners as of the date of the delivery of the petition as provided in section 10c are eligible to participate in the election. The election shall be conducted by mail. The question to be voted on by the property owners is the adoption of the zone plan and the establishment of the business improvement zone, including the identity of the initial board.

(2) A zone plan and the proposal for the establishment of a business improvement zone, including the identity of the initial board, shall be considered adopted upon the approval of more than 60% of the property owners voting in the election.

(3) Upon acceptance or rejection of a business improvement zone and zone plan by the property owners, the resulting business improvement zone or the person filing the petition under section 10c shall, at the request of the city or village, reimburse the city or village for all or a portion of the reasonable expenses incurred to comply with this chapter. The governing body of the city or village may forgive and choose not to collect all or a portion of the reasonable expenses incurred to comply with this chapter.

(4) Adoption of a business improvement zone and zone plan under this section authorizes the creation of the business improvement zone and the implementation of the zone plan for the qualifying period.

(5) Adoption of a business improvement zone and zone plan under this section and the creation of the business improvement zone does not relieve the business improvement zone from following, or does not waive any rights of the city or village to enforce, any applicable laws, statutes, or ordinances. A business improvement zone created under this chapter shall comply with all applicable state and federal laws.

(6) To the extent not protected by the immunity conferred by 1964 PA 170, MCL 691.1401 to 691.1419, a city or village that approves a business improvement zone within its boundaries is immune from civil or administrative liability arising from any actions of that business improvement zone.

Sec. 10g. (1) The day-to-day activities of the business improvement zone and implementation of the zone plan shall be managed by a board of directors.

(2) The board shall consist of an odd number of directors and shall not be smaller than 5 and not larger than 15 in number. The board may include 1 director nominated by the chief executive of the city or village and confirmed by the governing body of the city or village. The board shall include no less than 1 owner of residential real property if residential real property is determined assessable property by the local governmental unit under section 10. A nomination not disapproved by a governing body within 60 days shall stand confirmed.

(3) The duties and responsibilities of the board shall be prescribed in the zone plan and to the extent applicable shall include all of the following duties and responsibilities:

(a) Developing administrative procedures relating to the implementation of the zone plan.

(b) Recommending amendments to the zone plan.

(c) Scheduling and conducting an annual meeting of the property owners.

(d) Developing a zone plan for the next qualifying period.

(4) Members of the board shall serve without compensation. However, members of the board may be reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties as members of the board.

Sec. 10h. (1) A business improvement zone may be funded in whole or in part by 1 or more assessments on assessable property, as provided in the zone plan. An assessment under this chapter shall be in addition to any taxes or special assessments otherwise imposed on assessable property. The business improvement zone, with the approval of the board, may enter into agreements with 1 or more property owners in the city or village providing for the provision of business zone activities or services to the property owner or owners by the business improvement zone in exchange for monetary contributions to the business improvement zone from the property owner or owners. An agreement providing for the provision of business zone activities or services described in this subsection shall be in writing and shall be made available to all property owners of assessable property in the zone area.

(2) An assessment shall be imposed against assessable property only on the basis of the benefits to assessable property afforded by the zone plan. There is a rebuttable presumption that a zone plan and any project specially benefits all assessable property in a zone area.

(3) If a zone plan provides for an assessment, the treasurer of the city or village in which the zone area is located as an agent of the business improvement zone shall collect the assessment imposed by the board under the zone plan on all assessable property within the zone area in the amount authorized by the zone plan.

(4) Except as provided in subsection (6), assessments shall be collected by the treasurer of the city or village as an agent of the business improvement zone from each property owner and remitted promptly to the business improvement zone. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, assessment revenue is the property of the business improvement zone and not the city or village in which the business improvement zone is located. However, all payments to the treasurer shall be entirely applied first to the balance of any property taxes owed to the city or village and only then any remaining payment amount shall be considered assessment revenue belonging to the business improvement zone and applied to the assessment levied under this chapter. The business improvement zone may, at the option and under the direction of the treasurer, assist the treasurer of the city or village in collecting the assessment to keep the expenses of collecting the assessment at a minimum.

(5) The business improvement zone may institute a civil action to collect any delinquent assessment and interest.

(6) An assessment is delinquent if it has not been paid within 90 days after it was due as provided under the zone plan imposed under this chapter. Delinquent assessments shall be collected by the business improvement zone. Delinquent assessments shall accrue interest at a rate of 1.5% per month until paid.

(7) If any portion of the assessment has not been paid within 90 days after it was due, that portion of the unpaid assessment shall constitute a lien on the property. The lien amount shall be for the unpaid portion of the assessment and shall include any applicable interest. Alternatively, a delinquent and unpaid assessment may, at the request of the business improvement zone, be returned as delinquent by the treasurer of the city or village and collected in the same manner as a delinquent tax special assessment along with any associated interest, fees, and costs under the general property tax act, 1893 PA 206, MCL 211.1 to 211.155. However, property is not subject to forfeiture, foreclosure, and sale under sections 78 to 79a of the general property tax act, 1893 PA 206, MCL 211.78 to 211.79a, for nonpayment of an assessment under this chapter unless the property also is subject to forfeiture, foreclosure, and sale under sections 78 to 79a of the general property tax act, 1893 PA 206, MCL 211.78 to 211.79a, for delinquent property taxes. If a parcel of assessable property that has a delinquent and unpaid assessment is sold to a purchaser who is not related or affiliated to the seller, as determined by the board, the board may reduce or eliminate any delinquent and unpaid assessment on that parcel of assessable property if the property is not subject to forfeiture, foreclosure, and sale under sections 78 to 79a of the general property tax act, 1893 PA 206, MCL 211.78 to 211.79a. If the delinquent property taxes are paid, the property may not be forfeited, foreclosed, and sold for an unpaid assessment under this chapter.

Sec. 10j. A zone plan may be amended. Amendments shall be effective if approved by a majority of the property owners voting on the amendment at the annual meeting of property owners or a special meeting called for that purpose. A zone plan amendment changing any assessment is effective only if also approved by the governing body of the city or village in which the business improvement zone is located.

Sec. 10k. (1) Prior to the expiration of any qualifying period, the board shall notify the property owners within the business improvement zone of a special meeting by first-class mail at least 14 days prior to the scheduled date of the meeting to approve a new zone plan for the next qualifying period. Notice under this section shall include the specific location, scheduled date, and time of the meeting and shall include a statement that a property owner of residential real property within a business improvement zone may seek a homestead deferment for an assessment under this act in the same manner as provided in section 4 of 1976 PA 225, MCL 211.764.

(2) Approval of the new zone plan at the special meeting by more than 60% of the property owners of assessable property voting at that meeting constitutes reauthorization of the business improvement zone for an additional qualifying period, commencing as of the expiration of the qualifying period then in effect. If the new zone plan

reflects any new assessment, or reflects an extension of any assessment beyond the period previously approved by the city or village in which the business improvement zone is located, the new or extended assessment shall be effective only with the approval of the governing body of the city or village.

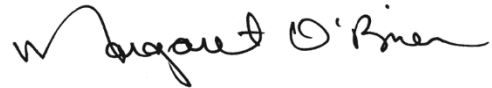
Sec. 10L. (1) Upon written petition duly signed by 30% of the property owners of assessable property within a zone area and submitted no sooner than 2 years following the adoption of the business improvement zone and zone plan, the board shall place on the agenda of the next annual meeting, if the next annual meeting is to be held not later than 63 days after receipt of the written petition or a special meeting not to be held later than 63 days after receipt of the written petition, the issue of dissolution of the business improvement zone. Notice of the next annual meeting or special meeting described in this subsection shall be made to all property owners by first-class mail not less than 14 days prior to the date of the annual or special meeting. The notice shall include the specific location and the scheduled date and time of the meeting.

(2) The business improvement zone shall be dissolved upon a vote of more than 50% of the property owners of assessable property voting at the meeting. A dissolution shall not take effect until the later of the end of the second calendar year after the vote for dissolution or all contractual liabilities of the business improvement zone have been paid and discharged.


(3) Upon dissolution of a business improvement zone, the board shall dispose of the remaining physical assets of the business improvement zone. The proceeds of any physical assets disposed of by the business improvement zone and all money collected through assessments that is not required to defray the expenses of the business improvement zone shall be refunded on a pro rata basis to persons from whom assessments were collected. If the board finds that the refundable amount is so small as to make impracticable the computation and refunding of the money, it may be transferred to the treasurer of the city or village in which the business improvement zone is located for deposit in the treasury of the city or village to the credit of the general fund.

(4) Upon dissolution of a business improvement zone, any remaining assets of the business improvement zone shall be transferred to the treasurer of the city or village in which the business improvement zone is located for deposit in the treasury of the city or village to the credit of the general fund.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.



Secretary of the Senate



Clerk of the House of Representatives

Approved _____

Governor